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REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

RAJPOOTANA STATES,

1875-76.

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REPORT
ON THE
POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
RAJPOOTANA STATES
FOR 1875-76.

No. 2552-310P., dated Mount Aboo, 17th July 1876.

From—A. C. LYALL, Esq., C.S., Offg. Agent to the Governor-General in Rajpootana,

To—T. H. THORNTON, Esq., D.C.L., Offg. Secy. to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I HAVE the honor to transmit the Annual Reports of the Political Agents in Rajpootana for the year 1875-76.

2. For Rajpootana generally the year has been marked by the visits of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and of His Excellency the late Viceroy. Toward the close of 1875 Lord Northbrook traversed Rajpootana by a rapid journey, entering these territories near Neemuch and leaving them near Agra; visiting Oodeypoor, Jodhpoor, Ajmere, and Jeypoor on his route. No Governor-General of India had before seen the Western Rajpoot States; and Lord Northbrook's reception at Oodeypoor, Jodhpoor, and Jeypoor was in every way gratifying. For picturesque situation and architectural effect the palaces or castles of the Chiefs at these three capitals are pre-eminent in India, and no pains were spared to commemorate the occasion by a full display of ancient honors and hospitality.

3. His Highness the Maharana of Oodeypoor had met the Prince of Wales upon his landing at Bombay. About Christmas 1875 the Chiefs of Jodhpoor and Jeypoor were present at the arrival of His Royal Highness at Calcutta, and at the Chapter of the Star of India. And in January 1876 there was a general gathering of the principal Chiefs of Rajpootana, who could conveniently attend, to receive at

Agra the Prince, who afterwards visited Bhurtpoor and Jeypoor. At Jeypoor His Royal Highness was entertained for two days by the Maharaja in a style worthy of the place and the occasion. The signs of profound respect and sincere loyalty elicited by the Prince's intercourse with the Chiefs, and by his visit to their country, were unmistakeable.

Successions.

4. The Chiefs of Jhallawar, Serohi, and Kerowlee unfortunately died during the year. Maharaj Rana Pirthee Sing of Jhallawar was universally regretted as a man of high character, an excellent administrator, and the last lineal descendant of Zalim Sing, the famous Minister of Kotah. He and the Chief of Kerowlee, whose loss is also much to be deplored, were both in the prime of life; the Serohi Chief was an older man. This last named Chief alone left a son to succeed him; of the other two successions, Kerowlee went to a collateral kinsman by the vote of the chief families of the clan and the custom of the State; and in Jhallawar the inheritance of a son adopted by the late Maharaj Rana has just been confirmed. In Kerowlee there was at first some slight uncertainty as to the devolution of the Chiefship, and an attempt was made to set up a claim against that of the Rao of Hadoti, whom the dying Chief had designated as his successor; but these obstacles were surmounted by the influence of Colonel Wright, the Political Agent. In Jhallawar the situation was more complicated; for the late Chief had not only adopted a son, but had married a wife very shortly before his death, and the lady declared her expectations, in which she persevered fruitlessly for several months, of becoming a mother.

5. In Serohi and Kerowlee the successors were of full age; in Jhallawar the adopted heir is still a minor, so that these successions have added one more to the number of States under the direct administrative superintendence of officers appointed by the Supreme Government. We have now five States thus managed—*Oodeypoor*, *Uluur*, *Kotah*, *Dholepoor*, and *Jhallawar*, of which all, except *Kotah*, are under temporary wardship during minorities.

6. In *Oodeypoor* the government is still carried on by a Council presided over and directed by the Political Agent. Several important affairs have been this year brought to conclusions that will have saved much trouble to the

young Chief, whenever he assumes charge of his State. There has been some little trouble in the Bheel tracts, where one or two cases of witch-swinging had been reported, which it was impossible to overlook; and the condition of the wild country in the south-east of the State is not good, what with powerful nobles, who are almost independent within their estates, and intractable Bheels, who cannot be caught in their jungles, the orderly government of Meywar is not yet an easy task. But it is agreed on all hands that there has been great improvement of late years, and the country is gradually settling down.

7. The experiment of fixing the revenue demand at a money-rate for a term of ten years upon the villages in certain districts has not succeeded. Last year the autumn crops were ruined by excessive rain, and when the revenue was demanded, nevertheless, the cultivators of 100 villages set off in a body for Malwa with all their property, followed by the revenue collectors and the money-lenders, both entreating them to stay. The curious thing was that there seemed to be no disposition to stop the cultivators forcibly by seizure of person or property. The cultivators appeared to be masters of the situation, and eventually dictated their terms.

8. In *Uluar* the faction which attempted to contest the succession of Mungul Sing last year to the Chiefship was extinguished by the death of Lukdeer Sing in September. Since then his partizans have gradually surrendered. The administration continues to go on smoothly under the Council presided over by Major Cadell; and the young Chief, who was the first student entered at the Mayo College, promises very well indeed. The land revenue settlement has been completed by Major Powlett, and the State debts have all been cleared off.

9. In *Dholepoor* the regular settlement of land revenue, which was begun last October upon a preliminary report by Mr. J. D. LaTouche, C.S., has been progressing remarkably well under the joint direction of Major Dennehy and of Mr. W. H. Smith, C.S., Settlement Officer in the adjoining Agra District, whose services have been most valuable. It has been my object to try whether a kind of abridged edition of the settlement operations in British districts could not be introduced into Rajpootana, and so far as can be now judged, the *Dholepoor* experiment is likely to produce a system of

quick and cheap measurements and assessments, which may serve as a standard for future imitation by Native States.

10. The young Chief does great credit to Major Dennehy's careful training; his intelligence and manners attracted notice from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Agra.

11. *Jhallawar* is under the ordinary *ad interim* management of the Council, selected after the late Chief's death by Captain Muir, the Political Agent of Harowtee, who went to the capital immediately on receiving news of the demise, and very carefully provided for the conduct of affairs. On my visit to *Jhallawar* in February I found the country quiet, and all things in good train, though there were some complaints of over assessment of revenue. Captain Abbott has since been appointed to be Superintendent.

12. Much labor has been employed by the Nawab Sir Faiz Ali Khan, K.C.S.I., Captain Muir, and myself upon the finances of Kotah; a scheme for clearing off the heavy debts has been devised, and a revenue settlement has been introduced into selected tracts.

Affairs of other States.

13. In the States which are under the government of their own Chiefs, no very important events have occurred. Throughout Rajpootana the autumn harvests were on the whole plentiful, though in some places the September floods had damaged the crops. Toward the end of that month there was such a continuous storm of rain in Western Rajpootana as had not been seen by this generation. At Aboo it rained incessant torrents for a week, and the river floods were unprecedented. But the autumn was remarkably healthy, and the harvests good. The country at large has been unusually quiet; it is universally agreed that gang robberies and violent crime generally have much decreased, which is to be accounted for mainly by the cessation of internal political disorders. In these territories the criminal tribes become active and bold in their depredations under the instigation and lead of powerful malcontents among the Thakoors, or through the oppression of State officials. We have now in all Rajpootana but one outlaw of note, the Thakoor of Khattoo in Marwar; and the endeavours made in Marwar, Ulwur, and Serohi to settle down and protect the Meenas have been partially successful under the directions and influence of Colonel Carnell, Major Walter, and Major

Cadell. The Moghees and Baorees remain to be dealt with, especially toward Neemuch, where the territories of various States interlace.

14. But it is not easy to obtain any connected view or trustworthy survey of the real condition of crime in the different States. There is, however, a concurrence of testimony that person and property on the roads are very much safer than formerly, which is corroborated by the files of the Courts of Vakeels. Some peculiar cases of self-burial and suicide are recorded in the Bickaneer and Serohi reports, one common motive for violent crime in Rajpootana being the hope of bringing down the wrath of heaven upon an enemy or an oppressor; or the notion of giving trouble until justice is done, as when the injured man attempted, in Ulwur, to upset a railway train. The tradition of human sacrifice is also very strong, as is evidenced by the curious fact related in the Serohi report, which might be corroborated by other similar incidents within my knowledge. Colonel Carnell describes the flight of the Bhels to the woods, upon the rumour that the Raja of Serohi proposed to celebrate his accession by immolating some of them.

15. Rajpootana is, of course, no exception to the rule that in all countries, border districts and the marches of different States are the last to come under an efficient police; but, so far as I have been able to ascertain, the northern frontier, which runs with the Sikh States and the Punjab, is in tolerable order, though upon this point I have been awaiting the opinion of the Punjab Government. The southern frontier from the Runn of Kutch on the west as far as Neemuch eastward follows a zigzag line mainly through deserts and low hilly tracts of jungles. On either side of this line, where it divides Rajpootana from the Mahee Kanta, the Rewa Kanta, and the Central India States, the country is inhabited by Bheels, who are beyond the control of the States to which they owe nominal allegiance. The best way of accomplishing effective settlement and pacification of these tracts is an important and difficult question for Rajpootana at the present time. A well paid body of men under British officers would find little difficulty. Nevertheless, I think that more may be accomplished than has hitherto been done; for the deputation of an active English officer to the political charge of Banswarra and Pertabghur has already done something, and the regular working of the

border punchayets, which award compensation for damage done in border raids, will have had some effect since 1873. I gather that the depredations and affrays are mostly among the Bheels themselves, arising out of quarrels over women and cattle, or at wakes, weddings, or other occasions for hard drinking. Upon the very wild piece of frontier between Banswarra and Rutlam Lieutenant Yate this year cleared off a long list of claims and counter-claims, and settled many disputes. There is still a good deal of wrangling and occasional fighting over the internal borders between States. I have noticed many reports of disorder along the frontiers of Jeypoor.

16. Thus the general condition of the States under this Agency is on the whole satisfactory, and this may be principally ascribed to improved government, as evidenced by improved relations between the Chiefs and their principal Thakoors.

Judicial and Police.

17. In almost every State of Rajpootana there exist Civil and Criminal Courts, with a real jurisdiction more or less nominal, an ultimate appeal lying always to the Chief or his advisers, who interfere at discretion. Perhaps the system has attained highest external elaboration in Jeypoor.

18. The following statement shows the character of the cases adjudicated by the International Courts of Vakeels and the States to which criminals belonged :—

| | | | | Meywar. | Marwar. | Jeypoor. | Harowtee. | Total. |
|---|-----|-----|-----|---------|---------|----------|-----------|--------|
| <i>Offences against the person.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Murder | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 8 |
| Assault with wounding | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | | | | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 10 |
| | | | | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| <i>Offences against property.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Ditto without ditto | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 21 | 24 | 8 | 59 |
| Gang robbery with ditto | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Ditto without ditto | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Premeditated dacoity | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| Theft with aggravated circumstances | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 39 | 31 | 134 |
| Ditto without ditto | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 19 | | 38 | |
| Cattle-lifting | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 40 | 29 | 17 | 90 |
| Arson | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Burglary | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Counterfeit coining | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 23 | 26 | 23 | 81 |
| Kidnapping | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Poisoning | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | | | | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | 27 | 125 | 125 | 122 | 399 |

19. The working of the International Courts of Vakeels is not altogether satisfactory: the times have changed much since these Courts began, and Rajpootana is now no longer a comparatively insulated province without roads or police. A similar institution is that of the border punchayets or juries, which meet on the borders between States under this Agency and those under the Bombay Government to assess damages for offences committed and property stolen. Here there is no attempt at direct punishment of offenders, and much question has been raised whether the system does more good than harm. Its best defence is that it gives sanction to the prevailing customs of these wild tribes, which are still in the stage at which justice is satisfied by damages, and that any better system will be difficult and costly to introduce. I have already mentioned that most of the quarrels and complaints which come before the punchayet are between or among the Bheels themselves, not between marauding Bheels and the general public; and we have not to deal with criminal tribes who commit depredations upon the settled districts, so much as with the raids and feuds of half savage clans in their own country.

20. The regular Courts and police under the Agent to the Governor-General are the Court of the Assistant Commissioner at Sambhur, the Courts of the Railway Magistrates, and the Railway Police. The files of the Sambhur Court are blank: the Assistant Commissioner, from whom some enquiry was made on the subject, appears to find his regular judicial powers superfluous. The Railway Magistrates (who are the Political Agents with the States traversed by the line, and the Police Superintendent) disposed of a good deal of business, the most serious offences being attempts to obstruct or overthrow trains, which at one time seemed likely to become common. The Railway Police have much improved under Major Law, and their strength, organization, and relations with the Railway management have been at last properly fixed. The charge of the Police on this Railway will always be important, as the Superintendent's duties bring him into contact with divers Governments and departments, British and Native. Major Law has shown himself very well qualified for the position.

Boundary Settlements.

21. I regret to be obliged to report that nothing was done during the cold weather of 1875-76 toward laying

down the line of disputed boundaries between States. In the early part of the season the preparation for the Viceroy's journey through Rajpootana fully occupied my Assistants, while later they were kept at head-quarters by the work incident upon the visit of the Prince of Wales to Agra and Jeypoor, and the assembly of the Chiefs to meet His Royal Highness. But arrangements have been made for pushing on the settlements in the coming season. Meanwhile there are occasional complaints, especially from the neighbourhood of Jeypoor, that the inter-statal settlements already made are not respected, and that pillars are demolished.

Jails, Dispensaries, Vaccination, and Sanitation.

22. The usual report on these subjects has been submitted by Doctor Moore, the Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination in Rajpootana.

23. *Jails.*—In the last Report it was mentioned that much improvement had taken place in the jails of the Native States during recent years, and this improvement has been fully maintained. Ulwur, Jeypoor, Jodhpoor, and Bhurtpoor have now jails, which, in many respects, would be considered creditable in British districts. At Bickaneer, Kerowlee, Dholepoor, and Kotah the jails have been much improved, and may be regarded as sufficient for the purpose. Undoubtedly the discipline in the Native jails is not strict, and a specialist would find very much not in accordance with jail regulations. In Scrohi, for example, where the jail is in a rudimentary stage, the convicts were all released by the Chief upon his death-bed, according to a usage common in Rajpootana. But it is believed that the prisoners in the Native States of Rajpootana are now, as a rule, fairly treated, fairly fed and clothed, and taken some care of when sick. Ten years ago comparatively little was known of the interior of the jails, only two or three being then under supervision. Periodical monthly (or if necessary more frequent) reports of sickness coming under the notice of European or educated Native medical officers are now regularly received from thirteen jails, so that any extraordinary disease, any crying sanitary want, or indeed anything happening out of the usual course of events, would be immediately made known. Doctor Moore remarks that “it is satisfactory to add, and is perhaps evidence of some sanitary care, that although cholera was in the immediate neighbourhood of several of the

jails, and although two or three cases of the disease actually occurred in some of the jails, the disease did not spread in any one. The jails thus threatened, but escaping, were Ajmere, Kotah, Ulwur, Jeypoor, and Oodeypoor.

24. *Dispensaries*.—An abstract of the working of these institutions in the Native States is attached. One new dispensary at Seekur, the Mayo Hospital at Jeypoor, and the Kotah Jail, not formerly under supervision, have been attached to the list. During the year the totals of patients treated in each State and the cost is noted on the abstract. There is no doubt that the dispensaries generally are popular, and many of them largely resorted to by the people of the neighbourhood, especially where, as is the case in some instances, the Native Doctor in charge is capable of performing surgical operations. The Superintendent-General reports that periodical returns and information of any extraordinary sickness are regularly received from all the institutions under his supervision, and he made forty-one personal inspections during the last tour. To Doctor Moore's constant exertions sustained over a period of several years may be ascribed the great extension and consolidation in Rajpootana of a system of dispensaries that will prove a great permanent benefit to the States.

25. *Vaccination*.—Eighty-seven thousand five hundred and nine vaccinations were performed at a total cost of Rupees 9,414-1-4, and with a percentage of successful cases of 89·44 *per mille*. The Superintendent-General remarks that however much of shortcoming may be apparent, nevertheless considerable progress has been made. There are, however, indications that with the existing agency the maximum has been reached. It must be recollected that there is no special vaccination department in Rajpootana, the work done being accomplished on what is termed the dispensary system. The States best supplied with vaccine aid are Ulwur, Bhurtpoor, Marwar, and Jeypoor. With the exception of some States, as Kishenghur, Doongurpoor, and Jeysulmere, in which *no* vaccinators are maintained, the Harowtee districts are the parts of Rajpootana less efficiently provided with this desideratum.

26. *Sanitation*.—Excepting cholera, which occurred very severely at Kotah, and to a smaller extent in Ulwur, Bhurtpoor, and Jeypoor, there was no wide spread epidemic

disease, and the general sanitary condition was satisfactory. Small-pox prevailed in a limited area on the Marwar and Sind border, and to a slight extent in the Ajmere districts. Although a heavy rainfall marked the monsoon period, there was a general diminution, as shown by the dispensary statistics, in the usual ratio of malarious fevers. In the important matter of food supply there was comparative plenty, and consequently comparative cheapness; wheat selling in most parts of the country at an average of fifteen seers per rupee, which for the greater portion of Rajpootana is a low figure. No special sanitary progress has been recorded during the year, but improvements formerly reported in many of the Native capitals have been fairly maintained.

27. Some measures are in consideration for providing an asylum and curative treatment for lepers in the Western States where the disease is most prevalent.

| Name of State. | No. of Institutions in each State. | No. OF PERSONS TREATED. | | | No. OF VACCINATIONS PERFORMED. | | | REMARKS. |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|---------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | Total. | Successful. | Unsuccessful, doubtful, or unknown. | Total. | |
| Bhurtpoor ... | 13 | 1,717 | 63,101 | 64,821 | 15,818 | 2,610 | 18,458 | The total cost in the Native States under the head "Dispensaries" was according to the Returns forwarded to the Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination Rs. 61,729-4-5, being at the rate of annas 4 pice 5 per patient. Of the total number of patients 5,789 were prisoners in the different Jails. The total expenditure on vaccination was Rupees 9,414-1-4, or annas 2 pie 1 per successful case. The percentage of successful cases of vaccination on the total number of operations was, excluding unknown from the total, 80·44. |
| Jeypoor ... | 16 | 1,595 | 40,335 | 41,930 | 13,402 | 3,393 | 16,875 | |
| Oodeypoor ... | 3 | 334 | 5,893 | 6,277 | 1,669 | 399 | 2,067 | |
| Pertabghur ... | 1 | ... | 1,391 | 1,391 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Jhalra Patun ... | 1 | 390 | 3,097 | 4,093 | 729 | 186 | 915 | |
| Kerowlee ... | 2 | 565 | 5,718 | 6,283 | 2,611 | 457 | 3,098 | |
| Kotah ... | 2 | 890 | 5,061 | 5,941 | 1,423 | 737 | 2,160 | |
| Jodhpoor ... | 6 | 769 | 21,932 | 22,750 | 7,518 | 1,629 | 9,147 | |
| Mullanee ... | 1 | 5 | 698 | 703 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Ulwur ... | 5 | 872 | 14,601 | 15,533 | 21,527 | 2,934 | 24,461 | |
| Tonk ... | 2 | 691 | 12,315 | 13,036 | 1,571 | 501 | 2,072 | |
| Deolee[...] | 1 | 141 | 2,453 | 2,453 | 169 | 100 | 275 | |
| Khetree ... | 3 | 25 | 4,006 | 4,006 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Seekur ... | 1 | ... | 380 | 380 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Serohi ... | 2 | 71 | 1,269 | 1,340 | 852 | 60 | 912 | |
| Indurghur ... | 1 | ... | 925 | 925 | 17 | 35 | 52 | |
| Dholepoor ... | 4 | 247 | 10,579 | 10,826 | 4,115 | 1,049 | 5,161 | |
| Banswarra ... | 1 | ... | 4,014 | 4,014 | 31 | 14 | 49 | |
| Biekaneer ... | 2 | 142 | 3,017 | 3,169 | 18 | 8 | 26 | |
| Aboo ... | 1 | 57 | 2,427 | 2,484 | 816 | 193 | 1,009 | |
| Anadra ... | 1 | 66 | 2,058 | 2,124 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Kherwara ... | 1 | 89 | 1,098 | 1,186 | 46 | ... | 46 | |
| Sambhur ... | 1 | ... | 139 | 139 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Shahpoora ... | 1 | 107 | 3,765 | 3,872 | 494 | 230 | 724 | |
| P. W. D., Rajpootana | 1 | ... | 632 | 632 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Grand Total ... | 73 | 8,817 | 212,313 | 221,130 | 72,918 | 14,561 | 87,509 | |

Rainfall.

28. The rainfall in Western Rajpootana was remarkably heavy in the past year. Returns, more or less accurate,

are here below given as received from the principal places throughout the province:—

| Names of Stations. | Total rainfall during the year | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| | 1871-75. | 1875-76. |
| Ajmere ... | 22.40 | 33.43. |
| Nusserabad ... | 24.48 | 29.04. |
| Deolee ... | 31.60 | 29.26. |
| Kotah ... | 26.6 | 26.9 |
| Jhallawar ... | 50.32 | 25.4 |
| Shahpoora . . | 20.90 | 18.2 |
| Tonk ... | 23.4 | 30.6 |
| Erinpoora ... | 18.745 | 20.22 |
| Jeypoor ... | 19.3 | 35.21 |
| Aboo ... | 72.29 | 122.89 |
| Jodhpoor ... | 7.0 | 13.85 |
| Ulwur ... | 22.38 | 29.46 |
| Meywar ... | 21.2 | 32.75 |

EDUCATION.

Mayo College.

29. The Mayo College was at last opened on the 1st October 1875, and by the 1st April 1876 there were 23 on the rolls. Major St. John, R.E., has done a very great deal since he became Principal in organizing and pushing forward all branches of the institution. It is still incomplete both as to buildings and details of internal establishment and apparatus. But the administrative constitution of the College has now been settled, although this, like all experiments in governing, will have to stand the test of practical working; the finances have been adjusted by fixing the annual expenditure and securing a regular annual income; the teaching staff and establishment have been formed and adapted to present needs; the boarding-houses have been nearly completed, and a fair number of pupils has been collected for a beginning.

30. However the accession of a minor to the Ulwur Chiefship gave an opportunity of entering as the first student the present Maharaja, who has already done credit to the College training. And the Chiefs of Jodhpoor and Jeypoor have lent active and influential support, the Maharaja of Jodhpoor, who is the head of the most numerous Rajpoot aristocracy, having sent his brother, Zalim Sing, a remarkably clever boy. Bukht Sing, the new Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar, has also come; and the representative of the chief Kerowlee family is expected to join after the rains. It is mainly by such leading examples as these that the reluctance

of the minor and less enlightened families to send their children can be overcome. The Meywar Thakoors are at present conspicuous by their absence, but much is hoped from the influence of the young Maharana whenever he shall have assumed the government of his country. He has already begun to assist effectually, and has just sent in the names of several boys who will join the College from Meywar very shortly.

Forests.

31. Major Gunning mentions his attempts to introduce some kind of forest conservancy into the Meywar Bheel Tracts. This is a matter which will soon require some attention, when the Railway begins to penetrate into the interior of the country, and as cultivation spreads with the establishment of order and the settling down of the wild tribes to agriculture. Hitherto the Chiefs have preserved large tracts of woodlands for shelter to animals and sometimes as a defence, while occasionally we see fine thickets that are sacred to deities. But the district of Ajmere, where the hill sides are almost all close shaved, proves how rapidly the villages clear off the common jungles, and there are already rumours of Railway contractors making bids for whole forests along the Arravallis. The effect of denudation might be serious in northern Rajpootana, already a country with insufficient rainfall.

Public Works—Mayo College.

32. A design for the College building was received from the Government of India at the end of 1875, but it was found too costly for the funds at command. Another design is now being prepared by Major Mant, R.E. Much time and money have thus been wasted during the four or five years upon architectural plans, which have been found either unsuitable or beyond our means.

33. The boarding-houses have made good progress—those of Ajmere, Jeypoor, Oodeypoor, Bhurtpoor, and Bickaneer were completed and generally ready for occupation. Jodhpoor was more than three-fourths completed, and Ulwar well in hand before the year's end. A design for a boarding-house has been laid before His Highness the Nawab of Tonk for his approval, and for the Jhallawar house one is under preparation.

PUBLIC WORKS.

34. Under this head come only communications for Rajpootana.

35. *Agra and Ahmedabad Road.*—The portions of this road passing through the Bhurtpoor and Jeypoor States have been kept in repair: these will henceforward be less expensive to the States concerned, as the Railway now open from Agra to Nusseerabad takes nearly the entire traffic. From the western boundary of Jeypoor through Ajmere until it passes the frontier of Jodhpoor, this road is under the Public Works Department and maintained from Imperial funds. Considerable repairs and improvements have been made along that section which descends through the Burr Ghât into the Marwar plains, and the road is generally in very fair order. Through the Jodhpoor State the road has been completed, and is in good condition. Westward of Marwar in the Serohi State the metalling has been completed from Erinpoura to the town of Serohi, and the causeways that were seriously injured during the last very heavy rains have been altered and repaired. From Serohi to the foot of Aboo the unmetalled road has been finished as contemplated, and the injured causeways repaired. A fair-weather road has been opened from the foot of Aboo to Madar towards Deesa, and will, as soon as possible, be continued to Deesa, as the road up to that Station has now been transferred to Rajpootana on the restoration to Central India of Neemuch and the road beyond it towards Mhow.

36. *Road from Aboo to the foot of the hill at Rookce Kishen.*—This road, 11 miles in length, intended to connect Aboo with Pahlunpoor and hereafter with the Western Rajpootana State Railway, was much damaged by the heavy rains of the last monsoon, but has since been repaired, and is now easily traversable by camels. From Rookce Kishen to the boundary of the Pahlunpoor State a fair-weather road has been opened out, and the Bombay Government will be moved to have this extended to the town of Pahlunpoor. By this route the distance from Ahmedabad to Aboo, and consequently the cost of carriage of Commissariat stores, will be much decreased.

37. *Ajmere and Mhow Road.*—From Ajmere southward this line of road has been kept in good repair, so far as it runs within the Ajmere District. The next section,

which runs through the Oodeypoor State, has been completed mainly at the cost of Oodeypoor. The first forty miles having been metalled badly will give considerable trouble for some time, as it has been decided that this section shall be left to revert gradually to a fair-weather road. At present this portion and forty miles beyond it in Oodeypoor territory may be called decently practicable for carriages and carts. From the Meywar boundary to Neemuch the road is very passable in dry weather. The Executive Engineer writes that the traffic on this road has largely increased, and that "it is a considerable feeder to the Railway now open to Nusseerabad. Sugar imported, and cotton principally exported." Even when the communication between Neemuch and Ajmere was along a mere track, through districts infested with robbers, this was one of the natural trade lines and military roads of Central India. Now that dacoity is becoming rare, and the road is at least well defined, while the Railway advances from both ends, we may expect that the route will be more and more largely used until it is superseded by the Railway.

38. *Branch Road, Neembahera to Oodeypoor.*—The Imperial portion of this road, some $24\frac{1}{2}$ miles, was stopped for want of funds. It was again put in hand as a fair-weather road during this year, and by the end of November was so far advanced that the Viceroy's carriages passed over it in safety. It was nearly completed by the 1st of April. There is now a good line of fair-weather communication between Nusseerabad and Neemuch and Oodeypoor. From Oodeypoor westward the only route over the Arravallis into the Marwar plains was by the track which led along the bed of a torrent for some distance, through the hills and down the Deysuri Pass. Last year we took advantage of the Viceroy's passage to lay out a fresh line of road, which, if kept up, will prove a most important outlet from Meywar in this direction, and a feeder to the Western Rajpootana Railway. I believe His Excellency Lord Northbrook to be the first person who ever crossed the Arravallis in a European carriage.

39. *Road from Nusseerabad to Deolee.*—This was completed last year, and has been kept in good repair, and the metalling much improved. Arrangements for the pontoon raft over the Bunas River have been completed, and the ferry will, it is hoped, be in working order before this year's floods come down.

40. There is no part in Rajpootana which stands more in need of improved communications than the south-eastern States under the Harowtee Agency. I doubt whether there is a mile of properly metalled road (beyond the chief towns) in the four States of Boondee, Tonk, Kotah, and Jhallawar, which contain the most fertile tracts in Rajpootana, rich in cotton and opium. The Maharaja of Jeypoor has made an excellent metalled road from his capital to the border of the Tonk State, whence a good trunk road ought to run either *viâ* Deolee or direct to Boondee, which should connect the four capitals of the States abovenamed, of which at least two, Kotah and Jhalra Patun, have considerable trade. But the Tonk State is too poor to continue the Jeypoor metalled line, even for the six miles which would bring it into the town of Tonk. My present project is at least to induce the three flourishing States of Boondee, Kotah, and Jhallawar to connect themselves by a fair-weather road such as can be followed on wheels without a guide. His Highness the Maharaja of Boondee has been prevailed upon to mark out and smooth down for the use of his people that part of the old track which runs through his territory. In Kotah we are pushing forward a similar enterprise, taking advantage of the administration of Nawab Faiz Ali Khan; and as Jhallawar is just now under English superintendence, there is no difficulty in that State. The Mookundera Pass, famous in the story of Colonel Monson's retreat, is a very rough piece on the southern border of Kotah, but I hope it may be negotiated next year. An estimate for laying out the line from Kotah to Jhallawar has been already prepared, and is under consideration. In February I went over the whole line down to Jhallawar from Jeypoor, and was much struck by the contrast between the richness (in certain parts) of the country, and the utter poverty of communications. The drift of the Jhallawar and Kotah opium trade is south-west toward Augur and Indore, though I do not suppose that there is any sort of road until Augur is reached. My own tenure of office in Rajpootana is temporary, but I trust that the project of opening out these States by a main road on the line I have sketched will not be let drop until in the course of years some permanent communication shall have been established.

RAILWAYS.

41. *Sindia State Railway*.—This line has been commenced, the contract having been taken by Messrs. Glover & Co.

The progress made cannot be stated, as the Engineer-in-Chief has not yet submitted a copy of his Annual Progress Report.

42. *Rajpootana State Railway*.—At the commencement of the year 1875-76 the following lines were open :—

| | | |
|--|-----------|------|
| <i>Agra District</i> —Agra to Sambhur | ... Miles | 188 |
| <i>Delhi District</i> —Delhi to Bandikui | ... „ | 133½ |
| | | — |
| | | 321½ |
| | | — |

43. During the year under review the following extensions were opened for traffic :—

| <i>Agra District.</i> | <i>Miles.</i> | <i>Date of opening.</i> |
|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Sambhur to Ajmere ... | 48½ | 1st August 1875. |
| Ajmere to Nusseerabad ... | 14½ | 14th February 1876. |

This then completes the Rajpootana Railway system as far as at present undertaken. Its extension toward Neemuch southward and Ahmedabad south-westward will work great changes in the country. At present traffic in these parts is hindered by bad roads, insecurity, and transit duties, and it will be delivered from all three hindrances at one stroke by the Railway.

LOCAL CORPS.

44. *The Meywar Bheel Corps*.—I have elsewhere noticed the good service done by this corps during the year under report. Owing to the absence of the greater part of the regiment on service, the annual inspection did not take place, but I understand that the corps fully sustains its reputation for efficiency.

45. *The Deolee Irregular Force and the Mhairwarra Battalion* were inspected and favorably reported on by the Brigadier-General Commanding at Nusseerabad. I have recommended to Government the adoption of General Phayre's proposal to brigade a detachment of the Deolee Irregular Force and the Mhairwarra Battalion with the regular troops at Nusseerabad for a short period in the cold weather. The Mhairwarra Battalion was present at Agra during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and was, I understand, pronounced by qualified military critics to be fully equal in drill and physique to any of the Native regiments of the line.

46. The inspection of the *Erinpoora Irregular Force* had not taken place up to the date of writing this Report. The force supplied travelling escorts and guards for His Excellency the Viceroy for a great part of his passage through Rajpootana in the cold weather, and performed these duties with efficiency. The corps has sustained a great loss by the death of the 2nd in Command, Captain Gordon Loch, an accomplished and zealous officer.

47. I think that the raising of these corps from the peculiar tribes, which they were formed to enlist, has proved in every way a most politic and successful measure. It is very important that they shall continue to maintain their special and local character.

ASSISTANTS TO THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

48. Captain Ridgeway has held the position, and performed the duties, of 1st Assistant throughout the year, and he has since been formally gazetted to the charge. He has greatly assisted me, and rendered valuable services, in all departments of political business, and in the superintendence of the work connected with the administration of Ajmere, which would in a full Chief Commissionership belong to a Secretary.

49. I have every reason to be satisfied with Messrs. Martelli and Thornton, who are both giving proofs of merit and ability.

REVIEW OF REPORTS BY POLITICAL AGENTS.

MEYWAR.

50. The Maharana makes good progress with his studies, and his character develops fast in every way; there is great and general hope of his proving a good ruler. Meanwhile Colonel Herbert's administration is judicious and popular, and the State of Meywar owes much to his labors in its interest.

51. Dewan Jancee Beharee Lall was succeeded as personal guardian by Mr. Framjee Bhikajee, the Political Assistant at Banswarra.

52. Mehta Punna Lall has been permitted to return to Oodeypoor and has succeeded Urjun Sing Saheewala in the Mahkamah Khas.

53. The working of the Regency Council is said to have improved. The members now discuss questions, and give their opinions with more confidence. The Thakoor of Lawa and the Dilwarra Raj fill temporary vacancies in the Council.

54. The affairs of Sohun Sing of Bagore and of the Nathdwara Gosain have been already mentioned. The State is now tranquil, and the administration is unopposed, but we have little accurate knowledge of the condition of the interior, while I have some reason for doubting whether gang robberies are yet properly put down.

55. The rainfall was very heavy, and the consequent floods were great. The great lake of Oodeypoor overflowed its embankment and threatened its entire destruction. Had it given way, a great portion of the city must have been entirely submerged. There were also great fears that the embankment of the great Deybur lake would be carried away. It is proposed to strengthen this embankment at a cost of Rupees 1,50,000, and Colonel Herbert has already executed some very timely repairs.

56. The system of a fixed assessment of rents in money noticed in the last Report has failed, and the old system of levying the dues in kind for the future is to be reverted to.

57. No mail robberies have occurred.

58. Nine thousand eight hundred and seventy-three chests of opium were brought for weighment to the scales, being an increase of 4,079 chests over the weighments of last year.

59. The conservancy of the city is being carried on fairly. Much, however, remains to be done.

60. Five hundred and thirty-eight boys and 30 girls receive instruction in the Oodeypoor School. An English Mistress has been appointed to the Girls' School.

61. The criminal justice Returns show a decrease in the number of dacoities, and an increase in the number of thefts, highway robberies, &c., but I cannot say that I put much trust in these figures.

62. The accounts of receipts and disbursements are said not to be ready, but the Political Agent promises to submit them on receipt.

BANSWARRA.

63. Lieutenant Yate received charge of the Assistantship from Mr. Framjee Bhikajee on 1st July 1875, and at the same time he was accredited to the Pertabghur State. He has fulfilled the special objects of his appointment so far as the season permitted; and I have pleasure in recording my satisfaction with the care and judgment he devoted to his duties.

64. The general health has not been good: cholera broke out during the rains, and fever prevailed during October and November.

65. The rainfall was heavy, and the "mukhi" crop is said to have been almost destroyed.

66. All claims and disputes on the Pertabghur-Banswarra frontier have been decided by Lieutenant Yate, with one exception, which will be probably soon disposed of. Other disputes between Banswarra and Pertabghur, and Banswarra and Meywar have been settled. The Bheels appear to have been quieter, but the general state of the border is not satisfactory, and all this part of the Rajpootana frontier will need superintendence for some years. A serious and long-standing dispute between two Bheel robber villages has been settled by the Political Assistant.

67. One case of mail robbery occurred. The perpetrators, who have not been discovered, appear to have obtained information regarding the valuable contents of a mail despatched from Banswarra. Precautionary measures have been taken for the security of the mails.

68. The want of jail accommodation at Banswarra is serious.

PERTABGHUR.

69. The Maharawut visited Ncemuch in November, where he was received by His Excellency the late Viceroy.

70. The Kamdar, Oonkar Biasjee, was assassinated in June by a mutinous sepoy, who, with his accomplices, has been tried and sentenced to imprisonment. His successor has not yet been appointed.

71. The State is deeply involved in debt. The Political Assistant gives no further particulars regarding the finances, but the Maharawut is said to have taken up the matter in earnest, and he is by no means wanting in capacity to set his affairs in order.

72. His Highness is engaged in a survey and settlement of the State by which he hopes to enhance the revenue.

73. The topographical survey of the northern portion of the State has been completed; the Bheels appear to have desisted from opposition.

MEYWAR HILLY TRACTS.

74. The rainfall was unprecedentedly heavy, the consequent floods did much damage. The general health was remarkably good.

75. The dispensary at Kherwarra is becoming more and more popular, contrary to expectations of many; the Bheels resort to it.

76. The bridging of the road between Oodeypoor and Kherwarra is gradually progressing.

77. Within the twelve months under report there has been no witchswinging or other heinous crime; but in July it was discovered that two cases of witchswinging, one of which ended fatally, had occurred some months earlier in the villages of Mandwa and Bakel. After all endeavours to induce the Bheels to give up the instigators and perpetrators of the crime failed, a Durbar force was on 17th March last despatched to coerce them. Although the expedition was not successful in capturing the perpetrators of the crime, still the punishment it inflicted was material. The two Chiefs and other principal men of the villages were arrested, and much of the village property attached. These two villages had long been unruly and lawless; and as they lie toward the outskirts of the Bheel country, they appear to have believed themselves secure from punishment. Although there are many reasons why expeditions against these wild tribes are to be avoided, yet they are occasionally necessary to the maintenance of even the slight control imposed upon the Bheels; and I considered this to be such an occasion. There is much to be done in the way of systematic pacification and settlement of all these tracts.

78. One of the accomplices in the Jullafan witchswinging case, noticed in the Administration Report for 1873-74, has been recaptured and punished.

79. The foreign mercenaries are said to be gradually increasing in number. Last year I drew the attention of the Political Agent to the clauses regarding them in the submission with Doongurpoor and Banswarra.

80. A claim made by the Thakoor of Pal for a share of the produce of certain mowah trees against the Wulleecha (Meywar) Bheels was settled by the Superintendent and the Political Agent, Mahee Kanta, after a long and patient enquiry, in favor of the Wulleecha Bheels. A long-standing boundary dispute was also settled by these officers. Another dispute was settled by punchayet. I am sorry that the punchayets with Rewa Kanta and Mahee Kanta did not assemble; in future this omission will not, I think, occur.

81. The Para Chiefship will soon be clear of debt. The Bhoomia Chiefs were presented to the Maharana of Oodeypoor when His Highness passed through the tracts on his way to Edur to be married.

82. The Maharawul of Doongurpoor has at last appointed a successor to his late Minister, Nehal Chund.

83. The system of administration of justice introduced about three and a half years ago is said to work well.

84. The receipts and expenditure of the State are said to be Rupees 1,36,372 and Rupees 1,97,108.

85. An arrangement has been made for the liquidation of the heavy liabilities of the Joorah Chief. Payment is to be made by instalments, and a Committee has been appointed to oversee the collections.

86. Major Gunning writes of the good qualities and behaviour of the regiment under his command, with the just confidence of a commandant who has had some opportunity of trying it. The steadiness of the corps in quarters and on laborious expeditions may be largely due to their being commanded by officers who know their work and their men.

JEYPOOR.

87. Except during the three months of Colonel Wright's temporary charge, the Agency has been held during the year by Colonel Beynon, whose arrangements for the reception of His Excellency the Viceroy, and particularly of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, by the Maharaja at Jeypoor, were most excellent.

88. His Highness has enjoyed excellent health.

89. There have been no changes in the administration.

90. The rainfall was ample and the harvests good.

91. The income and expenditure are stated to have been Rupees 42,85,338 and Rupees 48,10,336 respectively, but, as the Political Agent remarks annually, too much reliance should not be placed on these figures.

92. Of the new land survey and revenue settlement, Colonel Beynon says that this "is perhaps the only department of the State's administration concerning which I am precluded from writing a good or promising word." I myself have no information of the precise system upon which these operations profess to be carried on; but I very much doubt whether there is among the officials any serious desire to limit the demand. Yet this is a department of the Jeypoor State in which there is abundant room for improvement.

93. Sanitation appears to be limited to the city. The completion of the city water-works has ensured an ample supply of good drinking water. The city has also been partially lighted with gas.

94. The Mayo Hospital was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy in December last. It was completed at a cost of Rupees 1,63,000. The Mayo Statue was also uncovered at the same time. His Highness Maharaja Ram Sing has the hereditary taste of his family for public works and the architectural embellishment of his capital.

95. The Government parcel mail was plundered in November; as usual, the perpetrators escaped with impunity.

96. The financial embarrassments of the Khetrée and Ooniara Chiefships are being overcome.

97. The relations of the officers and servants of the Rajpootana State Railway with the officials and servants of the Durbar are said to be harmonious. Accidents continue to occur through cattle-straying on the line, and will continue to occur till the line is fenced in. The Political Agent, as First Class Magistrate, Railway jurisdiction, tried 33 cases during the year.

98. The Political Agent reports that no fresh border disputes have occurred, but as to this I am not quite satisfied.

99. The engagement for the mutual extradition of criminals between the Puttiala and Jeypoor States has not worked well.

100. Little violent crime has come to light.

101. The jail sustains its reputation.

102. The expenditure on public works was Rupees 6,17,959, being the largest sum yet expended in any one year. The expenditure on irrigation is 50 per cent. in excess of what it was in 1874-75.

103. Education makes good progress within the walls of the city.

104. A new Native Principal has been appointed to the School of Arts, which now gives signs of life.

105. The returns of the Court of Vakeels show a marked decrease in crime. The number of suits instituted was 112. There were only five cases pending at the end of the year. Compensation to the amount of Rupees 1,66,570 was claimed, of which Rupees 23,229 were awarded. There were 42 personal convictions.

KISHENGHUR.

106. The Political Agent again reports favorably on the affairs of this State, and so far as I can judge, the Maharaja is a very good administrator.

107. The income and expenditure are said to be Rupees 2,51,472 and Rupees 2,61,446 respectively. The deficit, however, is more than covered by a sum of Rupees 13,333, which is due by the British Government as compensation for the loss of transit duties for the current year.

108. Both in Jeypoor and Kishenghur small-pox in a sporadic form made its appearance.

109. Education does not make much progress.

110. There has been little crime.

LAWA.

111. The debt has been paid, and several important works of irrigation are still, as in former Reports, contemplated.

MARWAR AND JEYSULMERE.

112. *Marwar*.—The Maharaja was invested by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with the insignia of a G.C.S.I. in December.

113. Another notable occurrence, which will long be remembered in Marwar, was the visit of His Excellency the

late Viceroy to Jodhpoor, and Major Walter does not go too far in describing the reception as being (in its own style) "magnificent."

114. A loan of 24 lakhs of rupees was made to the State by Government on the security of the Maharaja's share of the Sambhur salt, which yields a revenue of three lakhs annually, in order to permit of the liquidation of the State debts.

115. Taken altogether the harvests were good. The health of the country was satisfactory.

116. The Civil and Judicial Courts "have been fairly established." The work is much in arrears. Major Walter describes the gradation of Courts, and it is undoubtedly a sign of progress when at least the forms of a public dispensation of justice are set up. The association of six Thakoors with the highest Court is its best feature.

117. The arrangements of the jail are good, and constitute a real step in advance, while the dispensaries "are admirably worked." Vaccination steadily progresses.

118. The difficulty of providing drinking water in the city still exists.

119. Six pupils have been sent to the Mayo College, including Zalim Sing, youngest brother of the Maharaja.

120. The mail was attacked and plundered in June by a single man, of whom no trace has been discovered, but generally crime, especially dacoity, has decreased. The Commissioner of Ajmere and the Superintendent of Thur Parkur testify to the great improvement of the Marwar border.

121. A party of the outlawed Thakoor of Khatoo's gang were captured after a desperate encounter, in which their leader, Jhorejee, was killed by the Thakoor of Kherwa's men.

122. The Meenas who have been settled down are behaving well. The Baorceas settled at Sojat are also keeping quiet, and have taken to industrious habits. His Highness declined to extend the experiment.

123. The Court of Vakeels disposed of 126 cases, only 20 pending; Rupees 2,360 were awarded as criminals' satisfaction. worked well.

Jeysulmere.—The Maharawal has been suffering with the plague during the year.

125. At His Highness' request the Political Agent visited Jeysulmere in February. Major Walter describes his journey there, and the State and its administration, and gives some information regarding the Phulodi and Jeysulmere salt. These details regarding a route little traversed and a State rarely visited by Europeans are valuable.

126. Generally speaking, the rainfall during the year was very scanty, but the general health is reported to have been good.

127. The main part of the population lead a wandering life, grazing their flocks; a large portion of the grain consumed is imported from Sind.

128. The income and expenditure for the last three years is said to be as follows:—

| | | | Income. | Expenditure. |
|---------|-----|-----|----------------|----------------|
| | | | <i>Rupees.</i> | <i>Rupees.</i> |
| 1871-72 | ... | ... | 1,14,861 | 1,48,202 |
| 1872-73 | ... | ... | 2,77,531 | 2,92,343 |
| 1873-74 | ... | ... | 1,18,545 | 1,59,118 |

1872-73 was an exceptional year, there being both extraordinary receipts and disbursements. The State debt amounts to Rupees 1,39,220.

129. The Political Agent also visited Mullanee, where the rainfall appears to have been above the average; in some parts the Looni overflowed its banks.

130. The crops were good, though the spring crops were damaged by high winds.

131. There has been but little crime.

132. Several boundary disputes between Mullanee and Marwar Proper have been settled.

133. Major Walter visited the Tilwarra Fair, which has a wide reputation for horses and camels. There was a great gathering of people, and the following is given as an approximate number of the animals for sale and sold:—

| | | | |
|------------|-----|-----------------|----------------|
| Horses ... | ... | 2,637, of which | 250 were sold. |
| Bullocks | ... | 46,557 | „ 25,000 „ |
| Camels ... | ... | 8,280 | „ 500 „ |

134. There is, I believe, every reason to be satisfied with Major Walter's conduct of the British Agency at this

important State. His relations with the Chief are most cordial, and he possesses the full confidence of his own superior.

HAROWTEE AND TONK.

135. There was an outbreak of cholera throughout Harowtee and Tonk, but nowhere was it of a severe type.

136. The rainfall was on the whole seasonable. The Banas River was in greater flood "than it had ever been in the knowledge of man." Much damage was done.

137. At last a systematic attempt has been made to open out communications throughout Harowtee. Mr. Hughes, C.E., has been entertained by the Kotah and Jhallawar States.

138. The Chiefs of Boondec, Tonk, and Shahpoora attended on His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Agra.

BOONDEE.

139. The Maharao Raja has enjoyed better health during the past year. His Highness after leaving Agra proceeded on a pilgrimage to Allahabad, and also visited Nagode.

140. The history of the administration is uneventful. No complaints are heard against the patriarchal government of the present Maharao Raja, who has now ruled his country for 56 years, and is probably by far the eldest ruling Chief in India.

141. The Government parcel mail was robbed in March, but the perpetrators were apprehended. The case is under trial.

KOTAH.

142. The health of the Maharao is said to have improved.

143. As the representations of the Maharao, which were supported by the Political Agent, regarding the inadequacy of His Highness' allowance appeared not altogether groundless, with Sir Faiz Ali Khan's concurrence the charges for certain services, amounting to Rupees 49,166 annually, were transferred to the State.

144. Another grievance which has been redressed was that of the zenana. The jaghires allotted to the Rances

had been resumed, and an allowance of Rupees 55,000 fixed instead, which the ladies refused to accept; and as this was a matter which touched the usages of the country, and the interests of other Courts, it seemed best to restore the lands.

145. Nawab Sir Faiz Ali Khan has good reason to felicitate himself on his financial administration. He reports: "In two years I have realized Rupees 42,20,518 and expended Rupees 39,56,808," of which Rupees 15,17,559 have been disbursed in the payment of debts.

146. The income and expenditure for the year ending 31st July 1875 were Rupees 22,67,570 and Rupees 14,05,753.

147. With the principal State creditors a compromise has been effected. Claims for Rupees 57,91,954 were compounded for Rupees 34,70,922 on condition of the payment in one way or another of the sums accepted being guaranteed by the Agent to the Governor-General, with reasonable interest on the principal so long as any remained unpaid. The Superintendent believes that the State can pay annual instalments of five lakhs.

148. Experimental settlement operations have been commenced, but the measurements are for the present confined to two selected pergunnahs.

149. The judicial Returns show a falling off in civil suits and an increase of crime. The Superintendent ascribes the latter to the institution of a regular system of police reporting, and it is beyond doubt that in any State of Rajpootana any such system would greatly increase the record.

150. The rainfall was good, but the crops were under the average. The Political Agent reports that, nevertheless, the grain is so abundant that there is no sale for it, though wheat is offered at 30 and gram at 48 seers for the rupee.

151. Cholera appeared in the capital in June and July, but thanks to the vigorous measures of the Superintendent, the progress of the disease was checked.

152. Sir Faiz Ali Khan has throughout had a most difficult position to maintain, in which he has displayed great firmness and self-control.

TONK.

153. The Chief was attacked with severe cholera on 28th July, but happily recovered. In January His Highness proceeded to Agra to attend on His Royal Highness the

Prince of Wales. His Highness' son and heir died during the year, and a second son had been born to him. The Chief is now on tour in his Malwa districts.

154. Sahibzadah Hafiz Mahomed Ibadoolla Khan continues to carry on the administration as the chief minister and adviser of His Highness the Nawab.

155. The expenditure of the year is considerably in excess of the revenue, but the cost of the journey to Agra was considerable.

156. The outbreak of cholera was severe, otherwise the general health was good.

157. The rainfall was seasonable, and the harvests good.

158. Endeavours are being made to bring about combined action between Meywar, Gwalior, and Tonk with regard to the Moghees who infest the country about Neemuch.

159. Under the orders of Government a new enquiry is being made into the claim of Tonk to maintain a custom's post at Kotri of Indore.

JHALLAWAR.

160. The Chief died on the 28th August last. His Highness was deservedly popular with all classes.

161. Captain Abbott, who has been appointed to be Superintendent during the minority of the young Maharaj Rana, is now engaged in unravelling the financial condition of the State; when he has discovered its capabilities and the precise condition of its revenue and police, he will be able to frame his plans for its future administration.

162. The young Chief, who is the adopted son of the late Maharaj Rana, is about 12 years old. He visited His Excellency the late Viceroy at Neemuch in October, and in the end of March joined the Mayo College at Ajmere.

163. The crops were good, though the rainfall was not sufficient to fill the tanks.

SHANPOORA.

164. The Chief was invested with full powers in March last; he promises well. By the advice of his new Minister, Pundit Sheo Sunker, he has introduced several reforms. A son and heir has been born to him.

165. The revenue, including an opening balance of Rupees 41,789, was Rupees 2,29,748, and the expenditure,

which was much swollen by the Chief's visit to Agra, amounted to Rupees 1,63,261. The latter included the payment of Rupees 15,857 of debts.

166. During the four years the State has been under management, debts amounting to Rupees 2,42,000 have been paid off, Rupees 27,500 have yet to be paid off by yearly instalments, but the cash balance will more than cover all liabilities.

167. The rainfall was unseasonable, the autumn crops consequently failed, but the spring crop was an average one.

168. The Meena Kherar has been quiet. There is no difficulty in obtaining good Meena recruits for the Deolee Irregular Force.

169. The Court of Vakeels disposed of 125 cases. The amount sued for as compensation was Rupees 29,402; of this property to value of Rupees 2,666 was recovered, and Rupees 4,603 were awarded as compensation.

170. Captain Muir's familiarity with the Harowtee country and his personal acquaintance with the Chiefs have been very useful. The affairs of Kotah and Jhallawar threw upon him heavy work, which he conducted with much industry and ability.

EASTERN STATES.

171. Colonel Wright, the Officiating Political Agent, left for England in March. There is much reason to regret the departure from Rajpootana of an officer whose political ability was amply proved by his management of affairs at the demise, in 1874, of the Maharana of Oodeypoor, and in 1875 of the Maharaja of Kerowlee. On both these occasions his proceedings received the marked approval of the Government, and I myself have a high opinion of his capacity for the administration of political business. Since Colonel Wright's departure the Medical Officer has conducted the current duties.

172. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited Bhurtpoor in January.

173. The Maharaja continues personally to direct the administration. His Highness' son and heir has been dangerously ill, but is recovering.

174. The land revenue settlement appears to be working satisfactorily.

175. The administration of justice is systematic, and is probably as good as in any State of Rajpootana.

176. Heinous crime is said to have decreased.

177. The revenue and expenditure for the year 1873-74 were about Rupees 31,71,649 and Rupees 30,52,269 respectively. The receipts show an increase of Rupees 62,000 over those of 1872-73. The expenditure under head of Public Works is Rupees 4,40,362.

178. The dues realized on imports and through traffic showed a decrease of Rupees 22,183 and Rupees 28,898, or a total loss of Rupees 51,081 compared with the receipts of the year 1873-74; on the other hand, exports and internal trade gives an increased revenue of Rupees 21,907.

179. The Returns show a falling off in the salt revenue to the amount of nearly Rupees 17,000, though this hardly seems to coincide with the Returns of the British Inland Customs Department, which have registered for 1875-76 a very large increase in the imports into Agra of Balammbha salt. Both Returns may of course be right nevertheless.

180. Thirty-eight new schools were opened during the year, and 23 closed.

Doctor Brereton himself certifies to the proficiency of scholars in the city schools.

181. The condition of the prisoners in the jail is good.

182. An attack made by the inhabitants of two Bhurtpoor and Ulwur villages on a party of the Thuggee Department, and the rescue of a prisoner arrested by the latter, is under enquiry.

183. There have been, as must be expected, various border disputes, more or less serious, to be arranged. The matter between the villages of Nabra and Narahna upon the British border was the subject of special enquiry by two English officers. The frontiers between this State and Jeypoor are not altogether in a quiet condition; but on the whole the country is well and firmly governed.

KEROWLEE.

184. The Maharaja Jey Sing Pal died without issue on the 19th November 1875. His Highness was a firm and popular ruler. Under instructions from Government, Arjun Pal was seated on the guddee on 1st January 1876. Arjun Pal is the representative of the senior branch of the family;

his accession was disputed by Sujan Pal, the representative of the junior branch, but the claims of the latter, both to the Chiefship and to the Raoship of Hadoti, which he subsequently claimed, were negatived with the full approval of the people.

The country is quiet, little crime is reported, and no complaints are heard of internal maladministration, though border quarrels give, as usual, some occupation to the States concerned.

185. The boundary between the villages of Baroda (Jeypoor) and Palita (Kerowlee) has been the cause of frequent and serious dispute. I have instructed the Political Agents to obtain a settlement of the boundary, and to cause security to be taken from the villages for the preservation of the peace.

186. His Highness' nephew and heir-apparent, Bhonwur Pal, has been recognized as Rao of Hadoti. It is to be hoped that the Maharaja will be induced to send this boy to the Mayo College.

187. The contumacious conduct and defiant attitude of the Thakoors of Bhartun and Inayuti obliged the Durbar to use force against these powerful feudatories. Their forts were besieged by Durbar troops, and were surrendered or evacuated after a fight, in which a few casualties occurred. Since the accession of the present Chief, their estates have been restored to the Thakoors on payment of a fine.

188. In consequence of a scanty rainfall the autumn crops were under the average, but the spring harvest was excellent.

189. The revenue and expenditure for the year 1874^{ad} were Rupees 4,75,632 and Rupees 4,68,520 respectively. The latter included Rupees 49,152 in payment of ¹⁹³³ however, The last instalment of the Government loan has ¹⁹³³ but Rupees 30,000 remains due on account of in¹⁹³³ collections, Highness has since paid Rupees 10,000 toward¹⁹³³ collections dation of this debt.

ULWUR.

190. The year was an eventful ¹⁹³³ Chief. He joined the Mayo College in ¹⁹³³ to receive His Excellency the Viceroy ¹⁹³³ in December; he visited the Camp^{at} the disposal of the

he was present at Agra during His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit there; and he was betrothed in April to a daughter of the Maharaja of Kishenghur.

191. The Maharaja's sturdy opponent, Lukdeer Sing, died at Jeypoor in September.

192. Major Cadell received charge of this Agency on the 4th December 1875 from Major Powlett, who had administered the State with efficiency and success. Major Powlett then resumed his settlement operations, which he brought to a close within the year. They occupied four years at a cost of Rupees 3,10,000, which, however, has been more than met by increase of revenue effected by the preliminary summary settlement in 1872. The demand in the last year of the old settlement was Rupees 17,76,569. The present settlement has been made for 16 years, the demand for the first year being Rupees 19,59,885, and gradually rising to Rupees 20,19,777. The increase of demand is said to be justified by the progressive prosperity of the country. I have not myself tested or examined the details of the assessment, but believe the settlement to be on the whole a good and creditable piece of work.

193. The condition of the finances is satisfactory. The income was Rupees 23,29,182 against Rupees 23,24,311 in the preceding year. The expenditure was only Rupees 19,36,282, showing a large decrease. The last of the State debts have been liquidated.

194. It is proposed to recoin (under the provisions of the Indian Coinage Act) a large quantity of Ulwur Halee Rupees at the Calcutta Mint.

bo. 195. The administration of justice continues to be satisfactory. There has, however, been a large increase of British crime, which Major Cadell thinks may be attributed English fact that the Meena robbers are no longer allowed Jeypoor and, being thus debarred from great dacoities, seek whole the cot in the less ambitious field of cattle-lifting, &c.

success of the Meena village, which was years ago, is important.

184. The Ma^{dition} of the jail is satisfactory.
the 19th November
popular ruler. Under^{diture} on public works in Ulwur was
Pal was seated on the administration of the department is
Pal is the representative

199. Education thrives. Vaccination operations have been very successful.

200. Pillars have been erected along the Ulwur-Jeypoor border. No sooner were they erected than some of them were demolished by the dissatisfied parties, but they have been rebuilt and the guilty villages have been punished.

201. Major Cadell's administration of the State continues to be satisfactory, and I place much reliance upon his judgment.

DHOLEPOOR.

202. On the whole the harvests were good and plentiful.

203. Major Dennehy's Report deals exhaustively with finance and revenue, which both appear to prosper. In the Budget Estimate submitted with last year's Report the Political Agent estimated the receipts and expenditure for the year 1875-76 at Rupees 9,13,370 and Rupees 8,75,000 respectively, thus leaving an opening balance for 1876-77 of Rupees 38,370. The estimate has been exceeded on both sides of the account, the receipts amounted to Rupees 10,68,693, and the expenditure to Rupees 9,78,449. There will thus be an opening balance for 1876-77 of over Rupees 90,000.

204. The land revenue collections amounted to Rupees 7,63,390 instead of Rupees 6,40,000 as estimated. They include Rupees 76,730 arrears of former years, and Rupees 33,712, which, under the former system of accounts, would have been the fourth or April instalment of revenue in Sumbut 1932 (1874-75), but which, under a new arrangement, whereby the revenue year ends on 31st March instead of 31st May, become the first instalment of Sumbut 1933 (1876-77). Against this forestalment of revenue, however, Major Dennehy sets Rupees 94,271 arrears, which will be recoverable in 1876-77. Including these latter collections, the Political Agent reckons the land revenue collections proper for 1875-76 at Rupees 6,77,213, which is a loss on the demand of Rupees 17,604. This loss principally occurs in certain pergunnahs which were noticed in last year's Report. Major Dennehy lengthily describes the causes.

205. The Government of India have lately placed the services of an Assistant Engineer at the disposal of the

Durbar, and it is to be hoped that the important drainage works required to reclaim the Pergunnahs of Gird and Munia and other tracts will soon be commenced.

206. Nearly all the heads of revenue show an increase over the estimate. The increase of expenditure over the estimate is explained by Major Dennehy in paragraph 47 *et seq.* of his Report. The expenditure includes Rupees 1,58,000 in part repayment of the Government loan. With the exception of the balance of the Government loan, all the State debts have been paid off. The estimated receipts for 1876-77, including an opening balance of over Rupees 90,000, are Rupees 9,74,000, and the expenditure Rupees 8,74,000.

207. The settlement operations have been supervised by Mr. W. H. Smith, C.S., whose report is appended.

The survey operations commenced on 20th October 1875, and are expected to conclude by the end of June 1876. By the 31st March (5½ months) 6,48,204 beegahs had been surveyed at a total cost of Rupees 20,277.

208. The working of the police and the administration of justice appear creditable.

209. Intramural labor has been introduced into the jail. A serious outbreak occurred in the jail in June, when seven prisoners attempted to force the guard. One succeeded, but was afterwards arrested in the Agra district. The other six were restrained by the guard, all of them were more or less wounded, and one died of his wounds.

210. The dispensaries are steadily becoming more popular. The number of vaccinations also has increased from 4,903 to 6,919.

211. The standard of education in the principal school at Dholepoor did not seem to me to be so high as it ought to be, and the teaching needed to be properly arranged upon some system. I hope this will be done when the promised visit of inspection by Mr. N. Deighton (Principal of the Agra College) has been paid.

212. The young Rana continues to make satisfactory progress with his education. It is now proposed to make arrangements for giving His Highness a higher class of education.

213. The Council during the year under report consisted of the same members as in the previous year. They

appear to take a large and important share in the administration, and the address with which Major Dennehy secures their co-operation, and continues generally to make his measures popular, as well as efficient, is much to be commended. His influence over the young Chief has been productive of much good.

214. The Sindia State Railway progresses. The claim advanced by the Durbar to receive royalty on the sandstone quarried near Dholepoor by the Railway contractors has been admitted.

BICKANEER.

215. The chief events during the year were the Maharaja's pilgrimage to Gya, Hurdwar, and other places, His Highness' intercourse with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Agra, and the enquiry into the attempt made to poison the Chief at Bickaneer in March last.

216. The Maharaja appears to have been interested and enlightened by his travels; and Captain Burton adds his testimony to that of other Political Officers as to the happy impression which the meeting with the Prince made on the Chiefs of Rajpootana.

217. The general administration of justice cannot be pronounced to be satisfactory, yet Captain Burton is of opinion that there is an improvement. Crime still appears to be chiefly looked upon as a source of revenue.

218. The condition of the ryots apparently has not improved.

219. The condition of the jail is favorably noticed.

220. The feud between the Durbar and Thakoor Megh Sing of Gundelce has been composed by the submission of the latter.

221. Police posts have, at the suggestion of the Political Superintendent of Bhawalpoor, been established by the Bickaneer Durbar on the border of the two States.

222. The mint appears to have been actively worked during the year.

223. The revenue of the State for the year was Rupees 12,20,379-1-3. The expenditure is said to have been precisely the same sum. The revenue, however, includes a loan of Rupees 1,43,380-14, and the expenditure, on the other hand, comprised several extraordinary items.

224. The amount of customs collected on imports was Rupees 1,07,163, on exports Rupees 44,990, and on goods in transit Rupees 62,078.

225. On the whole there is a decided improvement in the condition of this State, which was much disturbed shortly before the death of the late Maharaja in 1872. Captain Burton has done a great deal to promote some regard for justice and good order, and to keep the Durbar at peace with the Thakoors. In all these matters he has earned much credit since he was attached to Bickancer, and his services there ought to be remembered.

SEROHI.

226. Colonel Carnell's report upon the affairs of Serohi is very well worth reading. He possesses a thorough knowledge of the State and the people, and his influence and energy enable him to render valuable services in maintaining order (which he was the first to establish) throughout a wild and lawless country very difficult to control.

227. The Rao died somewhat suddenly in September. His Highness was succeeded by his only son, Kesree Sing, aged 19 years. The young Chief has many difficulties to contend with, namely, "the heavy State debt (Rupees 79,222), the want of funds for current expenses and arrears of pay, the absence of a competent person to act as Dewan, and the unfriendliness and distrust of the Thakoors of the State."

His Highness, however, appears alive to the necessity of improving the financial condition of the State, and the Political Superintendent hopes that if he continues the exertion and self-denial, the debt may be cleared off in five or six years. The young Chief has been married to a daughter of the Rao of Danta.

228. Niamut Ali, who resigned office in 1873, and entered the service of the Meywar Durbar, has been re-appointed Dewan. The appointment is a good one.

229. There is also promise of better relations between the Chief and his Thakoors, principally owing to the amenability of the young Rao.

230. "At present" (writes Colonel Carnell) "there are no outlaws, and the highway is comparatively safe for travellers." Some of this tranquillity may be ascribed to the

settling down of the last of the four bands of Marwar and Serohi Meena-outlaws; and I have no doubt that in measures of this kind, and in securing for these half wild clans fair play from the officials, lies the real remedy for chronic disorder.

231. The Grassiah tract and the Jhalore border have continued quiet.

232. A large harvest was the result of an unusually plentiful rainfall. New wells have been sunk, and jungle has been brought under cultivation.

233. No mail robbery or tampering with telegraph wire occurred during the year.

234. The revenue is said to have been Rupees 1,10,000, and the expenditure Rupees 90,500. The revenue is entirely derived from the land, supplemented by customs.

235. There are dispensaries at Serohi, Aboo, and Anadra. A vaccinator is also employed. Vaccination is said to be becoming more popular.

236. Foot and mouth disease prevailed, more or less, the whole year among the cattle.

MEYWAR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 60-24P., dated Oodeypoor, 15th May 1876.

From—MAJOR C. G. GUNNING, Offg. Political Agent, Meywar,

To—A. C. LYALL, Esq., Offg. Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor, in the absence of Colonel Herbert, who proceeded on privilege leave at the beginning of April, to submit the Administration Report of the States under the Meywar Agency for the year 1875-76.

2. The following,* which leaves but little for me to remark upon, is a transcript of a memorandum drawn up by Colonel Herbert before he handed over the Agency to me:—

* From para. 3 to para. 22, inclusive.

3. *Maharana Sujjun Sing.*—The Maharana continued to apply himself steadily to his studies until in the month of July he proceeded to Edur to celebrate his marriage with a sister of the young Maharaja. This event caused an interruption, and he had scarcely again settled to his work in a steady manner, when he was called upon to proceed to Bombay to be present on the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which caused a long interruption and again upset him. He has, however, continued to make as fair progress as could be expected at his age and under the circumstances of his position. The nobles remark the great advance he has made during the past year, the courteous, thoughtful manner he has acquired, and his readiness to appreciate the conduct of those about him, and any attempt made to mislead or to cajole him. They speak of him with affection, and seem to hope much from his eventual administration of the State.

4. *Personal guardian of the Maharana.*—The personal guardian of the Maharana, Dewan Janec Behari Lal, having been urgently required by his own Chief, the Maharaja of Bhurtpoor, it was found necessary to relieve him in October last, and his place has been supplied by Mr. Framjee Bhikajee, 2nd Class Assistant Political Agent, who shows much tact and judgment in the discharge of his difficult and delicate task.

5. *Changes in the administration.*—Urjun Sing, Saheewalla of the Mahkamah Khas, having tendered his resignation in July, his duties were temporarily discharged by Kotari Chuggun Lal, head of the finance department, an excellent man, but the duties of his own department being of an arduous and important nature, it was necessary that he should not long be called upon to discharge additional ones, and consequently Mehta Punna Lal, who had expressed a strong desire to return to Oodeypoor, was permitted to do so in the month of September, and was, on his arrival, appointed to the vacant place in the Mahkamah Khas. Since his reappointment the work of the administration has proceeded more smoothly and satisfactorily.

6. *Council of Regency.*—The working of the Council of Regency has improved during the year. During the absence of the Parsolee Rao,

who had leave to go to his home during the hot weather and rains, the Dilwarra Raj, a man of much intelligence and high character, supplied his place. The members have acquired a good habit of discussing questions and giving their opinions with much more confidence than at first.

7. Maharaj Guj Sing having lately proceeded on a pilgrimage to Benares, &c., in consequence of severe family affliction, his place is filled by Monowur Sing, Thakoor of Lawa, a gentleman of much intelligence and of high character, and the Parsolee Rao having now proceeded to Aboo to consult Dr. Moore about his health, has been replaced by the Dilwarra Raj.

8. *Visit of His Excellency the Viceroy.*—After proceeding to Bombay to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Maharana and his Court returned in haste to the capital to have the honor of receiving a visit from His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Northbrook, an event which caused very great gratification to His Highness and the nobles of the State, who thoroughly appreciated the honor done them, and the courtesy and kindness shown to them.

9. The preparation for this visit had caused considerable labour and anxiety, for the State was but ill prepared for the high honor done to it, and in making all the necessary arrangements Mehta Punna Lal was untiring in his exertions and ready in resources.

10. Umba Lal, the executive officer then in charge of the public works, exerted himself greatly and with much effect in putting in order the roads, which had been greatly damaged, and in many places carried away altogether by a heavy and disastrous flood which occurred in the month of September, and which left but little time in which to accomplish the needful work.

11. *Relations with feudatories.*—Every effort having been made without success to induce Maharaj Sohun Sing of Bagore to renounce his untenable claim to the guddee of Oodeypoor, and to acknowledge his allegiance to the Maharana Sujjun Sing, it was found necessary to despatch an expedition to arrest him, remove him from Bagore, and confiscate his estate, and consequently a force consisting of 975 infantry, 437 cavalry, and six guns of the Durbar troops, with contingents from the nobles of 106 foot and 109 horsemen, supported by 273 men of the Meywar Bheel Corps, were despatched from Oodeypoor on the 18th September 1875 under the command and political superintendence of Major C. G. Gunning, Commandant of the Meywar Bheel Corps, 1st Assistant Political Agent and Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts.

12. Though delayed by a deluge of rain and consequent floods, Major Gunning accomplished his undertaking without bloodshed, and arrived at Oodeypoor, on his return on the 8th October, Maharaj Sohun Sing having been arrested and deported; his Kamdars and other adherents were brought in prisoners to Oodeypoor, and the estate confiscated and placed in the hands of an agent on the part of the Durbar.

13. The Maharaj Gosain of Nathdwara continued his unyielding contumacy until the month of December last, when a force being prepared to coerce him, he was induced to write a letter to the Political

Agent acknowledging his subordination in all territorial matters to the Durbar, and promising to obey all orders sent to him thereby; to release all the prisoners he held in confinement; not to oppress the people on the lands attached to the shrine; to submit the files of all civil and criminal cases called for by the Dŭrbar for investigation; and to dismiss all foreign armed men from his service. He has since dismissed a large number of the foreigners, and is gradually sending the others away; and he has released, it is stated, the greater number of the prisoners whom he had in confinement, but he has as yet failed to submit the numerous files of cases which have been called for, and it appears that he seeks to evade submitting his civil and criminal jurisdiction to the supervision of the Durbar. There appears to be reason to hope that he will entirely submit himself to the Durbar, when these petitions shall have received such answers as will convince them, and consequently him, that the unjustifiable pretensions set up by him, and on his behalf, will not for a moment be entertained; but if this hope be disappointed, it will probably become necessary to employ a force to remove him and place his son in his room.

14. There has been no vacancy by death among the first class nobles during the year under report.

15. The case of the attachment of the village of Tuswareca of Roopabailce stands over by order until the Maharana shall have been granted his full powers, and he be in a position himself to dispose of it.

16. *Public Works.*—Heavy rain which fell over the whole country, but with particular severity on the higher lands in the month of September, produced a flood, which was very disastrous, and carried away a large portion of the then standing crop. So great and sudden was the rise of the water in the great lake of Oodeypoor that it flowed over the embankment of that portion known as the Surroopsagur, and threatened its entire destruction. Had it given way a great portion of the town of Oodeypoor and all the lower lands must have been entirely submerged under an irresistible torrent entailing a fearful loss of life and property. The back retaining wall was breached, and the earthwork of a very large portion of the embankment was carried away, but the front wall stood, and great exertions being made to cut a water way through the rocks, and the rain most happily passing away the pressure was reduced, and the apprehended calamity was escaped. A large and handsome bridge of three arches on the Neemuch road, about two miles from Oodeypoor, was destroyed, and unfortunately circumstances do not admit of its being rebuilt this year.

17. Great alarm was produced during the time of this flood lest the embankment of the great lake at Dehbur, called the Jey Samand, which has never been completed, should be carried away, and indeed it was generally thought by most of the people of Goozerat that the disastrous flood which occurred at Ahmedabad at that time was caused by the bursting of the embankment of this lake, and it was consequently deemed absolutely necessary that immediate action be taken with the view to avert the calamity which might ensue on any future

occasion from an unusually heavy rainfall, accordingly the Political Agent visited the spot in the month of January, and arrangements have now been made for its thorough repairs and completion, and this very important work is now in hand.

18. In the year 1869 paragraph 7 of the orders of Government on the Annual Report of Meywar was as follows:—"The Maharana should be strongly urged to repair the great stone works mentioned in paragraph 47 of Colonel Hutchinson's Report." The cost of this work will probably not be less than Rupees 1,50,000, and this it is proposed to raise by a small and equitable tax on the land benefited by the waters of the lake.

19. The road to Neemuch so far as Mungurwas, which is in the hands of the Durbar, is kept in good order; much damage was done by the heavy rains and flood, but this has been all repaired.

20. The work on the Kherwarra road continues to advance satisfactorily, and the road is kept in excellent working order.

21. The fair weather road from Oodeypoor to the Dussoori Pass *via* Rajnuggur has been this year remade, and it is in contemplation to metal the whole distance, whenever the state of the finances will admit of the expenditure.

22. In the month of March Mr. Williams, who was formerly employed in the public works, and who has been on two years' leave to Europe to study engineering, returned with his certificate as a Civil Engineer from the Glasgow University, and he has rejoined his former appointment, and has been placed at the head of the department on a salary of Rupees 400.

23. I beg to report upon the following points which Colonel Herbert has not touched upon.

24. *Survey*.—The topographical survey parties under Captain C. Strahan, R.E., have again been working in the districts under this Agency during the year.

25. *Settlement*.—I regret to say that the system of farming the land, noticed as under trial in the 16th paragraph of this Agency Report for 1874-75, has also failed. Owing to the heavy rains of last year the cold weather crops yielded very little, consequently the ryots of some of the districts remonstrated against the system, and arrangements have been made to remit a portion of the revenue for last season and to revert to the old system of levying the dues in kind for the future.

26. *Mail robberies*.—I am glad to be able to state that during the year under report not a single case of mail or banghy robbery took place within the Oodeypoor State; two attempts were made in the Neembaheera and Oodeypoor territories to plunder the mails, but the valets reached their destinations intact.

27. *Weather and crops*.—There has been a very heavy fall of rain during the last monsoon, nearly 49 inches were gauged, which caused much destruction in the city and throughout the districts as mentioned above by Colonel Herbert.

28. The khureef crops suffered very much owing to the incessant rains, consequently the staple grain, Indian corn, yielded much less than the average.

29. The rubbee crops have however been very good.

30. The average prices of food grains were Indian corn at $21\frac{1}{2}$ seers, wheat at $15\frac{1}{2}$ seers, barley at $21\frac{1}{2}$ seers, and gram at 19 seers per Government rupee and weight.

31. *Opium scales*.—During the past official year 9,873 chests of opium were brought for weighment at the Oodeypoor scales, showing an increase of 4,079 chests as compared with the previous year. More chests would have been brought to the scales had the price of the drug been favourable in the Bombay market. Mr. Ingels, the Assistant Opium Agent, who conducts his duties to the satisfaction of all concerned, deserves credit.

32. *Climate*.—Despite the very heavy and disastrous monsoon of last year, the number of fever cases were less by one-fourth than that of the previous year, and the valley of Oodeypoor has been free from any epidemic disease.

33. The number of patients treated in the main and branch dispensaries at Oodeypoor during the year 1875 amounts to 5,862: the cost of these institutions amounts to about Rupees 4,200.

34. *Vaccination*.—The total number of persons vaccinated during the year 1875 was 2,057, the percentage of successful cases was 90.69.

35. *Sanitation*.—The conservancy of the city is now being carried out fairly, there is still, however, large room for improvement.

36. *Education*.—There are 538 boys and 30 girls receiving education in the School at Oodeypoor. The average daily attendance has been 389 boys and 28 girls. The annual expenditure of the institution amounts to Rupees 8,304.

37. The English class comprises 65 boys, the Hindee 362 boys, the Persian and Oordoo 111 boys.

38. During the year Mrs. Lonorgan has been nominated as mistress to the Girls' School. She teaches the girls needle-work, &c., in which they are progressing fairly under her care.

39. Mr. Baird, the Head Master of the School, has applied for an assistant teacher for the English classes; but as there is no fund available for this increased expenditure, and as indeed the cost of the institution has increased nearly threefold from what was originally contemplated, a scheme to make the institution partly self-supporting by levying a light fee from the well-to-do parents of the pupils is under consideration.

40. The Head Master, Mr. G. Baird, and the Persian and Hindee teachers, Moulvee Abdool Rahman and Pundit Venaek Shastree, are conducting their duties satisfactorily.

41. The Hindee Schools at Bheelwarra and Chittoreghur, as far as is known, are also progressing satisfactorily. There are 197 boys in the former and 133 boys in the latter.

42. *Police*.—I append a Return marked A. showing the cases settled in the Criminal Court during the year and those pending decision. Moonshee Samin Ali Khan, the head of the department, who had been suffering from consumption for some time, died, I regret to say, on the 12th instant; he was said to be an excellent officer, and his death is great loss to the State.

43. The Return shows a decrease in the number of dacoities, and an increase in the number of theft, highway robberies, &c.

44. The Returns marked B. and C. show the criminal occurrences that have been reported to the Political Agent during the year.

45. I beg to append Returns marked D. and E. of cases brought before, and adjudicated by, the Meywar Court of Vakeels during the year.

46. *Prison*.—Return marked F. shows the number of prisoners in the Oodeypoor jails, and the terms as well as the crimes for which they are detained.

47. The health of the prisoners has been good; nine deaths have occurred during the year; the daily average of sick is 116.05.

48. *Civil Justice*.—I append Return marked G. showing the number of civil suits that have been brought before the Civil Court, the number disposed of, and cases remaining unsettled.

49. *Appellate Court*.—Appendices marked H. and J. show the number of civil and criminal cases appealed against, cases disposed of, and remaining unsettled. The working of this Court is carried on satisfactorily under the able supervision of Moulvee Abdool Rahman.

50. *Trade*.—The statement of export and import of merchandize, and the duty levied thereon, is not ready, but will be submitted on receipt from the Durbar.

51. *Telegraph*.—The question of constructing a branch telegraph line to Oodeypoor is under consideration.

52. *Post Office*.—No new Post Office has been opened in the Oodeypoor territory during the year.

53. *Revenue*.—The account of receipts and disbursements for the Sumbut year 1931 is not ready, but will be submitted on receipt from the Durbar.

54. *Boundaries*.—The several boundary disputes between Oodeypoor Durbar and the neighbouring States still remain undecided, as well as those between the Durbar and its nobles, and between the nobles themselves.

55. *Nathdwara*.—The Maharaj Gosain of Nathdwara, whose conduct is mentioned by Colonel Herbert,*

* Paragraph 13. having persistently refused to submit himself to the Durbar, the Council of Regency proceeded to Nathdwara on the 8th instant, and having arrested and despatched him to Oodeypoor, provisionally installed his son in his place. A Durbar force is left permanently for the protection of the shrine, and until at least the new Maharaj, who is a minor, is of age, and fit to conduct the duties,

all criminal, civil, and other matters connected with the government of the place will be conducted by a person selected by the Durbar.

56. The deposed Maharaj will be allowed to reside under sanction of Government in any place he may select, and which may not appear objectionable, beyond Meywar limits.

57. *Mandwa and Bakel*.—The two Bheel Pals of Mandwa and Bakel in the Joora Putta having for a series of years been in a state of outlawry, and a source of disturbance and anxiety to their neighbours, it was decided to punish them, and a mixed force of the Meywar Bheel Corps and Raj troops was sent for that purpose in March last. The conduct of the expedition has been described in the accompanying report in the Hilly Tracts. The troops have now left the spot, a strong thanna only being retained for the present, and negotiations are being carried on, which it is confidently hoped will settle the villages again, and after the lesson they have learnt ensure peace in the neighbourhood for many years, if not permanently.

58. *Hilly Tracts and Doongurpoor*.—I beg to forward the Report* of the Officiating Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, in original, and of the Officiating 2nd Assistant Political Agent, Meywar.†

* No. 105, dated 26th April 1876.

† No. —, dated 18th April 1876.

59. *Banswarra and Pertabghur*.—Lieutenant Yate's Report§ on Banswarra and Pertabghur is also forwarded in original. That officer has been most active and successful in settling a number of boundary and other disputes, which have been a source of trouble and bitter enmity between the two States for years.

60. The measure lately adopted of placing the Pertabghur State under the immediate political superintendence of the Assistant at Banswarra has worked extremely well, and appears worthy of permanent adoption.

A.
Return of cases admitted and disposed of in the Criminal Court at Oodeypoor for 1875-76.

| No. and nature of offence. | Number of cases in hand and amount of losses sustained. | | Number of cases admitted and amount of losses. | | Total number of cases and amount of losses. | | CASES DISPOSED OF. | | | | Cases remaining undisposed of. | | REMARKS. |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------------|--|-------------|---|---------------|---|-------------|--------|------------|--|----------------------|--|
| | Cases. | Amount. | Cases. | Amount. | Cases. | Amount. | Number of cases and amount of compensation awarded. | | Cases. | Amount. | Cases in which offenders have been arrested and punished by fine and imprisonment. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Dacoity ... | 30 | Rs. a. p. 97,616 15 0 | 31 | 11,825 0 0 | 51 | 1,09,341 15 0 | 12 | 50,074 12 0 | 23 | 56,573 8 0 | 17 | Rs. a. p. 2,083 11 0 | Fifty-two women and nine men drowned in well, 21 women and one man ate opium, and two men shot themselves. |
| 2. Theft ... | 68 | 5,784 5 3 | 157 | 33,869 10 0 | 223 | 44,653 15 3 | 33 | 11,246 11 0 | 128 | 11,720 7 0 | 63 | 21,497 13 3 | |
| 3. Highway robbery | 27 | 17,656 5 6 | 63 | 4,654 14 0 | 79 | 22,311 3 6 | 17 | 1,710 6 0 | 37 | 7,331 3 0 | 26 | 13,269 10 6 | |
| 4. Murder ... | 15 | ... | 32 | ... | 47 | ... | ... | ... | 28 | ... | 6 | ... | |
| 5. Wounding ... | 0 | ... | 7 | ... | 16 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 6. Arson ... | 1 | ... | 7 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 7. Bribery ... | 4 | ... | 3 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 8. Sale of children | 10 | ... | 3 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 9. Abortion ... | 3 | ... | 13 | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 10. Pranch (trespassing) | 17 | ... | 11 | ... | 28 | ... | ... | ... | 17 | ... | 3 | ... | |
| 11. Witchcraft | 2 | ... | 5 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 12. Mutilation | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 13. Suicide ... | 6 | ... | 96 | ... | 90 | ... | 01 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 14. Petty offences | 325 | ... | 697 | ... | 1,022 | ... | 175 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total | 518 | ... | 1,100 | ... | 1,618 | ... | 647 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

Fifty-two women and nine men drowned in well, 21 women and one man ate opium, and two men shot themselves.

(Sd.) C. G. GUNNING, Major,
Offg. Political Agent.

B.

Return of criminal cases during the year 1875-76.

| Names of States. | Dacoity. | Killing and wounding. | Highway robbery. | Robbery with wounding. | Poisoning. | Ill-treatment. | Abduction. | Theft. | Cattle-lifting. | Receiving stolen property. | Miscellaneous. |
|--|----------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------|----------------|------------|--------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Meywar | 13 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 20 | 6 | 1 | 491 |
| Neembahera of Tonk | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | ..... | 19 |
| Gwalior | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | 3 | ..... | 20 |
| Pertabghur | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 |
| Doongurpoor | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 11 |
| Banswarra | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 |
| Other States not within the jurisdiction of this Agency. | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 46 |
| Total | 24 | 11 | 6 | 14 | 1 | 11 | 8 | 29 | 12 | 1 | 617 |

C.

Detail of criminal cases during the year 1875-76.

| Names of States. | DACOITY. | | THEFT. | | MURDER. | | Mutilation. | Kidnapping. | Selling females. | Witchcraft. | Witch-burning. | Miscellaneous. |
|--|---------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| | No. of cases. | Value of property. | Persons implicated. | No. of cases. | Property carried. | Number of cases. | Persons destroyed. | | | | | |
| Meywar | 13 | Rs. a. p. 18,181 11 0 | 180 | 26 | Rs. a. p. 3,014 10 9 | 8 | 25 | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 491 |
| Neembahera of Tonk | 1 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 177 0 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 |
| Gwalior | 3 | 664 14 0 | ..... | 5 | 392 4 0 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 |
| Pertabghur | 2 | 1,000 0 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 |
| Doongurpoor | 3 | 250 0 0 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 |
| Banswarra | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 |
| Other States not within the jurisdiction of this Agency. | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46 |
| Total | 24 | 20,090 9 0 | 180 | 41 | 4,513 11 9 | 11 | 28 | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 617 |

(Sd.) C. G. GUNNING, Major,
Offg. Political Agent.

F.
Return of prisoners in the Oodeypoor Jail on the 1st May 1876.

| PERIOD OF SENTENCE. | NATURE OF OFFENCE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|----------|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------|----------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|---------|------------|-------------------|----------|----------------|--------|
| | Theft. | Buying stolen property. | Enticing away girls. | Forcible seizure of property. | Opposing watchman. | Forcibly carrying away women. | Cattle-lifting. | Escape of prisoners. | Highway robbery. | Dacoity. | Aiding & abetting robbers. | French or Irish pass. | Suicide. | Forgery. | Misappropriating Government money. | Adultery. | Abduction of married women. | Wounding. | Homeicide amounting to murder. | Murder. | Poisoning. | Attempt at theft. | Bribery. | Miscellaneous. | Total. |
| For 6 months | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Do. and 1 year | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 " 2 years | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 " 3 do. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 3 " 4 do. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 4 " 5 do. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 " 6 do. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 6 " 7 do. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 7 " 8 do. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 8 " 9 do. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 9 " 10 do. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 10 " 12 do. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 12 " 14 do. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 14 " 20 do. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| For life | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |

G.
Statement of cases admitted and disposed of in the Civil Court of Oodeypoor for 1875-76.

| Nature of cases or complaints. | Number of cases in hand with amount of claim. | | Number of cases admitted during the year with amount of claim. | | Total number of cases with amount of claim. | | Number of cases settled with amount of claim. | | Cases remaining unsettled with amount of claim. | | REMARKS. |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------|--|-------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|--|
| | Cases. | Amount. | Cases. | Amount. | Cases. | Amount. | Cases. | Amount. | Cases. | Amount. | |
| Debt... | 450 | Rs. 3,92,174 12 0 | 475 | Rs. 2,07,266 10 3 | 925 | Rs. 5,99,441 7 0 | 552 | Rs. 2,10,138 5 6 | 373 | Rs. 3,89,303 1 6 | Explanation of cases disposed of—amount of decrees Rs. 2,10,138-5-6, out of which Rs. 87,053-4-0 is paid up, and Rs. 1,23,085-0-0 remain unpaid. |
| Marriage disputes | 11 | ... | 42 | ... | 56 | ... | 32 | ... | 24 | ... | Amount of case dismissed Rs. 1,30,301-2-0. |
| Adoption | 4 | ... | 23 | ... | 27 | ... | 13 | ... | 14 | ... | |
| Caste disputes | 3 | ... | 11 | ... | 14 | ... | 11 | ... | 3 | ... | |
| Boundary disputes | 70 | ... | 6 | ... | 76 | ... | 8 | ... | 68 | ... | |
| Dispute about property | 89 | ... | 137 | ... | 226 | ... | 63 | ... | 133 | ... | |
| Miscellaneous | 398 | ... | 172 | ... | 570 | ... | 270 | ... | 300 | ... | |
| Total | 1,029 | Rs. 3,92,174 12 0 | 603 | Rs. 2,07,266 10 3 | 1,632 | Rs. 5,99,441 7 0 | 970 | Rs. 2,10,138 5 6 | 915 | Rs. 3,89,303 1 6 | |

(Sd.) C. G. GUNNING, Major,
Offy. Political Agent.

H.

Return showing the number of civil suits appealed against in the Appellate Court of Oodeypoor during the year 1875-76.

| Number. | NATURE OF CASES. | CASES PENDING. | | | CASES DISPOSED OF. | | | Cases remaining. |
|---------|----------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--------|------------------|
| | | Cases in hand at the close of last year. | Cases instituted during the year. | Total. | Cases in which decision is confirmed. | Decision reversed. | Total. | |
| 1 | Debt ... | 36 | 118 | 154 | 62 | 39 | 101 | 53 |
| 2 | Caste disputes ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... |
| 3 | Dispute about property ... | 31 | 88 | 119 | 47 | 31 | 78 | ... |
| 4 | Marriage disputes ... | ... | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 5 | ... |
| 5 | Adoption ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... |
| 6 | Boundaries ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... |
| 7 | Miscellaneous ... | 15 | 6 | 21 | 14 | 6 | 20 | 1 |
| | Total .. | 56 | 234 | 310 | 130 | 80 | 310 | 100 |

J.

Return showing the number of criminal cases appealed against in the Appellate Court of Oodeypoor during the year 1875-76.

| No. | NATURE OF CASES. | CASES PENDING. | | | CASES DISPOSED OF. | | | Cases remaining. |
|-----|----------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--------|------------------|
| | | Cases in hand at the close of last year. | Cases instituted during the year. | Total. | Cases in which decision is confirmed. | Decision reversed. | Total. | |
| 1 | Dacoities ... | ... | 4 | 4 | 3 | ... | 3 | 1 |
| 2 | Theft ... | 11 | 20 | 31 | 11 | 13 | 24 | 7 |
| 3 | Selling children ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 4 | Suicide ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... |
| 5 | Wounding ... | ... | 16 | 16 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 8 |
| 6 | Assault ... | 13 | 24 | 36 | 17 | 12 | 29 | 7 |
| 7 | Highway robbery ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| | Total .. | 23 | 68 | 91 | 37 | 31 | 68 | 23 |

(Sd.) C. G. GUNNING, Major,
Offy. Political Agent.

No. 110, dated Camp-Bageederee, 13th April 1876.

From—LIEUT. CHARLES E. YATE, Offg. Assistant Political Agent, Banswarra and Pertabghur,

To—MAJOR C. G. GUNNING, Political Agent, Meywar.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report on Pertabghur, Banswarra, and Kooshulghur, for the year 1875-76.

2. I received charge of the Banswarra Assistancy from Mr. Framjee Bhikajee on the 1st July last, and at the same time I was invested with political authority over Pertabghur.

3. *General health.*—The general health of the country has not been good during the year under report. An outbreak of cholera occurred at Banswarra during the rains, and there was the usual amount of fever during October and November.

Guinea-worms are very prevalent at the present time, and the Native Doctor at Banswarra has just reported the reappearance of cholera symptoms.

4. *Rainfall.*—There was a heavier fall of rain last year than has been known for many a year, so much so that the "mukkee" crop was almost entirely destroyed. No records are obtainable from Pertabghur, but at Banswarra a total fall of 60·52 inches was registered, 20 inches in excess of that in 1874.

PERTABGHUR.

5. *Murder of the Kamdar.*—In June last the Kamdar, Oonkar Biasjee, was attacked and wounded by a mutinous sepoy, and died from the effects of the wound a few days after. The murderer was cut down on the spot, and several other sepoys implicated in the matter have been since tried and sentenced by the Durbar to various terms of imprisonment.

6. No one has been appointed by His Highness the Maharawut to the vacant post. Koomul Ram, the late Minister's son, nominally performs the duties, but most of the work is carried on by His Highness himself, who, since the Kamdar's death, has regularly devoted the best part of the day to business.

7. *State debts.*—The State, I am sorry to say, is deeply involved in debt, the matter though appears at last to have been taken up in earnest by His Highness the Maharawut, who is endeavouring to institute measures for liquidating it by fixed annual instalments.

8. *Revenue settlement.*—His Highness is also engaged in a survey and settlement of the State, by which he hopes considerably to increase his revenue.

9. *Topographical survey*—The survey of the northern portion of the State has been completed this year by the Topographical Survey party under Captain Charles Strahan, R.E. Last year the Bheels of Gangia-ka-pal, in the wild country bordering on the Daryawud District of Meywar, resisted the approach of the Surveyor, and this year also some apprehensions were entertained by Captain Strahan regarding a

Mr. Bolst employed in those parts, owing to the difficulty he experienced in obtaining supplies and keeping up communications with the outer world. I therefore accompanied Captain Strahan to Gangia-kapal, where, however, we found Mr. Bolst apparently in the best of health and spirits and on capital terms with the Bheels; his work has, I believe, been since completed without further difficulty.

10. *Deolia*.—The heavy rains of last season brought down almost all the old buildings connected with the old Palace at Deolia, the former capital of the State. His Highness the Maharawut spends the Dusserah festival there, but resides for the rest of the year in a bungalow about half a mile from Pertabghur. The old town of Deolia is now consequently almost deserted, and the houses are rapidly falling into decay.

11. *Dispensary*.—The dispensary at Pertabghur appears to be well conducted by Native Doctor, Manoghee Pattuck. It was inspected, and I believe favorably reported on by Doctor Burr in January last. I have visited it several times, and always found it well attended.

12. *Sanitation*.—The sanitation of the capital is sadly neglected, but the mahajuns or traders who comprise the greater portion of the population are so apathetic and miserly in this respect that any great improvement is a matter of considerable difficulty. Despite the absence, however, of any sanitary measures, not a single case of cholera that I know of occurred there this year, though it raged most fatally in the cantonments of Neemuch, only thirty miles off.

13. *School*.—The school at Pertabghur continues to be well attended: there is no regular course of instruction, and nothing is taught but Hindee writing and accounts.

14. *Jail*.—The jail is a quadrangular building in the middle of the town, and does not look particularly secure.

15. *Visits to Neemuch*.—His Highness the Maharawut twice visited Neemuch during the year: the first time in November to meet His Excellency the Viceroy on his tour through Central India and Rajpootana, and again in February to meet yourself.

16. *Marriage*.—His Highness married a daughter of the Maharaja of Silana in December last.

BANSWARRA.

17. *Pertabghur and Banswarra Frontier*.—All claims and disputes on the Pertabghur and Banswarra Frontier have been decided by me, with the exception of a claim by the Thakoor of Kanghur in Pertabghur to the villages of Kairwanea and Mukunpoora in Banswarra, which is to be settled on the return of the Thakoor of Kanghur from pilgrimage.

18. *Dantiar boundary dispute*.—The claim by Banswarra to the village of Dantiar in Pertabghur was decided by me in favor of Pertabghur; the boundary between Dantiar and the neighbouring villages of Sobania in Banswarra and Komari in Meywar (including the tribe of Meywar, Pertabghur, and Banswarra) was also demarcated by me, all parties expressing their acceptance of my settlement.

19. *Border Punchayets.*—The annual border punchayets between Banswarra and Kooshulghur and the States under the Rewa Kanta Agency was held in May last by Mr. Framjee Bhikajee, as mentioned in paragraph 16 of his Report for last year, when 175 cases were disposed of.

20. *Rewa Kanta Punchayet.*—The meeting for this year commenced on the 1st instant under the Presidentship of the Assistant Political Agent in charge of Soanth. There were few fresh disputes brought to notice during the year, and I trust they may soon be reduced to a minimum.

21. *Jabooa Punchayet.*—The proposed meeting between the Bheel Agent, Bhopawur, and myself for the settlement of the many old outstanding claims between Jabooa, Banswarra, and Kooshulghur had unfortunately to be postponed till next season owing to the inability of Colonel Kincaid to meet me.

22. *Rutlam Punchayet.*—Three dacoities were committed in Rutlam by Banswarra Bheels during June last, in retaliation, I believe, of some similar attentions on the part of Rutlam Bheels. I am now proceeding to the border to form a punchayet for the settlement of these and all other old outstanding cases, and I trust I may shortly be able to report their satisfactory conclusion.

23. *The Bheels.*—The Bheels have, I think, on the whole been quieter during the past year than they seem to have been for many years. I have received no complaints of dacoities or highway robberies from the Bhopawar Agency as has generally been the case hitherto, and the peace of the country has, I think, only once been seriously disturbed, viz., by an affray between the neighbouring Bheel Pals of Mowree-Khera and Peeple Khoont in Banswarra.

24. *Affray between the villages of Mowree-Khera and Peeple-Khoont.*—The quarrel was originally caused by some Peeple Khoont men informing against their fellow bandits of Mowree-Khera in a case of dacoity, and has been carried on for the last three or four years with various success, till it culminated in June last in an attack on Peeple Khoont by the Mowree-Khera Bheels under their Chief Oonkaria Rat, when two men were killed, another had his nose cut off, and the village was looted and burnt. The Durbar authorities failed to adjust matters, but on my recent visit to Mowree-Khera I was able to assemble the headmen of both sides, and to induce them to come to terms; the quarrel being finally closed by all parties drinking a concoction of opium from each other's hands and going through the ceremony of burying the stone. A small hole was dug in the ground and filled with water, each man put in a stone and the hole was immediately filled up, the quarrel together with the stone being then considered to be buried for ever.

25. *Deojee and Oonkaria Rawuts of Mowree Khera.*—The village of Mowree Khera is situated in the midst of a large tract of jungle and forest, and is rarely visited even by a Durbar official. On arrival I found the village entirely deserted, and it was not till the afternoon that the two old Chiefs, Deojee and Oonkaria Rawuts, with their sons and followers, came down from the hills, and then only on the assurance of a Bheel Havildar, named Wala, belonging to my escort of the Meywar Bheel Corps. Oonkaria Rawut remained with me during my stay, but

the remainder mostly spent the nights in the hills, and were in a constant state of alarm about a force which they supposed I must be bringing to attack them.

26. *Dulla Rawut of Sondulpoor*.—I also visited Dulla Rawut of Sondulpoor, the principal Bheel Chief in Banswarra. He is comparatively civilized, and received me in a friendly manner. Sir John Malcolm, he told me, was the only other British officer who had ever visited his village. Dulla Rawut's father I heard ended his days a prisoner in the Asseerghur fort, and on my asking how they had managed to catch him, I was told that though many an expedition was sent out against him, none of them were successful, till at last the neighbouring Thakoor of Kusalpoora, who it seems had joined him in his predatory pursuits, was caught and imprisoned, on which he went to Pertabghur and gave himself up to Captain Macdonald, one of Sir John Malcolm's Assistants, on condition that the Thakoor and his family were liberated.

27. *Affray at Chitathala*.—An affray also occurred at the village of Chitathala in Chilkari in December last, during a Bheel feast on the death of an old Chief of the village, which resulted in the death of two men, one belonging to Chitathala and one to the neighbouring British district of Jhalode in the Panch Mahals. I am shortly proceeding to the spot to enquire into and settle the case.

28. *Dispensary*.—The dispensary at Banswarra continues to be well attended. The Native Doctor, Ram Lall, worked well and heartily throughout the cholera outbreak, and deserves credit for his exertions. He has since been transferred to Bickaneer at his own request, though the Durbar would be glad to get him back.

29. *Post Office*.—The Post Office continues to work satisfactorily.

30. *Mail Robbery*.—One case of mail robbery occurred during the year. It turned out that a parcel containing Rupees 400 in cash was despatched that day by the Deputy Postmaster at Banswarra, and though nothing could be proved, yet it seems highly probable that the knowledge of what the mail bag contained incited somebody to commit the robbery. The matter was enquired into by me on my arrival at Banswarra, and the measures then taken for the protection of the mails in transit, as reported in my letter No. 263, dated 1st September 1875, have been so far successful that no further case has occurred.

31. *School*.—The school at Banswarra is carried on under the superintendence of a Brahmin, where the sons of the wealthier mahajuns and Brahmins are taught Hinddee writing and accounts.

32. *Jail*.—There is no building set apart for a jail, all prisoners being confined in one of the city gates. The Bheels are generally located in a small iron barred room in the gateway.

KOOSHULGHUR.

33. I have not yet been able to visit Kooshulghur, but I am now on my way to do so. I attempted a visit in September last, but was stopped by the unusually heavy rain, and my time has been since fully occupied elsewhere.

34. *Banswarra border*.—I visited the Banswarra and Kooshulghur border in September last, and settled some 150 old outstanding claims

between the two States. Since that date only one fresh dispute has been brought to my notice by either State, and I trust their former animosity is now dying out.

35. *Feud between the villages of Chitathala, Mendikhera, and Jalumpoora.*—I found that the villages of Chitathala and Mendikhera of Chilkari in Bauswarra and Jalumpoora in Kooshulghur had been fighting amongst themselves for many years, many lives having been lost on either side. I assembled the headmen and induced them to take an oath on a sword before me that they would not fall out again. These oaths are said to be lasting amongst the Bheels. I can only say they have not fought again since.

36. *Serai.*—The “serai” at Kooshulghur, mentioned in paragraph 39 of last year’s Report, has, I believe, been finished, and will be inspected by me on my arrival there.

No. 105, dated Camp Oodeypoor, 26th April 1876.

From—MAJOR C. G. GUNNING, Offg. Poltl. Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar,
To—COLONEL C. HERBERT, Political Agent, Meywar.

I HAVE the honor to submit my Administration Report on the Hilly Tracts and Doongurpoor for the year 1875-76.

2. *Personal.*—The several duties which have taken me away from the head-quarters of the district in the course of the past year are as follows:—

3. About the middle of May I relieved Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, C.S.I., who proceeded on sick certificate to England.

4. In July I accompanied the Maharana of Oodeypoor, as the Political Agent’s Deputy, on the occasion of His Highness’ marriage to a Princess of Edur.

5. In September the expedition sent to capture Maharaj Sohun Sing, of Bagore, and to confiscate his estates, was placed under my command.

6. In October I took charge of the office of the Meywar Agency during the absence of Colonel Herbert with His Highness the Maharana at Bombay, on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India.

7. In January I met Major LeGeyt, Political Agent, Mahee Kanta, across the border at Pal, and settled with him certain cases of long standing disputes between the two Agencies.

8. In March I was directed personally to superintend coercive measures against the Joora Mairpoor villages of Mandwa and Bakel, under the immediate superintendency of the 2nd Assistant Political Agent, Meywar; and

9. In April I took charge of the duties of the Political Agent, Meywar, from Colonel Herbert, who proceeded on three months’ privilege leave.

HILLY TRACTS.

10. *Health.*—This has been as usual remarkably good during the past year. The unprecedented heavy rains, which resulted in disas-

trous floods in many parts of the country, were the occasion of the gloomiest prognostications regarding epidemics of every sort happily destined to be unfulfilled. It is a fact, indeed, that if we except a cutaneous disease, the origin of which is solely due to a disregard of cleanliness and to poverty of blood, the excess of rainfall appears to have averted rather than induced sickness, possibly owing to its destruction of the bunds of many of the largest tanks about the district, and the consequent lowering of the level of the subsurface water.

11. *Rainfall and crops.*—The rainfall has been unprecedentedly heavy, nearly double the average for the district, and resulted unfortunately in the destruction of much Indian-corn, the staple food of the Bheels, which seldom can have too much water, and many of the root crops, such as huldee (turmeric), rutaloo (yams), &c., which form the bulk of the “khureef” outcome for the year. To the scarcity consequent on this may be traced chiefly the more than usual prevalence of the cutaneous disease, or “itch” mentioned under the previous head. Destruction to bunds and other works of a permanently useful nature has been another evil resulting from these floods, and this, I fear, will be long felt in a country so generally lacking in means to remedy it as this is.

12. The “rubbee” crop fortunately has been very good, and has thereby compensated to some extent for the partial failure of the “khureef” harvest. Gram (*cicer aricutum*) has been especially luxuriant and plentiful, and this next to Indian-corn (*zea mazo*) is the favorite food of the Bheels.

13. *Meteorological Observations.*—Statement of meteorological observations for the past year is as follows:—

| YEAR. | Mean temperature of the year. | Hottest month with mean temperature. | Coldest month and its mean. | Mean daily range. | Extreme daily range. | Total rainfall. | No. of days rain fell. |
|-------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| | 78° | May. 92° | January 62°70 | 18° | 43° | 19.72 | 57 |
| 1876 | Direction of prevailing wind | { Westerly for ten months. Easterly for two months. | | | | | |

DOONGURPOOR.

14. *Prices Current.*—

| | | | |
|-------------|-----|----|---------------------------|
| Wheat | ... | 22 | seers per Imperial Rupee. |
| Barley | ... | 32 | ” ” ” |
| Indian-corn | ... | 26 | ” ” ” |
| Rice | ... | 13 | ” ” ” |
| Gram | ... | 28 | ” ” ” |
| Ghee | ... | 1 | seer and 12 Chittacks. |

KHAIRWARRA.

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----|----|---------------------------|------|-----|----|---------------------------|
| Wheat | ... | 21 | seers per Imperial Rupee. | Rice | ... | 12 | seers per Imperial Rupee. |
| Barley | ... | 28 | ” ” | Gram | ... | 28 | ” ” |
| Indian-corn | ... | 23 | ” ” | Ghee | ... | 1 | seer and 12 chittacks. |

15. *Civil Dispensary*.—This building, which is situated in the Cantonment of Khairwarra, and is supported entirely by a grant of Rupees 40 a month from the Oodeypoor Durbar, is daily becoming more appreciated by the people. When it was first established by Colonel Mackenzie, about five years ago, many scouted the very idea of the Bheels resorting to it at all, their supposed prejudice against European treatment and horror at anything resembling an operation being considered. They are, however, evidently gradually getting over their prejudice, and as the medical officer never insists upon an operation, however necessary it may be, their fears on this point also are subsiding. Bheel women even now attend the hospital with their ailments.

16. During 1875 the attendance has exceeded that of any previous year by 251. 1,089 out-patients and 78 in-patients were admitted, of whom two were Eurasians, 292 Mussulmans, 811 Hindoos, and 62 other castes. Bheels have been classed as Hindoos, so that the number of that class admitted cannot be ascertained.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Daily average attendance of out-patients ... | ... 13.42 |
| Ditto ditto in-patients ... | ... 4.50 |

Three major and six minor operations were successfully performed, and 46 children were successfully vaccinated. Total expenditure Rupees 475-4-7.

17. The medical officer of the Meywar Bheel Corps lends his services gratuitously to this institution, but if the attendance increases at the rate it has been doing, the question regarding a small remuneration for services, which his own tact and good management will have made necessary, may perhaps be worth considering ere long.

18. *Public Works*.—The bridging of the road between Oodeypoor and Khairwarra is gradually progressing, and indeed with the exception of a bridge, which is, I believe, under contemplation across the Soame River, this work should be completed very shortly now. The losses sustained by the Durbar by the late floods have been so great that funds will not be available for the Soame undertaking for some time probably, and when they are, the railroad may not be far from Neemuch, and traffic consequently diverted in that direction.

19. The annual repairs to the Ahmedabad road, south of Khairwarra, and extraordinary repairs to the Khairwarra Fort, rendered necessary by the late rains, have been carried on by the men of the Meywar Bheel Corps, who are also now engaged in repairing a long neglected bund close to the Cantonment, which promises to retain a very fair supply of water when in the hot weather it is so much wanted.

20. *Crime*.—No witch-swinging or other crime of a heinous nature has been brought to notice during the preceding year. The Bheel Pals of Concan and Sawarra in the Jawas territory are not in as satisfactory a state as I could wish, but complaints against them have not been so frequent as in former years. The chronic state of debt this Chieftainship is now gradually recovering from has prevented my taking a decided step in this direction before.

21. The two Pals of Nithara and Dhunkawarra (khalsa possessions), against which coercive measures were in operation when my

Report for 1873-74 was being written, have since their submission been behaving very well. It was only a few days ago that the subject of the responsibility of the Nithara Bheels to pay compensation for losses due to their several acts of violence prior to their submission was discussed by the Durbar Minister, "Punna Lall," and myself, when I recommended strongly that they should be dealt with as liberally as possible in this respect, in consideration of their subsequent good conduct and the price their reformation cost them.

22. The expedition against the Joora Mairpoor Bheels of Mandwa and Bakel is the province of the 2nd Assistant Political Agent to relate, as the locality is under his immediate jurisdiction; but as I was directed personally to superintend the operations, I may be pardoned in making the following observations on the subject.

23. In July last Captain Conolly, then Officiating 2nd Assistant Political Agent, reported that two cases of witch-swinging had occurred since the commencement of the year in Mandwa and Bakel, and that the Mandwa affairs had ended fatally. He described at the same time the utterly lawless state of these villages and the inability of the Rao, their master, to restrain them in any way. Under these circumstances, he strongly urged the employment of a Durbar force to coerce them, and after fully satisfying myself that the course was a necessary one, I gave it the best support I was able. The Political Agent, on the matter being submitted to him, gave orders for the preparation of the force, and had it been possible, as was intended, for it to have started at once, I have no doubt that the Bheels would have been taken unawares, and either have given in at once or immediately after operations had commenced. Unhappily, however, the Bagore expedition became urgent at the time, and when that business was over a natural hesitation at headquarters to resort to force again so soon led to further discussion, and a delay, which only ended in March, on the 17th of which month the force started from Oodeypoor.

24. I may mention that in the course of the above discussion, seeing that force was so distasteful, I suggested the alternative measure of a strong thanna being placed between the two villages until matters were arranged, but this met with no favour owing to the fate which attended most of the Durbar thannas in the hilly tracts many years ago.

25. The consequence of the delay was that the Bheels had prepared themselves for the attack in their invariable manner by dividing the bulk of their cattle and goods among friends and relations in neighbouring Pals, and by storing grains for their own consumption in anticipation of their being obliged to take to the hills.

26. Notwithstanding this, however, the results of the expedition thus far have not been quite nugatory, inasmuch as the two Chiefs and their principal men of the two villages have been caught. Several hundred head of cattle and most of the uncut grain have been secured, and the Bheels have been conclusively shown how comparatively harmless are their attacks with bows and arrows on men armed with fire-arms of the most primitive description.

27. A threatened case of witch-swinging was put a stop to several months ago in a village near Persad under the more immediate supervision of the "Muggra Hakim;" I satisfied myself personally however at Persad that no actual crime had been committed.

28. One of the principals in the Jullafan witch-swinging case, noticed in my Report of 1873-74, is still, I am sorry to say, at large, but his accomplice has been recaptured, and is now undergoing an enhanced term of imprisonment. The man who let off his matchlock at me at the spot where the witch-swinging took place is also a prisoner and undergoing hard labor in the Khairwarra Fort for a year.

29. *Foreign mercenaries.*—These men are gradually decreasing I think, and certainly give less trouble than formerly. I doubt, however, our being able quite to get rid of them from among the retainers of the Bhoomia Chiefs for many years yet, for the latter have few else to depend upon for keeping their Bheels in order.

30. *Meywar Bheel Corps.*—The head-quarters and a wing of the regiment had the honor of composing His Excellency the Viceroy's Guard of Honor, and of being inspected by His Lordship when he visited Oodeypoor in November last. Lord Northbrook expressed himself well pleased with the general appearance of the men, and with their steadiness on parade, with which he seemed particularly struck. Want of time prevented him seeing them manœuvre, but he probably satisfied himself on this point by referring to Mr. Lyall, his Agent for Rajpootana, who kindly attended a battalion exercise parade of the wing not many days before. Colonel Herbert, the Political Agent, had also previously been present when the men were at exercise, and had expressed his satisfaction with their manner of moving.

31. Major-General Forbes, C.B., Commanding the Northern Division of the Bombay Army, got as far as Hursole I believe towards the end of March on his way to inspect the regiment, but on hearing that there were barely sufficient men at head-quarters to furnish a relief of guards, and only one European officer, he returned to Ahmedabad.

32. The men have sustained their character for steadiness in Cantonments during the year under report, and they have also shown during a most trying journey to Bagore in September and October last that they can suffer without a murmur, or shadow of insubordination, privation of food for two whole days, and very short commons for the remainder of the week, during which time they were in that miserable state of constant dampness, which of all others is calculated to make any one, a native of India especially, dispirited.

33. There was no fighting during the expedition, but at one time affairs have been very justly described as "critical," and the men of the Corps then showed that they required anything but urging on.

34. *Punchayets.*—A Punchayet is arranged to assemble this month between Meywar and Doongurpoor at Khairwarra for the purpose of settling cases which have accumulated for several years. The Samlajee Punchayets between Mahee Kanta and Meywar did not assemble last year, as there was no officer available to superintend it. The Doongur-

poor and Rewa Kanta Punchayet for the same reason had to be postponed, a matter scarcely to be regretted, as the cases pending are so few and unimportant as scarcely worth the time and expense of assembling an International Court to settle them.

35. I met Major LeGeyt, Political Agent, Mahee Kanta, at Pal in January last, and after a long and patient enquiry, extending over six weeks, settled in favor of the Wulleecha Bheels under Meywar, a claim made against them by the Thakoor of Pal for the fourth share of the produce of certain mowah trees.

36. This case was tried by Colonel Black, late Political Agent, Mahee Kanta, in 1871, with Colonel Mackeson, late Officiating Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, looking on, and given in favor of the Pal Thakoor. Major LeGeyt on joining his appointment recommended to his Government a *de novo* enquiry by the Political Officers on both sides, and the above has been the result.

37. At the same meeting we settled a boundary dispute between Juggabore under Doongurpoor and Unsole under Sameyra in Mahee Kanta, on what we considered the merits of the evidence taken in the case by Colonel Gordon and Lieutenant Hunter, when they met on the spot last season.

38. We also had the satisfaction of seeing before we separated a long standing boundary dispute between Pole under Mahee Kanta and Parah under this Superintendency virtually settled by means of a punchayet. The position of a field, the proprietary right to which was settled about eight and thirty years ago, only requires to be determined, and this will be done next season by the official who settled it, and who is now a Government pensioner residing at Ahmedabad.

"BHOOMIA CHIEFS.

39. *Jawas*.—Owing partly to the thrift of the present Rawut, and partly to the arrangements I made nearly two years ago to liquidate the rather serious liabilities of the late Chief, the present one will soon be clear of debt.

40. *Parah*.—This Chief married a daughter of the Madree Rao in February last. His Bheels are very well behaved, and although his estate is somewhat in debt, it does not appear to cause uneasiness.

41. *Thannah, Chanee, Madree*.—The Thakoor of Thannah and Chanee and the Rao of Madree carry on the governments of their small estates quietly and apparently well, as complaints from their subjects rarely meet the ears of the Political Superintendent.

42. The following is the reported revenue and expenditure of these respective Chiefs :—

| | | | | Revenue. | Expenditure. |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|----------|--------------|
| | | | | Rs. | Rs. |
| Jawas | ... | ... | ... | 17,500 | 14,000 |
| Parah | ... | ... | ... | 7,000 | 6,000 |
| Thannah | ... | ... | .. | 1,000 | 800 |
| Chanee | ... | ... | ... | 1,100 | 1,100 |
| Madree | ... | ... | ... | 3,600 | 3,600 |

43. I had the pleasure last July of presenting these Bhoomia Chiefs to the Maharana of Oodeypoor when His Highness was passing through the tracts on his way to Edur to be married. They had the gratification of presenting their offerings, sitting in front of His Highness in open Durbar and receiving khilluts and horses in return, according to what they claimed as their immemorial "dustoor."

DOONGURPOOR.

44. *Health.*—The remarks under this head in my Report on the Hilly Tracts answer equally well here. Intermittent fever has perhaps been more troublesome in the city of Doongurpoor than in other places under this Superintendency, but this is usually the case at all seasons, and is attributable to the bad water of the place. The drainage and conservancy also of the city is scarcely as well ordered as it might, and should be in so large a native town.

45. *Rainfall and Crops.*—No meteorological observations of any kind are kept at Doongurpoor, the foregoing remarks on the Hilly Tracts under this head are supplied from the register kept by the medical officer at Khairwarra at a distance of only about 16 miles from Doongurpoor, and would not be far out if repeated here. The fine tank on which the capital stands is fuller than it had been for many years before the late rains, but the floods which have supplied it so generously have done sad damage to many of the other reservoirs with which this country is comparatively so well furnished.

46. The "khurcef" crop was partially destroyed, as in the Hilly Tracts, but the "rubbee" has, as usual in the Doongurpoor District, been plentiful.

47. *New Minister.*—The Maharawul, after carrying on the government of his country without the assistance of a responsible Minister since the death of the late Nehal Chund for some time, appointed about ten months ago to the vacant post Gandhee Shewlall.

48. *Administration of Justice.*—The system introduced about three years and half ago, and on which I reported in 1873, is still in force and working satisfactorily.

49. *Forest Conservancy.*—Something decided, I am happy to say, is at last on foot with a view to stopping the destruction of the teak and other timber trees in which the district abounds. After much pressing on the subject personally and by letter, His Highness the Maharawul has within the last few days informed me that he has set on foot a Forest Conservancy Establishment on a small scale.

50. *Revenue.*—The receipts and disbursements of the State are given at foot, and may, I think, be considered satisfactory.

51. *Post Office.*—The line running from Khairwarra to Banswarra *viâ* Doongurpoor and Sagwarra is, although not yet a financial success, working well, and appears to be appreciated. The system mentioned by Colonel Gordon in the last Report as in contemplation of employing

Bheel runners has been introduced, and is working well; the Durbar has lately made itself responsible in writing for the safety of the mails through the district, in consideration of its being spared the expense of a "balawa."

52. *Trade*.—The Buneswar Fair occurred when I was engaged with the Political Agent, Mahee Kanta, at Pal, I was therefore unable to attend. Everything, however, went off satisfactorily. A company of the Meywar Bheel Corps went as usual to keep order.

53. A memorandum showing the trade transactions at the fair is appended.

54. I beg to enclose Captain McRae's Report on the Kotrah District under his immediate superintendence.

Statement of receipts and disbursements of the Doongurpoor State for the Sumbut year 1931, i.e., A.D. 1st July 1874 to 30th June 1875.

| <i>Receipts.</i> | | | | <i>Rs. a. p.</i> | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|------------------|----|---|
| Land revenue for 1931 | ... | ... | ... | 77,508 | 5 | 3 |
| Revenue of land allotted to Durbar servants | .. | ... | ... | 3,532 | 12 | 0 |
| Value of revenue paid in kind | ... | ... | ... | 596 | 0 | 0 |
| Abkaree | ... | ... | ... | 2,391 | 2 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | 3,644 | 10 | 0 |
| "Sookree" tax levied by Durbar officials employed in collecting rents | ... | ... | ... | 13,200 | 0 | 0 |
| Customs | ... | ... | ... | 35,500 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | | | 1,36,372 | 13 | 3 |

Disbursements.

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|--------|----|---|
| Kothar khurch or personal expenses of Maharawul | ... | ... | ... | 16,008 | 15 | 9 |
| Household expenses | ... | ... | ... | 1,426 | 15 | 6 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | 11,334 | 4 | 9 |

State expenditure, viz.—

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|----------|----|---|
| Contingent expenses | ... | ... | ... | 19,871 | 13 | 1 |
| Tribute to British Government | ... | ... | ... | 35,000* | 0 | 0 |
| Pay of troops | ... | ... | ... | 37,590 | 9 | 3 |
| Jewels purchased | ... | ... | ... | 166 | 0 | 9 |
| Expended on account of the marriage of the Maharawul's son | ... | ... | ... | 75,709 | 7 | 0 |
| Total | | | | 1,97,108 | 2 | 1 |

* No exchange paid on this item, as the hoondce for the same was taken from the Custom Collector.

Return of cases instituted during the Sumbut year 1931, i.e., from 1st July to 30th June 1875, showing the number settled and remaining.

| Months. | | | | Number of criminal cases. | Number of civil cases. | Settled. | Remaining. | Total. |
|-----------|------|-----|-----|---------------------------|------------------------|----------|------------|--------|
| July | 1874 | ... | ... | 28 | 54 | 62 | 20 | 82 |
| August | " | ... | ... | 25 | 33 | 44 | 14 | 58 |
| September | " | ... | ... | 33 | 11 | 37 | 7 | 44 |
| October | " | ... | ... | 22 | 23 | 35 | 10 | 45 |
| November | " | ... | ... | 14 | 26 | 34 | 6 | 40 |
| December | " | ... | ... | 27 | 36 | 53 | 10 | 63 |
| January | 1875 | ... | ... | 28 | 23 | 35 | 16 | 51 |
| February | " | ... | ... | 9 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 14 |
| March | " | ... | ... | 14 | 10 | 20 | 4 | 24 |
| April | " | ... | ... | 19 | 29 | 38 | 10 | 48 |
| May | " | ... | ... | 17 | 22 | 28 | 11 | 39 |
| June | " | ... | ... | 28 | 38 | 43 | 23 | 66 |
| Total | | | | 264 | 310 | 436 | 138 | 574 |

(Sd.) C. G. GUNNING, Major,
Offg. Polt. Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

Statement showing the number of shops and value of goods brought to the Bunesbur Fair in Doongurpoor in Sumbut year 1932, A.D. 1875-76.

Sumbut year ... 1932
Number of shops ... 271

Value of cloth and cotton goods.

| | | | | Rs. | a. | p. |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------|----|----|
| From Bombay and Guzerat | ... | ... | ... | 1,06,875 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Pertabghur | ... | ... | ... | 36,275 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Poona Khairce | ... | ... | ... | 350 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Boorhanpoor | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Doongurpoor, &c. | ... | ... | ... | 3,650 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | 1,48,150 | 0 | 0 |

Value of cloth and cotton goods.—(Contd.)

| | | | | | <i>Rs. a. p.</i> |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------------|
| Value of drugs | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,340 0 0 |
| „ miscellaneous articles (munneearas, &c.) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,152 0 0 |
| „ brass utensils | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,700 0 0 |
| „ utter (perfumes) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 250 0 0 |
| „ jewels | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,140 0 0 |
| „ papers | ... | ... | ... | ... | 300 0 0 |
| „ provisions | ... | ... | ... | ... | 850 0 0 |
| „ sweetmeats | ... | ... | ... | ... | 500 0 0 |
| „ shield and meeana | ... | ... | ... | ... | 180 0 0 |
| „ stone works | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 0 0 |
| „ earthen pots | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,030 0 0 |
| „ tobacco and cocoanuts | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,350 0 0 |
| „ iron | ... | ... | ... | ... | 220 0 0 |
| „ cotton | ... | ... | ... | ... | 983 0 0 |
| „ bangles | ... | ... | ... | ... | 350 0 0 |
| „ molasses | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,000 0 0 |
| „ clarified butter | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,000 0 0 |
| Total value of goods | | | | ... | <u>1,91,535 0 0</u> |

ABSTRACT.

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------------|
| Goods sold | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,76,370 0 0 |
| „ „ remaining on hand | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15,165 0 0 |
| Total | | | | ... | <u>1,91,535 0 0</u> |

(Sd.) C. G. GUNNING, Major,
Offg. Poltl. Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE KOTRAH DISTRICT, MEYWAR
POLITICAL AGENCY, FOR THE YEAR 1875-76.

I beg to submit the Annual Report of the Kotrah District for the year 1875-76.

2. Summary of the meteorological observations taken at Kotrah during the year 1875-76.

| Year. | Mean temperature of the year. | Hottest month and its mean. | Coldest month and its mean. | Mean daily range. | Extreme daily range. | Total rainfall. | Number of days on which rain fell. |
|---------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | <i>May.</i> | <i>January.</i> | | | <i>In. cents.</i> | |
| 1875-76 | 79.45 | 101.38 | 49.10 | 23.12 | 66.64 | 56 8 | 54 . |

3. Sanitary arrangements of the Station are remarkably good.
4. No epidemic visited the Station. During the year there were 245 cases treated in the detachment hospital, out of which only one case proved fatal.
5. In the dispensary, which is supported entirely by local funds, under the management of the officer commanding at Kotrah, 461 cases were successfully treated. The Station has been remarkably healthy notwithstanding the unusual heavy rainfall.
6. There has been no inspection of the detachment this year by the reviewing officer, owing to the greater part of the men being out on field service during the drill season, but the two companies which are permanently stationed at Kotrah and enlisted from the villages near are in as creditable a condition as they were when inspected last year in January 1875 by the officer commanding the regiment.

The spirit of the men is most excellent.

PANURWAH.

Owing to the unusual heavy rainfall of last year the khureef crops of mukkee, kooree, samlee, kodra, mall, rice, &c., almost entirely failed. The yield being only quarter of the usual average.

The Rana reports that a great number of fields on the banks of the rivers were completely washed away, causing much damage at the time to the owners as the crops were then standing. The rubbee crops however have been unexceptionally good and far above the average, especially gram and wheat.

No epidemic has been reported in this district, and the health throughout has been good among the ryots.

OGHNA.

Of this small State there is little to report. There are very few complaints, and much credit is due to the Rao for keeping his people quiet and contented through his good management.

The khureef crop suffered heavily on account of the heavy rainfall, but the rubbee produced a very good harvest.

The health of the district has been good, and no epidemic prevailed.

JOORAH.

The State of Joorah, which has been mismanaged for so many years, has now been put in the hands of committee of three, and favourable results are anticipated. The Rao himself has expressed himself most satisfied with the arrangements made for the future management of his financial affairs, and hopes are entertained of the speedy liquidation of his debts to the Durbar and others.

The state of the crops at Joorah, at Mairpoor, and the surrounding villages were the same as at Oghna and Panurwah, much damage being done to the khureef harvest by last heavy rains, but the gram and wheat crops this year have been most excellent.

The health of the district has been very good, and the cattle seem to have suffered a good deal from foot-rot, which has been very prevalent.

There was no international punchayet this year owing to there being no European officer available at the time appointed for the meeting, but the following cases were brought to notice, some of which have been disposed of:—

| DETAIL. | BY 2ND ASSISTANT POLITICAL AGENT, MEYWAR. | | | Meywar versus Mahee Kanta. | Mahee Kanta versus Meywar. | Total. | Scrohi versus Meywar. | Meywar versus Scrohi. | Total. |
|----------------------|---|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| | Filed. | Disposed. | Remained. | | | | | | |
| Cattle-lifting .. | 7 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 17 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Robbery ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Arson ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Wounding ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Murder ... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Witch-swinging ... | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Abduction ... | 7 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Assault ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| Poisoning ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Boundary dispute ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous ... | 42 | 28 | 14 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Total ... | 68 | 39 | 29 | 22 | 26 | 48 | 4 | 3 | 7 |

CAMP MANDWA,
17th April 1876.

(Sd.) A. R. T. McRAE, Capt.,
Offg. 2nd Asstt. Poltl. Agent, Meywar.

JEYPOOR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 48-36G.A., dated Jeypoor, 1st April 1876.

From—LIEUT.-COL. W. H. BERNON, Poltl. Agent, Jeypoor and Kishenghur,

To—A. C. LYALL, Esq., Offg. Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Administration Report of the
* Jeypoor, Kishenghur, and States* under the Jeypoor Political Agency
Lawn. for the year 1875-76.

JEYPOOR STATE.

2. The year under report has been an eventful one for Jeypoor in the visits paid to the capital by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in the month of December last, and by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in February.

3. On both these occasions the receptions were surpassingly grand, the Maharaja with his characteristic munificence having spared neither pains nor expense to make the arrangements in every respect equal to the greatness of the occasions, while one and all, from the Chief to the ryot, appeared to unite in one common and universal demonstration of loyal and enthusiastic welcome to their illustrious visitors.

4. The advantages of these auspicious events and the enduring benefits which they are calculated to leave behind them, whether regarded from a political or a social point of view, cannot be over-estimated; and of this we have the most assuring experience in the fruits already borne by the comparatively recent visit of the late lamented Lord Mayo to these parts in 1870, and in the numerous conspicuous ways in which it has made itself advantageously felt throughout the length and breadth of Rajpootana.

5. In respect more particularly to the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, while, primarily, it will have been the means of introducing His Royal Highness to a personal acquaintance with the rulers and varied races, creeds, and industries of this important portion of his future Empire, it will exert no inconsiderable influence in awakening and preserving in the minds of the Chiefs and their subjects a more vivid and lasting impression, than they have ever before been able to realize, of the character and constitution of the government of which they are with ourselves co-sharers and fellow-subjects.

Besides this, and what is perhaps paramount to all other considerations, it cannot but prove largely instrumental in strengthening and binding more closely the ties of the two countries, and in narrowing the wall of social separation which has hitherto so much impeded the progress of harmony and consolidation in the common interests of the two races.

6. To the people of Jeypoor generally the Royal visit is an event that will be long and fondly cherished in the memories of all who witnessed it, associated with the happiest of reminiscences, and proudly handed down to posterity as the greatest of Jeypoor's honors, and as something yet without a precedent in the history of their nation.

7. To the Maharaja personally it is simply without a parallel, nor was it to be expected that a Chief of the Maharaja's well-known and tried antecedents would fail to improve the opportunity which the Royal visit afforded him for paying due homage to the future ruler of the nation to which His Highness feels he owes so much, and for manifesting that loyalty and devotion which have so prominently worked his long and successful rule, and formed so distinguishing a feature of both his public and private character; and to mark, even in a feeble manner, his deep sense of the honor that has been done to him and his people, he has resolved to memorize the visit by erecting a "Town Hall" at his capital, to be called the "Albert Memorial," on a scale of magnificence and grandeur in every respect worthy of the name it is to bear, an undertaking which we may regard only as the commencement of the good results—the first fruits, so to speak—of the rich and manifold blessings that will most certainly attend this wisely conceived and successfully accomplished Indian journey of the future heir to the Empire.

8. His Royal Highness did the Maharaja the honor of laying with his own hands the foundation stone of this memorial.

9. *Administration.*—During the year there have been no notable changes in the administration of the State.

10. The Maharaja, whose health has been excellent as usual, has been painstaking in the affairs of his government, and at all times anxious, when necessary, to seek and follow the counsels of the Political Agent.

11. The status and general prosperity of the State is unimpaired.

12. *Foreign relations.*—The relations subsisting between the Durbar and its tributaries, as well as with the neighbouring Chiefships, have been friendly, and no fresh border or territorial disputes of importance have taken place, while the public peace and tranquillity, save in one instance of a collision between a detachment of the 9th Bengal Lancers and the Doonee (Jeypoor) villagers, in the month of December last, which is now under enquiry, have been undisturbed.

13. *Harvest.*—The agricultural results of the year are stated to have been less favorable than in the preceding year. The rainfall was ample and seasonable, and the produce, which was more than an average out-turn, realized fair and remunerative prices to the cultivators.

14. *Income and expenditure.*—The gross income from all sources during the twelvemonth is reported by the Durbar to be Rupees 42,85,338, and the expenditure Rupees 48,10,336, against Rupees 43,56,321 and Rupees 42,98,484, respectively, in 1874-75; but, as I have yearly observed, these figures are obtained from the Native Government, and the Political Agent has no means whatever of verifying them.

15. *Trade*.—There is nothing of importance to notice under this head. The export, import, and local trade has been much the same as in 1874-75.

16. There has, as a matter of course, been a considerable falling off in the customs receipts as compared with those for the period prior to the introduction of the Rajpootana State Railway, owing to the Durbar's relinquishment of the duty on the through traffic; but this is comparatively a matter of very little moment when contrasted with the many material and indirect advantages which the Railway must sooner or later secure to the Chiefs and people of Rajpootana, and of this the Maharaja himself is perfectly sensible.

17. *Land settlement*.—The new land survey and settlement on which an establishment has been at work for some years, and until it is completed the present imperfect assessments will remain unchanged, but the sooner they are got rid of the better, I understand, it will be for both the Durbar and the farmer.

18. Regarded as a whole, the revenue survey and settlement of the State has always been unsatisfactory and more or less behindhand, and is perhaps the only department of the State's administration, concerning which I am precluded from writing a good or promising word. It is most inefficiently conducted, and complaints of irregularity and oppression are, I regret to say, by no means uncommon. This is a defect which, I feel certain, no one would be more ready and willing to correct than the Maharaja himself; but the difficulty is in obtaining, *locally*, persons fit to be entrusted with the duties of this important branch of the administration, and His Highness is not disposed to employ foreigners for such posts, if he can at all avoid doing so.

19. *Courts of Justice*.—The work of both the Civil and Criminal Courts is said to have been satisfactory, but I have not had an opportunity of judging how far they command the confidence of the people, although for a Native State their organization and procedure are as efficient as one could reasonably expect to find them.

20. *Health*.—Like its predecessor, the year under review has been remarkably healthy, the only disease of an epidemic nature that made its appearance being small-pox, but the cases were so few and the type so comparatively mild in its form as to be scarcely worth noticing; but the absence of any properly prepared or reliable returns of births and deaths, the importance of which I have over and again urged upon the Durbar, renders any statistical information under this head next to valueless. There is some hope now, I am told, of having some such arrangement adopted at an early date, in respect at least to the capital and suburbs.

21. *Sanitation*.—The sanitary arrangements at the capital are on the whole satisfactory, but the same cannot be said of the interior of the territory and the district towns generally. This must necessarily be a work of time; but as the Maharaja is not only fully alive to the importance of it, but anxious to remedy the defect, we may hope soon to see the more distant and rural communities receiving a larger share of

the blessings and advantages in this respect, which are at present to such a large extent monopolized by the capital.

22. The successful completion by the Durbar's Engineer, Captain Jacob, of the city water-works, adverted to at paragraph 71 of last year's Report, has conferred an incalculable boon on the citizens of Jeypoor, to whom a convenient and ample supply of good potable water has been hitherto unknown. In a sanitary point of view this work will be productive of immense advantages, and on the success and utility of which the Maharaja and his officers are to be congratulated.

23. It only now remains to complete the arrangements for utilizing the scheme in respect to the suburbs and the public garden, and these are already far advanced towards completion. This subject will be more particularly noticed under the head of "public works."

24. At paragraph 24 of the Report for 1874-75 it was stated that a contract had been concluded with a foreign firm for lighting some parts of the city with gas. This work has been sufficiently advanced to admit of a partial illumination on trial, which was so far satisfactory, and appeared to please the Maharaja.

25. *Medical Institutions.*—Dr. Husband, in medical charge of these institutions, will have submitted his Report to the Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana, in whose Report a full notice of these institutions will doubtless be given.

26. I take this opportunity of observing that His Highness the Maharaja has promised to associate Dr. Hendley, the officer in medical charge of this Agency, with the "Mayo Hospital," which was formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy in December last.

27. *Mail Robbery.*—In the month of November last the Imperial parcel mail was attacked and plundered by highwaymen in the Jeypoor territory, which is, however, the first outrage of the kind since the Mokumpoor mail robbery in January 1873.

28. The object of the attack in the present instance is manifest from the fact that the valuables alone, which are estimated to be worth about Rupees 600, were carried off by the robbers. The culprits have unfortunately so far succeeded in eluding detection, although I am aware that the Durbar has exerted itself to secure their apprehension.

29. All the Shekhawuttee Chiefs were present at the capital on the occasion of the visits of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.

30. Of the condition of the affairs of the more important of the Shekhawuttee Chiefships, such as Khetree, Seekur, Bussao, and Ooniara, I continue to receive promising and favorable accounts.

31. The financial embarrassment of the first and last named, but more particularly the former, which has been adverted to in previous years, is being gradually overcome, and one or two favorable agricultural seasons may see them completely over it.

32. The Khetree and Seekur Chiefs being still minors, their affairs continue to be administered by managers, of whose trustworthiness and ability I receive the most assuring accounts. For the first time, I have had this year a petition sent to me by a number of the Khetree ryots complaining against the managers, Thakoor Soobag Sing and Moonshee Hur Buksh; but as both these men are very old and tried servants, possessing the fullest confidence of the Durbar, I am disposed to think that enmity, or perhaps some imaginary grievance, will be found to be at the bottom of it. I have called upon the Durbar to enquire into the matter and to inform me of the result, as well as to search for the complainants and to send them to me if they are found.

33. *Railway.*—The location of the Rajpootana State Railway has been completed throughout the States under this Agency, and the officers and servants of the Railway, as also the officials and subjects of the Native Governments, are to be complimented on the harmony and comparative absence of complaints and disputes that have attended the progress of this delicate and important work.

34. Accidents continue to occur by cattle straying on the Railway, and until the line is properly fenced, this evil must necessarily be perpetuated: this is a matter which calls for early and serious attention, and I would add that it formed the subject of a special reference from this Office to the Engineer-in-Chief in the month of May 1875, which resulted in the correspondence received with your endorsement No. 1690-1193G., dated the 25th June last.

35. *Railway, civil and criminal jurisdiction.*—There were no civil suits during the year under review.

36. In the criminal department there were in all 33 trials, involving the disposal of 46 accused persons, four of whom were acquitted, 41 convicted, and one transferred to the local Courts of the Native State for disposal.

37. The offences comprised 14 non-bailable, 21 bailable, and one subject to special law, namely—

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Theft | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Assault | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Criminal breach of trust | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Attempt to commit suicide | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Travelling without a ticket | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Endangering human life | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Extortion | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Voluntarily causing hurt | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Dishonestly receiving stolen property | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Total | | | | | | 36 |

38. The punishments awarded were as follows:—In twenty instances rigorous imprisonment without solitary confinement, including four in which corporal punishment was awarded in addition to imprisonment; eleven instances of simple imprisonment; five of fine with imprisonment; and five of fine without imprisonment.

39. There were four persons convicted a second time for the same offence, and similarly one a third time, sixteen in all having rendered themselves liable to corporal punishment under the provisions of the Whipping Act, but of whom only four received it.

40. Of the ten persons sentenced to fine, two were disposed of under Section 209 of Act X of 1872; and of the aggregate amount of fines imposed, namely, Rupees 283-3-6, Rupees 243-3-6 were recovered.

41. There were two cases of "summary jurisdiction," comprising six persons, five of whom were convicted and one acquitted; and there were in all six European British subjects brought to trial, two of whom were acquitted, three convicted, and one committed to the Court of Sessions.

42. The total number of days passed in adjudicating upon the 33 cases was 272, or an average of $8\frac{1}{4}$ days per suit, but of this period 146 days were alone taken up with three of the trials in the month of May, which were unavoidably prolonged in obtaining witnesses and evidence required from the Native Government.

43. There were no cases undisposed of at the close of 1874, and a similar remark applies to the work of the year under report; and there has not been a single appeal from the decisions of the Subordinate Magistrate's Court.

44. The administration of justice and the official intercourse between the District and Subordinate Courts and the Native Governments have been satisfactory, and excepting the difficulty which I sometimes experience in getting through with the steadily increasing work of this department with my present Office establishment, there is nothing further of importance to notice.

45. *Army*.—There is nothing notable under this head. The strength, efficiency, or rather inefficiency, and general condition of the armaments are much the same as represented in previous Reports.

46. *Meteorological observations*.—The tabulated statement in the Appendix marked A. supplies all the available information on the subject.

47. The rainfall during the year measured 35·8 inches, which is the largest on record since 1870-71, when it was $42\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

48. *Boundaries and Border Disputes*.—No fresh border disputes have taken place, while many of the more important pending ones, including the erection of the pillars on the Jeypoor and Ulwur frontier, have been disposed of.

49. *Treaties and Engagements*.—The Treaties subsisting between the British Government and the Durbar have been faithfully observed.

The Engagement, however, concluded in 1873 between the Jeypoor and Puttiala States for the mutual extradition and trial of fugitive border criminals has not worked satisfactorily, and has been for sometime past practically a dead-letter. This difficulty, as you are aware, is at present under the consideration of Government.

50. *Heinous crimes*.—If we exclude the mail robbery adverted to in paragraph 28 of this Report, and a few instances of highway robbery

and plunder of the less violent type, the criminal calendar has been exceedingly light.

51. During the year the Jeypoor International Court disposed of several cases of murder and dacoity, but they all, or nearly all, belonged to a period prior to the twelvemonth under report.

52. There is happily not a single established case of suttee, sumadh, female infanticide, or kidnapping for immoral purposes to report, as having been brought to the notice of the Political Agent.

53. *Jail*.—The high reputation which Jeypoor has of late years so deservedly enjoyed for the efficiency of its prison arrangements has been well sustained. For a Native State, these arrangements are creditable to all concerned, but more particularly to the Superintendent, Mr. Williams, by whom the jail and its factories have been ably conducted since 1868.

54. The health of the prisoners, the daily average strength of whom was 1,060, is reported to have been excellent, the number of the daily average sick being only 48, and the total number of deaths during the twelvemonth 64, including four that occurred in infancy.

55. The intramural labour system is favorably noticed by the Superintendent, and is stated to have resulted in a net saving of Rupees 1,720 to the Durbar for the past year.

56. *Postal communication*.—I have not been able this year to procure any information worth reporting regarding the postal service of the Native Government; but as I have already pointed out in previous Administration Reports from this Office, the primary object of this institution is more the means which it affords the Durbar of conducting its official correspondence with the district towns of the State, for which a regularly organised establishment is maintained, than any advantage or convenience it may be to the general public.

57. As the Imperial postal service will of course be reported on departmentally, it is not necessary for me to say more than that the work of the year, as far as this Agency is concerned, has been carried on harmoniously and without any disputes or unpleasantness necessitating my interference, a circumstance which reflects credit on all belonging to the department.

58. *Public Works*.—The well deserved reputation for efficiency and usefulness hitherto enjoyed by this branch of the Maharaja's administration has been most successfully maintained during the past year, notwithstanding one or two untoward circumstances, one of which was a delay of nearly two months on the part of the Durbar in sanctioning the annual budget, which hindered the commencement of some important and useful works.

59. The total amount expended during the twelvemonth, exclusive of the outlay on Imperial works and the new church, all of which are under the Executive Engineer's supervision, is Rupees 6,17,959, being the largest sum expended in any one year since the creation of the department in 1861.

The principal heads of disbursement are as follows :—

| | | | | <i>Rs.</i> |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| I.—Original works | ... | ... | ... | 2,36,371 |
| II.—Repairs | ... | ... | ... | 25,000 |
| III.—Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | 2,56,712 |
| IV.—Irrigation | ... | ... | ... | 75,214 |
| V.—Establishment | ... | ... | ... | 24,002 |

Amongst the more notable items under the head of "miscellaneous" may be mentioned the Municipal arrangements for the receptions of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, the preparation of which devolved almost exclusively on the Engineer Establishment, which cannot be too highly praised for the successful manner in which this arduous task was performed against so many local difficulties.

IRRIGATION.

60. The increased expenditure on this head, nearly 50 per cent. in excess of what it was in 1874-75, is perhaps as good a criterion as any of the attention that is being paid to this most important subject. The Executive Engineer does not state so, but judging from the favorable returns realized from this source, it is evident that much of the disfavor in which these works seemed at first to be held by the cultivators and the difficulty which opposed their introduction have now in a measure been overcome.

61. In addition to the schemes adverted to in paragraph 64 of last year's Report, all of which (with the exception of the "Banas Canal," which had ultimately to be abandoned on account of engineering difficulties) are progressing favorably, several new projects have been marked out, and will be commenced upon as soon as the plans and estimates can be got ready.

62. The Executive Engineer reports that the Returns of the past season's irrigation have not yet been received, but he anticipates that the profit will be as much as 12 per cent. on the gross outlay.

63. The "Ramghur Reservoir," adverted to in paragraph 65 of the preceding year's Report, has, for the reasons therein stated, been abandoned for the present.

"MAYO HOSPITAL."

64. This hospital, the foundation stone of which was laid by the late Lord Mayo in October 1870, has been completed at a cost of Rupees 1,63,000, and was formally opened by the present Viceroy in the month of December last.

The building, the extent and architectural beauty of which have been described in previous Reports, has been rendered in every respect as complete as possible; light iron bedsteads and other hospital necessities and comforts have been procured from England, and water has been "laid on" to all the principal apartments and out-buildings.

The countless blessings to be derived from an institution of this kind in a densely populated city like Jeypoor cannot be over estimated,

and although yet scarcely three months opened, the wards are pretty full of patients, while the daily number obtaining out-door relief is stated to be over 100.

"MAYO STATUE."

65. This memorial has also been completed, and was likewise inaugurated by Lord Northbrook in the month of December last.

The statue, which is an imposing one of bronze, nine feet in height, on a marble pedestal 13 feet high, has been erected by the Maharaja to perpetuate the memory of his late illustrious and valued friend, and has been placed in happy proximity to the hospital bearing the same name and, like it, so closely associated with the life and memory of the lamented Statesman.

CITY WATER SUPPLY.

66. Not the least important of the public works events of the year is the opening of the water-works for supplying the city with drinking water, which took place on the 2nd December last.

The great convenience and value of this work to the citizens of Jeypoor will be best understood when it is explained that hitherto their entire water-supply was from wells *outside* the city walls, by no means of the purest kind, and as a matter of course, entirely beyond their reach when the gates of the city were closed.

67. In connection with this scheme several fountains and bathing ghâts have been provided in the principal parts of the city as well as a great many street wells, or drinking posts, which will be increased as opportunity offers.

PUBLIC GARDEN.

68. This work, although far from completed, has made considerable progress; and its pleasure and recreation grounds are already much resorted to by people from the city and suburbs. Seeds and plants, especially roses, have been supplied to out stations in considerable quantities, and the cultivation of foreign products has been attended with success.

COMMUNICATIONS—ROADS.

69. The work on the "Mowah and Kerowlee road," 49 miles in length, and intended as a "Railway feeder," has progressed favorably: nearly the whole of the kunker has been collected and stalked, 14 miles consolidated, and the field drains and masonry work far advanced.

70. A second "Railway feeder" from the important town of Sanganeer to the Railway Station, 3½ miles in length, was commenced and completed during the year.

71. The Agra and Ajmere metalled road, though now comparatively little used since the opening of the Railway, has been maintained in perfect order throughout its length of 125 miles in the Jeypoor territory.

72. *Executive Engineer's services.*—The services of Captain Jacob, the Durbar's Engineer, have already been so often brought to the

favorable notice of yourself and Government, that it is not necessary on the present occasion to say more than that he continues to merit the praise and commendation that have from year to year been accorded to him in the Administration Reports from this Agency.

It is quite impossible to overrate the value of this officer's services in a progressive State like Jeypoor; and the Maharaja and his Durbar may well congratulate themselves on their good fortune in having at the head of this important branch of the administration an officer in every way so capable and so worthy of the trust and confidence reposed in him; while to our own Government his unflinching integrity, and above all, his constant and scrupulous regard for all that appertains to the honor and dignity of the British name are, in a political point of view, no inconsiderable acquisition.

MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE.

73. *Education.*—There is still a further increase reported in the class attendance of this institution, the total number borne on the rolls for 1875-76 being 832 against 825 for the preceding year.

74. In the "Sanskrit College," the "School for the sons of Nobles," and the "Zillah Vernacular Schools" there has been no appreciable change.

75. The steady progress and general efficiency of these educational institutions are encouraging, and very creditable to the masters, who are all reported on favorably; but more particularly to Baboo Kanti Chunder Mookerjee, whose successful efforts as Principal of the "Maharaja's College" have been most praiseworthy.

76. The usual tabulated Statements are appended and marked A. B. C. D. and E.

"GIRLS' SCHOOL.

77. The Head Mistress, Miss Joyce, reports favorably on the working of this school. It appears to be steadily gaining in popularity, and much praise is due to Miss Joyce and the assistant teachers for their energy and zeal for the advancement of this interesting institution.

SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ART.

78. This school, which in last year's Report was said to be fast dwindling to nothing, has had a new Native Principal appointed to it, who appears to have succeeded in introducing some beneficial changes and in arresting, for the present at least, the progress of retrogression which has so conspicuously marked the school's career since the late Principal's (Mr. Scorgie) disconnection with it in the month of December 1874. But there is yet vast room for improvement before the school can be even said to be what it formerly was, and I very much doubt whether this can ever be effected, or the institution be brought to anything like that state of efficiency and usefulness which was originally intended, without a more experienced and capable Principal than the Durbar has yet succeeded in obtaining since Mr. Scorgie's resignation in 1874.

79. *International Court of Vakeels.*—The usual tabulated Statements are appended, and marked F. and G.

80. The criminal calendar for the past year is an exceedingly clear one, and compares favorably with its predecessors. There has been a considerable falling off in the number of the more violent offences, notably highway robbery and dacoity, and although the appended Statement F. shows five murder cases to have been adjudicated upon during the year, these, as well as several of the dacoities similarly shown to have been disposed of, appertain to a date anterior to the period of this Report.

81. The total number of suits instituted is 112, the number disposed of 130, and of cases remaining unsettled at the close of the year five, the average duration of the Court's proceedings in each case being three months and five days.

82. The aggregate amount of compensation for losses sued for is Rupees 1,66,570, of which Rupees 23,229 or nearly 14 per cent. was decreed.

83. There were two instances of appeal to the Governor-General's Agent's Court, the result of which has not yet been ascertained.

84. In five cases of robbery and theft the whole of the stolen property was recovered.

85. There were in all 42 personal convictions in which imprisonment was awarded, the sentences being as follows:—

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Two months and under one year | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| One year and under five years | ... | ... | ... | 16 |
| Five years and under ten years | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Ten years and under fourteen years | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| For life | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Total | | | | 42 |

86. Fines to the amount of Rupees 9,100 were imposed, of which Rupees 4,000 were realized, one item of the unrealized amount being the sum of Rupees 5,000 inflicted on one Mahomed Ali, with the alternative punishment of two years' rigorous imprisonment, which he is at present undergoing.

87. *Compensatory awards by the Court of Vakeels.*—Appended is the usual Statement marked H. exhibiting the sums outstanding to the Agency hawker on account of decrees by the Jeypoor Court of Vakeels advanced by him.

88. The arrears due by the Jodhpoor and Kishenghur Durbars, of which mention was made at paragraph 96 of last year's Report, have been paid up with interest, and there is not now a single Durbar behind-hand in their payments.

89. The Vakeels in attendance at the Agency have one and all rendered me cordial assistance, more particularly Moonshee Dhurmah Lall, the Jeypoor representative, to whom my thanks are especially due. During the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Jeypoor an arduous and difficult task devolved upon this able and energetic officer, and the manner in which he performed it merits my warmest approbation.

90. The Office establishment, both English and Vernacular, have all worked zealously and given me entire satisfaction. I would more particularly mention the services of Mr. Howard, the Head Clerk, which have been as usual in every respect praiseworthy.

KISHENGHUR.

91. I have again to report favorably on the affairs of the Kishenghur Chiefship.

92. There are, certainly, no stirring events to notice, nor is the administration what may, in the common acceptation of the term, be called a vigorous one; but there is a happy medium which is accomplishing steady, if somewhat slow, progress; while the general contentment and prosperity prevailing amongst all classes of the State is in the highest degree creditable to the Maharaja and his Durbar.

93. The relations subsisting between His Highness and his nobles are satisfactory; and since the unhappy differences between the Putehghur Thakoor and the Durbar, which were terminated by our interference in the early part of 1873, perfect cordiality has obtained.

94. As a ruler, the Maharaja is esteemed by his subjects, while his loyalty to the British Government is both prominent and sincere.

95. *Income and expenditure.*—The financial results of the year exhibit a deficit of Rupees 9,974-6-6, the income being put down at Rupees 2,51,472-1-0, and the expenditure at Rupees 2,61,446-7-6 against Rupees 2,71,586 and Rupees 2,96,917, respectively, in 1874-75.

But the above receipts for the past twelvemonth do not, I am told, include the sum of Rupees 13,333-5-4, which became due to the Maharaja at the close of the year on account of compensation (at the rate of Rupees 20,000 per annum) which our Government has agreed to pay him for loss of revenue arising from his abandonment of the transit duty on the through traffic of the Rajpootana State Railway within the Kishenghur territory.

If this be correct, we have at once a satisfactory explanation of the financial depression as shown by the above figures, and a surplus of a few thousands instead of a deficit.

96. *Health.*—As in the Jeypoor State, small-pox made its appearance in a sporadic form, but the type was mild and the fatality inconsiderable, otherwise the year was a healthy one.

97. *Harvests.*—The rainfall was on the whole favorable, and the harvests, both spring and autumn, ample and fully up to expectation.

98. *Education.*—Education, if it has not made any great progress, appears at any rate to have held its ground; and the subject is one which, I think, may be safely left to the Maharaja, who is by no means either blind to the advantages of education or opposed to its extension and dissemination amongst his people.

99. *Crime*.—With the exception of two cases of suspected murder, both of which are *sub judice*, the criminal calendar, I understand, has been remarkably clear; but I have, of course, only the Durbar's statement for this.

100. No mail robbery occurred during the year.

LAWA.

101. As anticipated in last year's Report, the whole of the indebtedness of the State has been cleared off, and an acquittance in full has been received from the Tonk Durbar.

102. As funds will now soon be available, I am in communication with Captain Jacob, Executive Engineer, with a view to the early construction of some important works of irrigation which the Thakoor is anxious about, and which are calculated to be capable of reclaiming and improving much land, which in its present neglected condition is of no value to the estate; and I have also submitted, for your consideration and orders, some proposals in respect to—

I.—The resumption, or not, of the tribute which Lawa on its separation from Tonk in 1868 paid to our Government, but which was temporarily remitted owing to the financial embarrassment of the estate.

II.—The propriety of increasing the present sanctioned allowance for the Thakoor's personal expenditure, which was curtailed for a similar reason to that which led to the remission of the tribute; and

III.—The expediency of attending at once to the local improvements which the natural resources of the place so much favor, but which the want of funds has hitherto rendered impracticable.

103. The estate continues to be well administered, and I have every reason to be satisfied with all that concerns this petty Chiefship.

A.

Statement of the Thermometrical readings at Jeypoor during the years 1874 and 1875.

| MONTHS. | 1874. | | | 1875. | | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| | At sunrise. | At 2 p.m. | At sunset. | At sunrise. | At 2 p.m. | At sunset. |
| January ... | 59°64 | 69°58 | 61° | 55°74 | 77°42 | 69°71 |
| February ... | 63°04 | 73°03 | 69°03 | 59°79 | 7~°93 | 77°45 |
| March ... | 74°19 | 81°07 | 75°32 | 73°61 | 97°29 | 89°48 |
| April ... | 82°8 | 94°87 | 90°67 | 75°63 | 97°59 | 99°59 |
| May ... | 89°7 | 107° | 91°66 | 69° | 103°45 | 95°13 |
| June ... | 89°37 | 103°33 | 91° | 92°3 | 105°97 | 102°57 |
| July ... | 81°09 | 93°64 | 88°68 | 84°25 | 97°23 | 83°07 |
| August ... | 81°15 | 92°55 | 85°48 | 81°44 | 97°56 | 89°09 |
| September ... | 81°97 | 95°03 | 89°8 | 81°93 | 91°90 | 85°77 |
| October ... | 75°84 | 83°38 | 87°71 | 74°00 | 87°51 | 81°68 |
| November ... | 67°6 | 83°5 | 80°9 | 69°77 | 87°13 | 85°10 |
| December ... | 60°03 | 78°03 | 71°10 | 69°06 | 81°39 | 70°13 |

JEYPOOR, } (Sd.) W. H. BEYNOX, *Lieut.-Col.*,
The 1st April 1876. } *Political Agent, Jeypoor.*

B.

Tabular Statement showing the number of Elementary Schools in the Zillaks of Jeypoor for the year 1875-76.

| NAMES OF ZILLAKS. | Number of Persian Schools. | Number of Hindoo Schools. | Total No. of Schools. | NUMBER OF PUPILS. | | | REMARKS. |
|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------|--------|----------|
| | | | | Hindoo. | Mahomedans. | Total. | |
| Sewale Madhopoor ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 45 | 11 | 56 | |
| Chaksoo ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 51 | 2 | 53 | |
| Nawale ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 20 | 2 | 22 | |
| Danta ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 11 | 4 | 15 | |
| Oodeypoor ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 23 | 9 | 32 | |
| Chirawa ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 10 | 12 | |
| Singhana ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 21 | 23 | |
| Babayee ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 6 | 4 | 10 | |
| Prayagpura ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 14 | 3 | 17 | |
| Sanganacer ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 22 | 1 | 23 | |
| Jhoonjoonoo ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 44 | 23 | 67 | |
| Mularna ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 15 | ... | 15 | |
| Malpura ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 22 | ... | 22 | |
| Mohwa ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 33 | 4 | 37 | |
| Kota Banawar ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 14 | ... | 14 | |
| Buswa ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 13 | ... | 13 | |
| Deosa ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 13 | 4 | 17 | |
| Bairath ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 18 | 13 | 31 | |
| Hindown ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 66 | 18 | 84 | |
| Tourawattee ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 36 | 8 | 44 | |
| Sanbhur ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 16 | 23 | 39 | |
| Amcer ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 23 | ... | 23 | |
| Danta Ramghur ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 19 | 1 | 20 | |
| Sree Madhopoor ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 23 | ... | 23 | |
| Toda Raysing ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 15 | ... | 15 | |
| Vazierpoor ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 9 | 1 | 10 | |
| Kot Kasim ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 15 | 10 | 25 | |
| Nirann ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Fatteypoor ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Luchmunghur ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Ramghur, Sethoonka ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | |

JEYPOOR, } (Sd.) W. H. BEYNOX, *Lieut.-Col.*,
The 1st April 1876. } *Political Agent, Jeypoor.*

C.

Statistical Return of the Maharaja's College and Rajpoot School for the year 1875-76.

| NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS. | Locality. | When established. | Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year. | | | | Average daily attendance. | Number of pupils studying each language at the close of the year. | | | | | | Receipts. | Charges. | | | Difference between receipts and charges. | Average annual cost of educating each pupil. | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------------|---|-------------|-------------|--------|---------------------------|---|----------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|------------|-----------|----------------|------------|--|--|--------|
| | | | Hindoo. | Mahomedans. | Christians. | Total. | | English. | Persian. | Oordoo. | Arabic. | Sanskrit. | Hindee. | | Current. | Extraordinary. | Total. | | | |
| Jeypoor Maharaja's College. | Jeypoor. | 1844 | 711 | 119 | 2 | 832 | 650 | 410 | 58 | 187 | 6 | 3 | 168 | 24,143 4 0 | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | ... | ... | 29 0 3 |
| Rajpoot School ... | | 1862 | 52 | 4 | ... | 56 | 30 | 49 | 32 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 5,069 14 0 | 4,812 0 0 | 257 14 0 | 5,069 14 0 | ... | ... | 90 8 6 |

J E Y P O O R,

(Sd.) W. H. BEYNON, *Lieut.-Col.*,

The 1st April 1876.

Political Agent, Jeypoor.

D.

Statistical Return of the Sanscrit College and Chandpole Branch School for the year 1875-76.

| NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS. | Locality. | When established. | Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year. | | | | Average daily attendance. | Number of pupils studying each language at the close of the year. | | | | | | Receipts. | | | Charges. | | | Difference between receipts and charges. | Average annual cost of educating each pupil. | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------------|---|-------------|-------------|--------|---------------------------|---|----------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|--|-------|
| | | | Hindus. | Mahomedans. | Christians. | Total. | | English. | Persian. | Oriado. | Arabic. | Sanskrit. | Hindee. | Current. | Extraordinary. | Total. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sunscrib College... | Jeypoor. | 1845 | 207 | ... | ... | 207 | 165 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 161 | 46 | 7,581 12 0 | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | ... | ... | 36 10 0 | |
| Chandpole Branch School ... | ... | 1949 | 70 | 15 | ... | 85 | 65 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 63 | ... | 22 | ... | ... | 289 8 0 | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | ... | 3 6 6 |

JEYPOOR, }
The 1st April 1876.

(Sd.) W. H. BURNON, Lieut.-Col.,
Political Agent, Jeypoor.

E.

Tabular Statement showing the number of Muktabs and Chutsalas in the Jeypoor territory, partially supported by the Raj, for the year 1875-76.

| NAMES OF ZILLAH MUKTABS AND CHUTSALAS. | | | | Muktabs. | Chutsalas. | Total. | Total number of pupils. | REMARKS. |
|--|-----|-----|-----|----------|------------|--------|-------------------------|----------|
| Sewaie Jeypoor | ... | ... | ... | 49 | 98 | 147 | 1,845 | |
| Zillah Jeypoor | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 39 | 40 | 654 | |
| " Hindoun | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 7 | 9 | 165 | |
| " Sewaie Madhopoor | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 4 | 11 | 152 | |
| " Chatsoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 8 | 193 | |
| " Malarna | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 14 | 250 | |
| " Deosa | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 23 | 24 | 439 | |
| " Buswa | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 16 | 17 | 330 | |
| " Tourawatte | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 31 | 33 | 1,022 | |
| " Pergunnah Sambhur | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 7 | 8 | 189 | |
| " Gangapoor | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 12 | 15 | 289 | |
| " Sallsote | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 6 | 295 | |
| Toda Bhim | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 8 | 10 | 150 | |
| Shekawattee | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 40 | 50 | 1,159 | |
| Malpoora | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 8 | 299 | |
| Faggi | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | 125 | |
| Byiat | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 6 | 90 | |
| Kot Kassim | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | 6 | 95 | |
| Total | | | | 81 | 335 | 416 | 7,241 | |

F.

Abstract Statement of the number and nature of the cases adjudicated by the Jeypoor International Court of Vakeels during the year 1875.

| OFFENCES. | | | | Number of cases. | REMARKS. |
|--|-----|-----|-----|------------------|----------|
| <i>Against person.</i> | | | | | |
| murder | ... | ... | ... | 5 | |
| <i>Against property.</i> | | | | | |
| robbery, with aggravated circumstances | ... | ... | ... | 3 | |
| robbery, without aggravated circum- | ... | ... | ... | 24 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| Total | | | | 130 | |

}
: }

(Sd.)

W. H. BEYNON, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Jeypoor.

G.

Statement showing the working of the Jeypoor International Court of Fakeels for the year 1875.

| DETAIL. | Number of cases. | REMARKS. |
|--|------------------|----------|
| Remaining under trial on the 1st January 1875... | 23 | |
| Instituted during the year | 112 | |
| Total | 135 | |
| Settled during the year | 130 | |
| Remaining undisposed of on 31st December 1875. | 5 | |

H.

Statement of sums remaining due to the Agency Treasurer by the different Native States on account of the payment (advances) of the decrees of the Jeypoor International Court of Fakeels on the 31st December 1875.

| NAME OF STATE. | Amount due. | REMARKS. |
|-------------------|-------------|----------|
| | Rs. a. p. | |
| Jeypoor | 138 5 2 | |
| Jodhpoor | 3,308 6 5 | |
| Bickaneer | 2,276 6 9 | |
| Kishenghur | 557 13 0 | |
| Bhurtpoor | 4 11 6 | |
| Kerowlee | 89 1 6 | |
| Total | 6,374 12 4 | |

JEYPOOR, } (Sd.) W. H. BEYNOX, *Lieut.-Col.,*
The 1st April 1876. } *Political Agent, Jeypoor.*

MARWAR AGENCY REPORT.

Report on the Political Administration of the Marwar and Jaisalmere States and of the District of Mullanee for the official year 1875-76.

1. *Marwar.*—The chief events of importance in this State have been the reception of the Chief by the Prince of Wales at Calcutta, his investiture by His Royal Highness as a Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, the visit paid to the Maharaja by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and the loan of twenty-four lakhs of rupees granted to His Highness by the Government of India. On each of these subjects I propose to touch in the order of precedence in which they occurred.

2. *Loan of twenty-four lakhs of rupees granted by the Government to the Maharaja.*—In paragraph 45 of last year's Report I made mention of having conducted the administration of the State assisted by the Minister and the Council during the Maharaja's absence in Calcutta, and that an opportunity had been thus afforded me of gaining much useful information, and of suggesting to His Highness various urgently needed reforms.

3. It was on information thus gained that I was enabled to report on the finances of the State, which I found to be at a very low ebb. Debts had accumulated during the previous rain, money had been borrowed from various Bankers at large rates of interest, a good deal of the income of the State had been hypothecated for the liquidation of these loans, the pay of the troops was greatly in arrears, and more money could not be procured except at exorbitant interest, and not even then unless a guarantee was given by Government for its repayment.

4. Under these circumstances, the Maharaja determined to apply to the Government of India for a loan sufficient to pay off all the debts of the State, it was found that for this purpose a sum of twenty-four lakhs of rupees would be required. The security offered was the Maharaja's share of the Sambhur salt, which amounts to three lakhs of rupees annually, and which sum the Government had agreed to pay to the Durbar when it took over the management of the salt works in 1869. The loan was advanced in the month of August last, to be repaid with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, by yearly instalments of the three lakhs of rupees abovementioned.

5. *Visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Jodhpoor.*—Hearing that Lord Northbrook was about to make a hurried tour through part of Rajpootana, and that His Excellency would in his journey pass by Pali, a distance of 45 miles from Jodhpoor, the Maharaja lost no time in inviting His Lordship to pay him a visit, and the invitation was graciously accepted.

6. Lord Northbrook, accompanied by the Agent to the Governor-General, the Foreign Secretary, and the members of his personal staff;

arrived at "Desuree" within the Marwar border, where he was received by a deputation consisting of the Maharaja's brother and a number of the leading Thakoors of the State on the evening of the 27th of November; on the 28th His Excellency drove to Pali, a distance of about 50 miles, and on the following day made his entrance into Jodhpoor.

7. As this was the first occasion on which a Viceroy of India had ever set foot in Marwar territory, the Maharaja determined that nothing should be wanting on his part to give *éclat* to the visit, and to show at the same time his loyalty to the British Government, and his gratitude to his noble guest for the honor he had paid him.

8. The reception was certainly a magnificent one. His Highness had summoned to his capital all the nobles of Marwar, who, with their relatives and followers in their picturesque costumes, added much to the barbaric splendour of the scene. Grand looking Rajpoots clad in steel cased armour which had been worn by their ancestors on many a battle-field; armed men mounted on camels, elephants, and horses; groups of retainers of all sorts in their gaily coloured dresses, with the enthusiastic crowd which had assembled from all parts of the country, altogether presented a *coup d'oeil* such as had never before been witnessed at Jodhpoor.

9. On the 29th ceremonial visits took place, and in the evening His Excellency attended a banquet given by the Maharaja at the fort. The whole route from the Residency was brilliantly illuminated; prettily decorated triumphal arches, on which words of welcome and expressions of loyalty were displayed, spanned the road at various points of the route. From the fort, which is situated on a high rock, a good view of the city is obtained, and on this occasion the myriads of lamps which festooned every house, casting their bright light over the whole, gave it an appearance of beauty differing vastly from its ordinary work a day look. After the banquet a display of fire-works took place, which brought the entertainment to a close.

10. His Excellency the Viceroy left Jodhpoor on the morning of the 1st of December, and drove straight through to Beawur, a distance of 96 miles, and thus ended the first visit of the Representative in India of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen to this distant capital of the Rahtores, and it will be long before those who had the good fortune to be present will forget the gay scenes that were witnessed, and which passed off without a single *contre-temps*.

11. *Reception of the Maharaja by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.*—The Maharaja of Jodhpoor was received in audience by His Royal Highness on the 24th of December, and on the 28th His Highness was honored with a visit from the Prince at his own residence, on both occasions the Chief was delighted with the kind and cordial manner of the illustrious visitor.

12. The high honor conferred on the Maharaja, *viz.*, being invested with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India by His Royal Highness was deeply felt by him.

13. Another circumstance which gave great pleasure to the Chief and his family was the nomination of Maharaj Kishore Sing, His Highness' brother, to be an Honorary Aid-de-Camp on the staff of His Royal Highness at the Camp of Exercise at Delhi.

14. *Rainfall.*—Marwar was blessed this year with an unusually good supply of rain. A register was kept in the city which gave 13·92 as the total fall of the year, of this 12·20 fell during the monsoon months, or June, July, August, and September, and the remainder in May, November, December, February, and March. In the districts of Jalor, Godewar, Sojot, and Mirta damage was done by floods which occurred during the rainy season.

15. *Out-turn of crops.*—Marwar is divided into twenty-two districts. A Return furnished to me by the Durbar shows that in twelve out of the twenty-two both autumn and spring harvests were abundant. In Nagore the autumn was a twelve-anna, and the spring only an eight-anna crop. In the Pergunnahs of "Phulodi" and "Sheo" rain crops only are grown, in the former the yield was very small, but little rain having fallen in that portion of the State, whilst in Sheo it was above the average. In "Kolia" and "Doulutpoora" the autumn crops are represented as giving a three quarter out-turn, whilst the spring harvest was far better than usual. In "Godewar," "Pali," and "Beelara" owing to excessive rain, "bajree," "moth," "jooar," &c., gave only half the usual product, while from wheat the entire amount was obtained; in Mirta the out-turn of both harvests was 25 per cent. short. Taken altogether the past season may be considered to have been very favorable.

16. *Health of the country.*—The health of the country has been fairly good, no epidemics occurred, and fever was not more than usually prevalent during the autumn months.

17. *Civil and Judicial Establishments.*—The Civil and Judicial Courts have now been fairly established owing to the halls of justice having been closed in Marwar for a long period, the number of complaints has been very great, and the work is still considerably in arrears.

18. *Civil Courts.*—The chief Civil Court is called the "Sudder Dewanee Adawlut;" it is presided over by Moulvee Zuhoorool Hossein, a native of Oudh. He hears and decides all civil cases in which the amount claimed exceeds Rupees 300, and disposes of appeals from the Subordinate Civil Court.

19. *"Moonsifi" or Subordinate Civil Court.*—Pundit Ruttun Lall is at the head of the "Moonsifi" Court, and adjudicates in all cases where the claim is for less than Rupees 300.

20. *Criminal Courts.*—The chief Criminal Court has for its Judge Rao Raja Motee Sing "Bahadoor," the eldest illegitimate son of the late Maharaja Tukht Sing. He disposes of criminal cases of all kinds, but where murder and other crimes of a heinous nature have been committed, he merely makes the investigation and submits the file for the orders of the Maharaja.

21. *Subordinate Criminal Court.*—Moonshee Mahomed Hossein tries all petty criminal cases; he has the power of imprisoning for a

period not exceeding three months, and of inflicting a small fine. Appeals from his decisions are heard by Rao Raja Motee Siug.

22. "*Khas Mukkuma*" or *Special Tribunal*.—The "*Khas Mukkuma*," or special tribunal, has for its President "*Puncholi Balmookund*." He decides revenue and all cases in which complaints are laid against Durbar officials, such as Hakims, Kotwals, &c.

23. *Chief Appellate Court*.—Over the Chief Appellate Court the Maharaja in person presides. Appeals from the Courts above mentioned are heard and final orders passed in all cases, the head of the office is Pundit Narayan Suhai.

24. *Adawlut Mukkudmat*.—A Court called "*Adawlut Mukkudmat*" has at its head the Maharaja's Private Secretary, Pundit Sheonarain; it is the duty of this officer to receive through the Durbar attendant Vakeel all papers from the Political Agent, and submit the same to the Maharaja direct. He is also empowered to recover the amount of awards decreed by the Marwar International Court of Vakedes in international cases of robbery and plunder against the Durbar subjects.

25. "*Masahibut Court*."—This Court is presided over by the Dewan, and its members are the "*ministiy*" for the time being; it is their duty to receive, take cognizance of, and after enquiry submit, all petitions or applications intended for the Maharaja. This Court also exercises a general supervision of the working of all the departments of the State, and lends assistance to all the officials of the Durbar in the discharge of their duties.

26. The six Thakoors, who are on duty, three at a time, half-yearly as Councillors, also assist in the above Court and give their opinion in any case submitted to them by the Maharaja.

27. *Jail*.—The Jodhpoor Jail contains at present 276 prisoners, of whom 269 are men and seven women; of the males 29 only are Mahomedans, of the rest 155 are Meenahs and Bowrees, and 85 other castes of Hindoos. Seventy are employed inside the jail in the manufacture of carpets, coarse cloth, weaving, and screen or *chick* making. I am told the sale of these articles already brings in an income of about Rupees 100 per month. Forty men are engaged in grinding wheat for consumption by the prisoners, 20 are told off for cooking, 30 work on the roads, 20 perform miscellaneous duties in the jail, 20 are sick, and 24 incapacitated for work from old age and other physical causes.

28. *Dispensaries*.—A report on the working of the dispensaries is yearly submitted by the Agency Surgeon in charge of them, so it is only necessary for me to remark here that there are three in the city of Jodhpoor, one at Pali, one at Nagor, and one at Jessol of Mullanee. The Maharaja is very liberal in responding to any call for these charitable institutions, which are admirably worked by the Native staff of hospital assistants under Doctor Newman, to whose watchful care is mainly due the popularity which they have gained, not only amongst the city people, but in the districts. Besides the dispensaries directly under the control of the Agency Surgeon, there is a fourth in the city, which has at its head Baboo Nobin Chunder, the Maharaja's personal

medical attendant; a number of sick persons go to this dispensary. People of Jodhpoor are fortunate in having so many of these useful institutions close by where they can obtain medicine and advice gratis.

29. *Vaccination.*—Vaccination is, I am informed by the Agency Surgeon, who takes a great interest in the work, steadily progressing; there is still much prejudice against it, though not so much as formerly, and it is hoped that, as the advantages gained become apparent, the people will gradually overcome the feeling which now makes them hesitate to allow their children to be protected from the scourge of small-pox.

30. *Drinking water for the capital.*—Notwithstanding the many plans that have been adopted for supplying the people of Jodhpoor with good drinking water, and during the present year the, for this part of India, unusually favourable rainfall, the difficulty still remains, the tanks did not fill as it was hoped they would; the main cause I think of this is that these reservoirs obtain their supply from the watershed of the hills near the town, and unless the monsoon comes from a particular quarter, the water does not reach the drainage slopes of the hills, and is carried away in another direction too distant from the city to enable it to be made available for the wants of the people.

31. *Mayo College, Ajmere.*—During the year under report the Mayo College has been opened for the reception of pupils from the Native States. From Marwar six pupils have already been sent, the first of whom was Zalim Sing, the youngest brother of the Maharaja, and the five others are young Thakoors or sons and relatives of Thakoors. The Marwar residence for pupils will I hope shortly be ready for occupation, and then I trust the full complement of 12 pupils will yearly attend from this State.

32. *School for Thakoor's sons at Jodhpoor.*—In paragraph 24 of last year's Report I mentioned that the Maharaja had opened a new school at the capital for the sons of Thakoors. I regret to say that as yet it has not been attended with success. Beyond a smattering of Hindee, the youths of Marwar do not receive much education, and it will take some time before the prejudice (which prevails principally amongst the ladies of families) against sending their children any distance for education is overcome.

33. *City School.*—The attendance at the City School, I am glad to say, yearly increases—

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| In 1872 the numbers were | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| " 1873 | " | ... | ... | 65 |
| " 1874 | " | ... | ... | 112 |
| " 1875 | " | ... | ... | 147 |

Of the last quoted number 38 are "Kayuths," 36 Brahmins, 42 Mahajuns, 11 other castes of Hindoos, and only 20 Mahomedans. Both schools are under the superintendence of Pundit Madho Pershad, who deserves great credit for his endeavours to spread education in Marwar.

34. *Mail Robberies.*—On the 19th of June the postal runner carrying the mail bags from Jodhpoor to Pali was attacked by a single man, who wounded him with a sword and carried off the mail bags.

The Durbar has used every effort to trace out the perpetrator, and offered a reward of Rupees 500 to any one who would arrest the offender, or give such evidence as would lead to his arrest, but without success. I am inclined to think that the act was not that of a professional thief, but was committed by some discontented individual with the object of throwing discredit upon the administration of the Maharaja. Fortunately the bags contained nothing of value.

35. There were two other cases of alleged attack on the mails in Marwar, but in neither were the mails robbed, and the enquiries made in one case prove that the postal runner made a false charge: whilst in the other, it seems very doubtful that any attempt to rob the runner was ever contemplated.

36. *Telegraph and Postal Department.*—The Telegraph Office at Pali and the postal lines throughout Marwar continue the same as last year.

37. *Crime.*—I am glad again to be able to report that crime, especially dacoity on a large scale, which used to be so common, has decreased. I am informed both by the Commissioner of Ajmere and by the Superintendent of Thurr and Parkur that great improvement has taken place on the Marwar border running with Ajmere and Sind. During the past two years the imprisonment of the Thakoor of Boyatra in 1873 has had a marked effect on that portion of the district bordering on the Thurrad and Pahlunpoor, the people have ever since been quiet and peaceful to an extent unknown for years.

38. *Outlawed Thakoor of Khattoo.*—In last year's Report I made mention of the outlawed Thakoor of Khattoo, "Bishen Sing," and his gang. He has not troubled Marwar much during the year, but whilst the Maharaja was in Calcutta in January last, "Jhorjee," one of the gang, accompanied by four others, attacked and plundered, between the villages of Neenlee and Jectra of Marwar, a cart containing cloth. After this they proceeded to a tank near Kherwa of Marwar to water their horses; here they were found by some sowars of the Kherwa Thakoor, whose suspicions were aroused, and who insisted on the men accompanying them to Kherwa to give an account of themselves.

39. The gang went with the party for some distance and then got into an enclosure in which stacks of grass are kept; they refused to give up their arms, and at last "Jhorjee" killed with his own hands four of the mares on which they rode, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Thakoor's men, and also fired at and killed Foujdar Bharut Sing, a retainer of the Thakoor, and wounded three or four others; the Kherwa sowars then returned the fire, and "Jhorjee" was killed, when the other four men threw down their arms and surrendered.

40. "Jhorjee" had committed many atrocious crimes; his death and the capture of four others of the gang ought considerably to reduce Bishen Sing's numbers. He is still supposed to be hiding in the Meywar State, and "Jhorjee" and his companions had just come from the direction of "Nathdwara" when they committed the dacoity above noticed.

41. *Meenahs.*—The Meenahs, to whom I alluded in paragraph 28 of my last year's Annual Report as having been settled down, have been

behaving well, but others of the tribe have not yet given up their predatory habits, though the part of the country inhabited by them has been less troubled by their depredations than formerly.

42. *Bowrees*.—The same may be said of the Bowrees, those who were colonized at Sojot are keeping quiet and have taken to industrious habits, but several cases of theft have been reported of late, supposed to have been committed by other members of this tribe. The Maharaja is taking steps to ascertain the number of Bowrees located in each village, when it is hoped something will be done to keep them in order. The plan adopted at Sojot has answered so well that His Highness is desirous of carrying out the same system in the other districts inhabited by Bowrees: this should have been done long ago, but action is very slow in a Native State.

43. A short time ago a large gang of Bowrees went from Marwar on a plundering expedition to Meywar; they were attacked by the Jaghiredar of "Loee" of Meywar, a number killed and several taken prisoners; this is very satisfactory, as showing that the leading men in the districts are beginning to exert themselves to put down crime.

44. *Marwar Court of Vakeels*.—A Statement annexed to this Report shows the working of the Marwar International Court of Vakeels during the year. There were 119 cases instituted, being an increase over the former year of 16, this with 27 pending decision made a total of 146; of these 126 were disposed of, leaving only 20 pending settlement at the close of the official year.

45. Of the 126 cases there was one of murder and one of assault. Those against property were as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Highway robbery | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 |
| Theft | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| Cattle-lifting | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 |
| Dacoity | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 |
| Burglary | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 |

46. Compensation against the different States was awarded by the Court as follows:—

| | | | | | <i>Rs. a. p.</i> |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------|
| Marwar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,548 10 0 |
| Jeysulmere | ... | ... | ... | ... | 536 8 0 |
| Serohi | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42 7 8 |
| Mullanee (Thakoors of Jessole) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 0 |
| Kishenghur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 218 12 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,360 5 8 |

The amount decreed is very small compared with what it has been in previous years, and is a proof that more energy is being displayed in arresting individuals and recovering stolen property.

47. I was absent on leave during three months of the year, when the duties of my office were performed by Captain Baylay, to whom, as also to Lieutenant-Colonel Carnell for his arrangements at "Desuree," the Maharaja expresses himself as much indebted for the successful issue of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Marwar.

48. *Illness of the Maharawal of Jeysulmere.*—The Maharawal of Jeysulmere had throughout the year complained more or less of suffering from ill-health; on my return from Calcutta in January last, and whilst holding the Sessions of the International Court of Vakeels at Ajmere, His Highness wrote to beg that I would visit him. I could gather from the information I received that he was alarmed about himself, and that his Minister and others seemed to consider his health in a precarious state.

49. *Political Agent's march to Jeysulmere.*—On the 26th January therefore, accompanied by the Agency Surgeon, I started from Ajmere and marched *via* "Pushkur," "Mirta," "Nagor," "Phulodi," and "Pokurun" to the capital of His Highness; although this route was a more lengthy one than if I had proceeded direct, being 286 miles, I adopted it as I had not before been able to visit those portions of Marwar.

50. Mirta, 42 miles from Ajmere, was made in four marches, the route being for the most part through heavy sand; "Alnecawass," a large village of about 2,000 inhabitants, was passed on the way from "Lad-poorah" to "Rean," it belongs to a Thakoor of the Mirtea clan; the water of the "Sarus-Mati," which issues from the "Pushkur Lake" and afterwards becomes the great "Luni" or salt river of Marwar, spreads over this part of the country in the rains, "kueha" or shallow earthen wells are dug, water being close to the surface, and wheat irrigated from them thrives well; much more land might be brought under cultivation, but labour is scarce.

51. "Rean" is also a prosperous village, and the head-quarters of another Marwar noble of the Mirtea clan; a good deal of wheat is grown in this neighbourhood, water being plentiful.

52. *Mirta.*—"Mirta" was founded by Doda, fourth son of "Rao Joda," and added to by his son "Rao Maldeo," who reigned from A.D. 1532 to A.D. 1569, and built the fort called after him "Malkot."

53. *Mirta, the scene of many a hard fought battle.*—Mirta has been the scene of many a hard fought battle, and the country round is covered with stone pillars erected to the memory of the dead; it was at Dangurwas, about two miles distant, that in A.D. 1790 the "Mahrattas," under De Boigne, inflicted such a disastrous defeat on the Rahtores. On the "bund" of a tank called "Dangolai" I found a tomb erected to the memory of a Frenchman, Captain of infantry, wounded in the service of Maharaja Sindia on the 11th of September 1790, who died of his wounds on the 18th of the same month, aged 61, the inscription is in French, the slab being of white marble.

54. Water is plentiful at Mirta, there being numerous tanks all round the city.

55. *Nagor.*—From "Mirta" to "Nagor" 45 miles. The road is for the most part over hard ground with occasional stretches of sand.

The people are almost entirely dependent on rain crops, the water in the wells being too deep for irrigation. Nagor is a large town with fort in good repair. There are some very old mosques both in and outside the city. The population has much decreased of late years, owing, it is said, to the exactions of the Hakims during Maharaja Tukht-Sing's rule.

56. *Mode of obtaining information of opium sales in Calcutta adopted by Nagor merchants.*—The merchants receive intimation of the opium sales in Calcutta by telegrams to Ajmere, from whence the news is flashed by means of reflectors stationed at different points to Nagor, 87 miles, and then on to Bickaneer. A man pays Rupees 50 a month for these messages, and one of the bankers told me that he had on the previous day received by these means intelligence from Calcutta in one hour.

57. *Rent rates in the Nagor District of Marwar.*—In the Nagor District the share of the produce taken by the Durbar from "khalsa" villages and by the Jaghiredars from their tenants is one-half, whilst in other parts of Marwar a third or fourth share only is taken, the reason for this is that the soil of that part of the country is peculiarly suited for rain crops, such as "bajree," "moth," "jooar," &c.

58. *Nagor to Phulodi.*—From "Nagor" to "Phulodi" is 101 miles. After the first stage the country is one vast undulating expanse of sand, with occasional stretches of hard rocky ground covered with grass and brushwood. Rain crops are grown in scattered patches all over the country, but villages are long distances apart, and the population very sparse; drinking water is procured from tanks or from very deep wells, and is, as a rule, brackish.

59. *Legend about "Sagri" wells.*—All the old wells in the neighbourhood are called "Sagri;" the legend about them is that there was once a King called "Sagur," who had 120 sons: these sons were very lusty and strong, and each day dug a fresh well from which water was brought for their father to bathe in, hence the name "Sagri" wells.

60. *Great scarcity of water in some villages.*—In some villages so great is the scarcity of water that it is measured every morning and a certain share allotted to each person. Many people leave the villages *en masse* during the hot season, returning whenever the monsoon sets in.

61. *Condition of the people.*—Notwithstanding these hardships the inhabitants seem contented and happy, especially in those villages belonging to Thakoors, by whom they are treated with leniency and kindness.

62. *Remarks on advantage of paying revenue in kind.*—I am convinced that the mode of collecting the revenue in kind is, in these sandy tracts, a good one, for the people could not pay in cash, and now that the value of the rupee is so constantly changing, it appears to me a more just mode than that of having a fixed settlement for a long period of years, the amount of which must be paid in silver.

63. *"Bishnois."*—Many villages in this district are held by "Bishnois;" they worship a saint named "Jamba," of whom the following is an account:—

64. *Account of "Jamba."*—In the Sumbut year 1508, A.D. 1452, a "Puar" Rajpoot named "Loth" lived at the village of "Peepasur,"

Pergunnah Nagor, of Marwar. One Monday, being Bhadon Bud 8th of that year, "Loth" found outside the door of his house a male child apparently newly-born, of whom he took charge and brought up. The child was dumb, and when old enough used to be sent into the jungles to graze the cows, sheep, and goats belonging to "Loth." One day whilst attending to these duties he met "Gorukh Nath," a "fukeer," who was endowed with supernatural powers, and who is supposed to have imparted his knowledge to the young cattle tender.

65. In the Sumbat year 1542, A.D. 1496, "Mirta" was taken from "Rao Doda" by the Mahomedans, and he was obliged to fly; he happened in his flight to alight at the village of Peepasur, and at the time of his arrival the dumb "Jamba" was watering his flocks and herds at the village well, "Doda" observed that as he made a sign by lifting up his hands, only so many of the cows as there was room for at one time at the well came to drink, as one set finished he again held up his hands, when another lot of animals came forward to drink, and this went on until all had quenched their thirst.

66. "Doda" thought this a very wonderful proceeding, and concluded that the cowherd must be imbued with supernatural powers; he did not like to speak to him there, but when he drove off the cattle, followed him on horseback. He found that when riding, though always keeping in sight, he could never overtake him, this again appeared most extraordinary, so dismounting he followed on foot and came up with him. "Doda" then put his hands together in a position of entreaty, and asked his name. The man, who had been dumb for 31 years, then spoke, said his name was "Jamba," and in return asked "Doda" what he wanted? "Doda" related all that had occurred, how he had lost Mirta, and asked his advice as to what he should do to recover it. "Jamba" had a small "koolharree" (axe) in his hand, and with this he cut a piece of stick from a "kher" tree, and out of it manufactured a straight sword, this sword he gave to Rao "Doda," told him at once to proceed to Mirta and retake it, and that so long as the sword remained in his family he would hold Mirta as his appanage. "Doda" did as he was told, and was successful.

67. From that time "Jamba" abandoned his occupation of shepherd and took up his abode on the top of a sand hill in the boundary of the village of "Talwah" of Bickaneer, three *coss* from "Peepasur." In the same year, A.D. 1486, there was a great famine in the land. The Jats of all the country round about where "Jamba" was living began to make preparations to emigrate to more favoured lands. "Jamba" however told them that if they would become his followers, he would feed them, and that there was no necessity for their leaving their country. They obeyed his instructions and became his disciples. He taught them 29 different articles of religion, and hence his followers took the name of "Bishnois," from the words "bees" signifying 20, and "nou" or "noi" nine.

68. The first two articles are concerning the purification of women, and are very similar to the rules laid down in the Levitical law.

III.—From the day that a child, whether male or female, begins to eat grain, it should be daily bathed in water.

- IV.—To be faithful always to one woman.
- V.—Whatever a man possesses therewith always to be content.
- VI.—Always to salute each other five times a day.
- VII.—To pray to the deity every evening.
- VIII.—Every day before partaking of food to pour "ghee" on a fire.
- IX.—Water used for drinking or bathing to be filtered.
- X.—Never to speak without consideration.
- XI.—To carefully examine all wood for burning to see that no insect or other living thing is in it.
- XII.—Never to give way to anger.
- XIII.—Never to steal.
- XIV.—Never to speak evil of any one.
- XV.—Never to tell an untruth.
- XVI.—To fast on the 15th of the dark part of each month.
- XVII.—Always to call on the name of "Vishnu."
- XVIII.—Never to take life, nor, as far as is possible, permit others to do so.
- XIX.—Never to cut a green tree.
- XX.—To eat only such food as is cooked by those of the sect.
- XXI.—To fix a mark on the ear of every goat and sheep so that its life may be safe, and, as far as is possible, to make others do the same.
- XXII.—Never to geld a bullock.
- XXIII.—Not to eat opium.
- XXIV.—Not to drink spirituous liquor.
- XXV.—Not to smoke.
- XXVI.—Not to take "bhang."
- XXVII.—Not to let indigo touch the body.
- XXVIII.—Never to bear enmity to another.
- XXIX.—sm to live as to be always prepared to die.
- XXX.—sm by a's" time the Mahomedans ruled over "Nagor;" they
69. In "Jamba" starting a new religion of his own, and told him did not approve of his ^a tenets in it. "Jamba" agreed, and added the to include some of their ^e customs to his articles of religion:— following Mahomedan customs ^{pt} e buried after death.
- I.—All "Bishnois" to be ^{has} "Bishnois" are to call the name of
- II.—In the same way ^{my} were to say the words "Allah Bis-
"Vishnu," so after "Vishnu" the ^{phera} ^{phera} or circular movement
- III.—At marriage ceremonies to be placed, on the left of which is not to be performed. Two stools to be ^h bridegroom, when the two are to sit the bride, and on the right the ^{re} before them. The bride and seated "ghee" is to be burned on a fire.

bridegroom's clothes are to be united by a knot, two pice, some wheat flour mixed with "mehdi" to be placed in their right hands, which are then to be joined together. When half the ceremony is over the seats of the two are to be changed, and the priest, who has hitherto been reading from Hindoo books, is then to commence to read from Mahomedan ones such as were selected by "Jamba." After this is done the officiating priest pats both bride and bridegroom on the back and the ceremony is at an end.

IV.—To shave the top of the head.

V.—Not to separate the hairs of the beard.

70. "Jamba" during his lifetime built a large tank in a jungle tract in the Pergunnah of "Phulodi," and near it founded a village which he called after himself "Jamba," on the banks of the tank he dug a grave with his own hands and told his disciples to bury him there when he died.

71. "Jamba" died on the ninth of the dark half of the month "Mungsur," Sumbut 1598, A.D. 1537, on the top of the sand hill, to which he had gone after leaving "Peepasur;" his disciples, who were with him when he died, would not allow his body to be taken to the grave he had dug for himself near his tank, but said they would bury him where he had died, and this they accordingly did. His grave and a temple erected to him are still to be seen near the village of "Talwah" of Bickaneer, the place is called "Mukam" from "Jamba's" having taken up his "mukam" or abode there.

72. On the 15th of the dark part of the month of "Phagoon" (March) a fair is held at "Mukam" at which "Bishnois" assemble in large numbers, and on the 15th of the dark part of the month of "Cheyt" (April) a similar fair is held at the empty grave prepared by Jamba for himself.

73. In the house of a "Bishnoi," who lives at the village of "Rohtoo" of Nagor, there is still a straight two-edged sword, once the property of "Jamba," with which in former days "Bishnois" used to kill themselves in the belief of an immediate transfer to paradise. "Jamba" happened to go to the village of "Rohtoo" one day, and in alighting from his conveyance one foot hit on a stone and the impression of the foot was left on it. All "Bishnois" worship this sword and the stone on which is the impression of "Jamba's" foot.

74. In many "Bishnoi" villages there is a covered "chubootra" or platform with a model of "Jamba's" shrine, and on it a figure of one foot at which all the sect worship, as they also do the "khejree" and "kunkharoh" trees on the 15th of the dark part of each month. A "Sadh" performs the service of the temple, for which he gets his daily food from the village. He does not marry, and when one "Sadh" dies another takes his place by choice; if he has a wife or children, he forsakes them, and the children live with their mother, in that case she cannot remarry, but may do so if she has no children.

75. *Remarks regarding present peaceful state of the country.*—As a proof of the present peaceful state of the country compared to what

it used to be in former times, I would mention that on the last stage into "Phulodi" I came across a hamlet inhabited by "Jats," about 60 in number; they had one well, a very deep one, which they said had cost Rupees 2,000. At one corner of the hamlet was a tower pierced with holes for musket fire, which had been often used as a protection against the raiders of the desert, but they added that they had now fallen on peaceful times, and the tower was only serviceable for storing grain.

76. *Legend about "Phulodi."*—The legend of the founding of "Phulodi," as gathered from "Pokurna" Brahmins of the place, is as follows:—

At "Lodorva" of Jeysulmere once lived a Pokurna Brahmin named "Sidoo;" he was the "poojaree" or worshipper of a goddess named "Phul Bridhka" or the increaser of prosperity. "Sidoo" had a mare which gave birth to a very excellent colt foal, whose fame reached the Durbar of Jeysulmere; the Ruler of the State demanded the foal from "Sidoo," who declined to give it up, for this offence he was ordered to leave his village of "Lodorva." He was much distressed at this, but one night whilst asleep the goddess appeared to him in a dream, and told him to take her away in a cart, and wherever the cart was obstructed there to make her abode, and continue to worship her. He obeyed her order, and on the 8th of the light half of the month of "Asoj," Sumbut 1515 "Bikrumjeet," A.D. 1459, started from "Lodorva" with the goddess on a cart accompanied by a number of followers. On the 13th of the same month or on the fifth day he arrived at a spot in the desert or "thull," where the cart was stopped by a "khejree" tree; on this the Brahmin, in accordance with the order of the goddess, took her from the cart, established her on the spot, and began to worship her as usual.

77. There is still to be seen a temple at this place, at the door of which is a very old "khejree" tree with split trunk but green at the top, said to be the identical tree which stopped the wheels of the cart of the goddess 417 years ago. The Brahmin dug a well in the bed of the "nullah" which passes by the present "Phulodi;" this well is still known as the "Phula Bera," having been so named by "Sidoo." "Phulodi" was thus founded and called by that name after the goddess "Phul Bridhka;" her name has since been changed to "Lutteal" from the "khejree" being a "lutteal," i.e., without thorns, there being two kinds of khejree, one without thorns called "lutteal," the one with thorns being the real "khejree."

78. A poem is often sung by the people of Marwar on this subject, in one of the verses of which "Sidoo" is made to remonstrate with the goddess for her obstinacy in having her cart stopped by the "khejree" tree, saying this is no place to live in, for *coss* upon *coss* there is no habitation; there is nothing but desert, and no sign of water anywhere. The "Devi" replied, well pleased, "do not be alarmed, there shall be plenty of water, establish me here." The saying of the goddess has certainly proved true, for there is now abundance of water at "Phulodi," procured from several tanks and numerous wells in the immediate vicinity of the town.

79. *Fortalice of Phulodi.*—The “gurhee” or fortalice of Phulodi was built by Rao “Hamira Nirawut,” who I fancy was a great grandson of the Rao “Sooja,” killed in Sumbut 1572, A.D. 1516, when wreaking vengeance on a band of “Pattans” who had carried off a number of Rajpoot virgins on the occasion of the “Teej” fair at “Pee-par.” There is a house still in the fortalice called by “Hamira’s” name, the “gurhee” was added to by Rao “Maldeo,” who succeeded to the “gadi” of Marwar in Sumbut 1588, A.D. 1532, and is now in good order, having been recently repaired. The population is said to be about 12,000. Many of the mahajuns carry on trade in all parts of India, but leave their families at Phulodi returning at intervals.

80. *Information about Phulodi salt.*—The place where the salt is produced is between four and five *coss* to the north of “Phulodi;” there are two “nullahs,” one running near the town of “Phulodi,” and the other at some distance from it, which empty themselves on the land where the salt is made. “Kucha” or shallow earthen wells are dug to a depth of about seven or eight feet, the water is run from the wells into “kyaris” or earthen pans, from which it evaporates, leaving behind the salt, no grass or “jowaisa” is used. Salt is produced all the year round, but principally in the hot weather months. About 200 men now find employment on this work; before the great famine of 1868-69 the numbers were larger.

81. At “Phulodi” the salt now sells at four maunds and eight seers for the rupee. Of every five rupees worth of salt sold three rupees is taken by the Durbar, and two rupees go to the workmen. No tax is levied by the Durbar on this salt.

82. From an account I have taken at random of twelve years’ out-turn of salt, I find that the total was 466,000 maunds, for which the Durbar obtained Rupees 74,495; of this amount—

| | | | | | | |
|---------|--------|----|-------|-----------|---------|------------|
| 272,000 | maunds | or | 58.36 | per cent. | went to | Bickaneer. |
| 47,000 | „ | or | 10.02 | „ | „ | to Sind. |
| 147,000 | „ | or | 31.54 | „ | „ | to Marwar. |

So that it will be seen that Bickaneer takes the greater portion of this salt, a tenth finds its way into Sind, and the rest is consumed in the districts of Marwar lying close around “Phulodi.”

83. From “Phulodi” to “Pokurun” is 32 miles, the former town is situated in a hollow, and on leaving it the road ascends until it emerges on high level plateau of hard soil, which continues until within a couple of miles of Pokurun, when the road dips to almost the same level as Phulodi. Rain crops are grown, but a large quantity of land seems to be uncultivated, and is covered with brushwood, and here and there grass.

84. *Pokurun.*—The Fort of Pokurun is said to have been constructed by Rao “Maldeo” out of materials brought from “Satelmir,” distant about two miles from Pokurun, which he dismantled. “Satelmir” was built by “Satel,” the eldest son of Rao “Jodha,” (after whom Jodhpoor is named) on the top of a low ridge of hills. There is nothing left now, but the ruins of an old Jain temple.

85. *Thakoor of Pokurun.*—“Pokurun” is the appanage of the Premier Baron or Thakoor of Jodhpoor, who holds the post of “Purdhan,” which entitles him to a seat in the “khwass,” or behind the Maharaja, on an elephant on all State occasions, all documents, being grants of lands, villages, &c., by the Durbar, have to receive his signature; his ancestors came from “Bheenmal” to Pokurun in the time of Maharaja “Abheye Sing.”

86. There is a shrine at a place about six miles from Pokurun, to which people repair from all parts of India. The legend about the saint who is worshipped there is as follows:—

87. *Legend about “Ramdeo.”*—There was once a “Puar” Rajpoot called “Ajmul,” when the “Puar” Raj was destroyed “Ajmul” came to live at “Kashmeer,” Pergunnah Sheo of Marwar. From “Kashmeer” he went to “Dwarka.” In his sleep “Sree Krishen” appeared to him and told him he was coming to his house. On “Ajmul’s” return to “Kashmeer” a son was born to him (he had no male offspring before), and the child was called “Beerumdeo.”

88. One day whilst “Beerumdeo” was resting in his cradle another male child was found lying beside him. “Ajmul’s” wife on seeing this strange child was astonished, and immediately informed her husband, who told her what “Sree Krishen” had said to him in a dream, that the new child was evidently “Sree Krishen” himself, and that she was to take every care of him, and the name of “Ramdeo” was given to him.

89. When he came to manhood, there was a demon who had taken up his abode at Pokurun, and was committing great atrocities there, eating up the people, &c. “Ramdeo” attacked the demon, destroyed him, and restored the village of “Pokurun,” in which he placed a man named “Balnath,” whom he had made his “Gooroo.” After this “Ramdeo” gave his sister in marriage to “Mullinath’s” second son named “Jugpal,” and presented Pokurun to him as his sister’s dowry (“dabeja”).

90. “Ramdeo” founded the village of “Ramdeorah,” four *coss* from Pokurun, and lived there. A Mahomedan “Peer” (holy man) on his way from “Ooch,” a village of Sind, to Ajmere came to visit “Ramdeo” at his home, and formed a friendship with him. They each imparted to the other their preternatural powers. The visitor or “Peer” gave a specimen of his at “Ramdeora” as is thus described. He was washing his teeth one morning with a piece of “peepul” tree, after he had finished, he split the bit of wood into five pieces, and planted them in the ground, when they at once became five full grown trees. The place is still known as “Punch-Peepli.” “Ramdeo” was not, however, to be outdone: the “Peer” said he must have some beef to eat. “Ramdeo” agreed, a cow was killed and eaten, after which the bones were collected by “Ramdeo,” who restored the cow to life.

91. Owing to Ramdeo having formed this friendship with the Mahomedan “Peer,” he was called “Ramsa Peer.” At his own request he became “samadh,” i.e., he was buried alive, and all his descendants have since been buried. They hold to some Mahomedan customs, will not eat pig’s flesh, and do not divide the beard like other Hindoos. All

classes worship at the shrine or grave of "Ramsa Peer," and a large annual fair is held at "Ramdeorah" in the month of "Bhadon Sood" 11th, corresponding with August.

92. Beerumdeo founded the village of "Beerumdeo" in Marwar, in which his descendants still live.

93. *From Pokurun to Jeysulmere.*—In last year's Report I described the journey from Pokurun to Jeysulmere, and have nothing further to add on this subject.

94. *Arrival at Jeysulmere.*—On arrival at the capital the Maharawal was too ill to come out as usual to meet me, but sent his cousin. Having recently reported in detail regarding the Chief's ill-health, I need not add more on the subject here.

95. *Rainfall.*—The rainfall of Jeysulmere for the year under report was in two-thirds of the State very scant. In the capital itself rain fell only on two days, whilst in the other third, notably towards "Bap" and again in the southern portions of the district, the fall was good, and the crops in those parts above the average.

96. *Health of the district.*—The health of the district is reported to have been good throughout the year, and no epidemics took place.

97. *Jeysulmere Salt.*—At "Kanode," 20 miles to the north of the capital, there is what is locally called a "rinu" or "jheel." Wells are dug in this "jheel," from which the water is passed into earthen pans, this process is continued for three or four days, and in fifteen days in the cold weather, and in the hot weather nine or ten days, salt is produced by evaporation. Eight or ten thousand maunds are annually obtained; the salt is consumed within Jeysulmere territory, very little, if any, being exported. At Kanode salt sells at from eight to ten maunds, or as much as one camel can carry for one rupee. At Jeysulmere the price is about one and a half maunds the rupee. The Durbar is the owner of the salt, and gives to the workmen as the wages of their labour a third share of the produce, and one anna out of every rupee received for salt sold.

98. *Khalsa or Crown villages, and the Durbar's dealings with its tenants.*—In last year's Report I made a few remarks on this subject, but having now obtained more detailed information, deem it as well to place the same on record here.

99. Wherever wheat or gram is grown the Durbar takes from the cultivator from a fourth to a sixth share, and of the rain crops, such as "bajree," "moth," "til," &c., from a seventh to an eleventh share of the produce.

100. There are three different modes of collecting the Durbar share of the out-turn in vogue at Jeysulmere. One called "kankoot," which signifies estimating the value of a standing crop, and thus determining the respective amount of the Durbar's and cultivator's shares.

101. A second, that of calculating the value of a crop after it is cut, but before the grain is threshed out, this is locally known by the term "kuree koonta."

102. A third practice is to divide the grain into shares after it is threshed out, this is called "latta."

103. In addition to the share taken by the Durbar from the cultivator, there are the following other demands:—The Dewan for the time being, the “Kunwaria,” or man who looks after the crops in the interests of the Durbar, the “Kamdar” of the “Kothar” or grain-store, and the Maharawul’s water-supplier, are all entitled to a portion of the yield from the ryot, this generally averages half as much as is taken by the State. For instance, supposing the out-turn to be 100 maunds, and the Durbar’s share is an eleventh, then nine maunds go to the Ruler, four and a half to the officials above mentioned, and eighty-six and a half maunds to the cultivator. Whereas, where the State demand is a seventh, it will get fourteen maunds, the officials seven maunds, and the cultivator seventy-nine maunds.

104. *Jaghires*.—There are two classes of Jaghiredars in Jeysulmere, one holding their estates on what is called the “busee” tenure, that is in perpetuity; these Jaghiredars pay nothing whatever to the Durbar either in way of rent or service. The other tenure is that of “putta.” The holders of these estates retain them at the pleasure of the Ruler, but pay nothing. A third tenure has lately come into practice, by which villages are given for a single life.

105. “Charuns” and “Brahmins” hold their estates as charitable grants in perpetuity, and are exempt from payment of any kind.

106. *Dealings between Jaghiredars and their tenants*.—Jaghiredars take from such of their tenants as are of the ordinary cultivating class two rupees rent for as much land as they can cultivate with one pair of bullocks in one place. As regards other tenants, especially the fighting class, or men carrying arms, such as Rajpoots, &c., Jaghiredars allow them to till as much land as they like rent-free, and these men have in return to do service for the Jaghiredar, but on occasions of deaths or marriages in the landlord’s family, such tenants pay “neota” (fees) consisting of cash, a camel, horse, or bullock, according to their means. The same custom as regards landlord and tenant prevails in villages held as charitable grants, with this exception that the class bearing arms are not exempt from payment of Rupees 2 for as much land as they can cultivate with one pair of bullocks.

107. When a Jaghiredar holding an estate in perpetuity dies, the Durbar does not issue a new “putta” or deed to the eldest son. The profit obtained from the soil is divided equally between all the sons, if there happen to be more than one. So long as all agree together, this system is well enough, but it is most frequently a fruitful source of grievous quarrels if a dispute takes place; a division of the land is made either by friendly arbitration or by order of the Durbar. Suppose there are four sons, each can cultivate as much land as he likes, and the gain is his alone, but if others cultivate, then the produce is equally distributed amongst the four brothers, the eldest gets no extra share; this system continues from generation to generation, and in some instances now a man’s share in the land is very small indeed. This custom prevails principally amongst those “Bhattis,” descendants of Maharawul “Kait Sing,” who reigned about eleven generations ago. Amongst whom the chief Thakoors are “Jinjmilee,” “Baroo,” “Rindur,” “Daugree,”

"Lutecia," and others. Amongst the "Keean" and "Bursing" "Bhattis," descendants of Maharawal "Kalunjee," the eldest son gets the estate, and if he has any brothers, they are allowed to cultivate as much land as they can themselves rent free, or they may employ one or two cultivators and cultivate through them, paying no rent. Amongst the Thakoors of Jeysulmere, with whom this custom prevails, are those of "Bikumpoor," "Birsulpoor," "Girajsin," "Sirda," &c.

108. *Average price of "bajree," the staple food of the people, for ten years.*—The average price of "bajree," the staple food of the people, at Jeysulmere for ten years past has been by British Indian weight 13 seers 11 chittaks per rupee; the present selling rate is 27 seers.

109. *General condition of the population.*—The main part of the population lead a wandering life, grazing their flocks and herds. A large portion of the grain consumed is imported from Sind, as a general rule the population cannot be considered well-to-do, and women wearing ornaments even of the simplest description are rarely seen.

110. *Income and expenditure of the State.*—The Dewan furnished me with a memorandum showing the income and expenditure of the State for three years as follows:—

Income.

Sumbut 1929, A.D. 1871-72,
Rupees 1,14,561.

Sumbut 1929, A.D. 1872-73,
Rupees 2,77,531.

Sumbut 1930, A.D. 1873-74,
Rupees 1,18,515.

Expenditure.—For the same three years—

Rupees 1,19,202.

Rupees 2,02,313.

Rupees 1,50,118.

111. This account shows an excess of expenditure over income in the three quoted years of Rupees 88,726. There is, however, a balance of revenue (of all sorts) in arrears to be recovered of Rupees 79,000.

112. Sumbut 1829, corresponding with A.D. 1872-73, was an exceptional one both in respect to income and expenditure. In that year the Maharawal married the daughter of the Rawul of Doongurpoor; the ordinary receipts on this occasion were increased by Rupees 1,70,400, whilst the extra expense entailed thereby amounted to Rupees 1,46,851.

113. *Debt of the State.*—The debt of the State, including pay of sepoy in arrears and sums due to merchants, amounts, after crediting the State with the item of revenue recoverable, to Rupees 1,39,220.

114. *Jeysulmere Genealogical Tree.*—In paragraph 71 of last year's Annual Report I gave a short sketch of the genealogy of the Jeysulmere family; that sketch I have since found was incorrect, and should have been as follows:—

115. "Moolraj" had two sons, "Rai Sing" and "Jeyt Sing;" the first with his two sons, "Abhey Sing" and "Zalim Sing," were poisoned by, or by the order of, the Minister. The second son of "Moolraj" was blind; he had one son named "Maha Sing," who in his turn had five sons by one wife and two by another; they were (1) "Tej Sing," (2) "Devi Sing," (3) "Guj Sing," (4) "Futteh Sing," (5) "Jodh Sing;" these all by the first wife; (6) "Kesree Sing" and (7) "Chutter Sing" by a second wife.

116. The first two were driven into exile by the Minister. "Tej Sing" returned to Jeysulmere only a few years ago; he has one son named "Man Sing," and is himself, though now a very old man, still living. "Devi Sing" is dead, but has left two sons, who both have male offspring.

117. The Minister "Salim Sing" after causing the death of "Rai Sing" and his two sons proclaimed Guj Sing," the third son of "Maha Sing," heir-apparent, and at the death of "Moolraj" he succeeded to the *gadi*. "Guj Sing" died without issue in A.D. 1846.

118. The widow of Maharawal "Guj Sing," who was an own sister of Maharana "Jewan Sing" of Oodeypoor, adopted the eldest son of "Kesree Sing" named "Runjeet Sing," who died without issue in June 1864; his widow adopting her husband's brother, the present Maharawal "Byree Sal," who has as yet no family.

119. "Futteh Sing" and "Jodh Sing" both died without male issue, the widow of the latter adopted "Devi Sing's" second son, "Anar Sing." "Kesri Sing," who died in A.D. 1869, had two sons, the eldest the late Maharawal "Runjeet Sing," the second "Byree Sal," the present Ruler. "Chutter Sing" is still living at Jeysulmere, but has no male issue.

120. *March from Jeysulmere to Mullance.*—After spending a week at Jeysulmere I marched *viâ* "Dhuuwa," "Devicot," "Beejorai," "Dharni," and "Beeah" to Mullance. From Jeysulmere to "Devicot," 27 miles, the route lies over hard rocky ground very unfit for wheeled vehicles. From about six miles to the east of "Devicot" as far as Kashmeer of Marwar, 39 miles, the country is undulating with a light sandy soil, and rain crops are extensively grown. From "Kashmeer" for four marches or until the "Luni" is reached at "Tilwarra," a distance of 61 miles, the surface of the country is a billowy mass of sand interspersed with numerous "teebas" or sand-hills varying in height from about 30 to 150 feet; the water along this route is brackish and unpleasant to the taste; desert country as it seemed when I passed over it, there were signs that good rain crops had been gathered last season, and the people seemed fairly well to do and contented.

121. *Rainfall of Mullance.*—The rainfall this year was above the average, and in some parts the "Luni" overflowed its banks.

122. *Autumn crops.*—The out-turn of the autumn crops was good, "bajra" sold at a maund and a quarter, and "moth" at one maund and 15 seers for the rupee.

123. *Spring crops.*—Wheat grown on the banks of the "Luni" promised well, but damage was done by high winds in the end of February and beginning of March, and the yield has been less than was expected.

124. *Health.*—The health of the district has been good throughout the year. The dispensary at Jessole is fairly attended, and is a most useful institution.

125. *Schools.*—The schools at Barmir and Jessole are tolerably supported by "Bunnials" and others who send their children, but the

Thakoors' sons receive little education; I spoke to the leading men about the Mayo College for their boys, but they are very apathetic in the matter.

126. *Crime*.—I am glad again to be enabled to report that there has been little crime in the district throughout the year under report, in fact there has been only one really serious case, and this occurred in a dispute about a field, when a "Megwal" died from the effects of a blow struck in the heat of affray.

127. *Suicide*.—There were two cases of suicide during the year, one of a man, the other of a woman, the former was a maniac, and the latter suffered from leprosy, both drowned themselves. There were 13 accidental deaths, five of men, and eight of women.

128. *Boundary disputes*.—A number of boundary disputes between Marwar Proper and Mullanee have been settled during the year, and whilst I was in the district I was enabled to dispose of five more, three of which were of long standing. Arbitrators have also been named in my presence for the settlement of seven other cases, but these boundaries cannot be defined until the monsoon, as at this season of the year there is a great scarcity of water.

129. *Litigious disposition of the Thakoors of Mullanee*.—In 1849 Major Malcolm, then Political Agent of Marwar, in a report on Mullanee affairs thus writes:—"The principal difficulties experienced by the Superintendent were such as arose from the bitter feuds and quarrels to which the existing law of inheritance so constantly gave rise."

130. These difficulties have not diminished as years have passed. Indeed in proportion as the people of the country have prospered under the British rule, so has litigation increased. The whole province of Mullanee consists of jaghire estates, and as each incumbent dies, his successor has to provide for the junior branches of the family. The chief Thakoors, secure in the possession of their own estates, for which they pay a very small sum in the shape of "Fouj Bul" to their Suzerain, the Chief of Jodhpoor, cling to their old tradition of "Get land," ascribed to them by Tod, and as the door is now closed against conquering new countries, they never fail, when an opportunity arises, of encroaching on their neighbours' property.

131. *Tilwarra Fair*.—Happening to be in the district whilst the Tilwarra Fair was being held, it commenced on the 21st of March and lasts from ten to fifteen days, I availed myself of the opportunity to be present, and spent two days, the 24th and 25th of March at Tilwarra. The fair is held in the sandy bed of the "Luni" River, judging from the experience I had, the position cannot be a pleasant one, high westerly winds blew with extreme violence from soon after until sunset, and everything was covered inches deep with sand

132. People from all parts of the country were congregated at this spot, "Punjabis," "Sikhs," "denizens" of Guzerat, Sind, Cutch, Bhooj, Pahlunpoor, the Thurrad, and from the whole of the Province, swelled the vast crowd. There is no natural shade to serve

from the scorching rays of the sun, but huts are constructed of the branches of the "jao" shrub, which grows thickly on the banks of the "Luni," and under these the mass ensconced themselves during the heat of the day; water is easily procured by digging a foot or two under the sandy surface of the river bed, and each little group soon prepared a well for its own particular party.

133. *Horses*.—I was disappointed in the show of horses, the best I saw were from Kattywar and its neighbourhood, but the majority brought to the fair, and I was told this is generally the case, were young ones under three years. The only purchasing representatives on the part of the Government were some Native officers from the Central India Horse, and they I believe picked up some fairly good remounts.

134. *Horned cattle*.—Horned cattle made a first-rate show, and were there in what appeared to me countless droves. I should think hardly a quarter would find purchasers, but any one wishing to buy could not fail to suit himself, from the magnificent large sized Nagor fast trotting animals down to the ordinary plough bullock.

135. *Camels*.—The camels that I saw were not what I should call first class; I heard that there were good ones in the fair, but that being scarce they were fetching high prices.

136. *Police and sanitary arrangements at the Fair*.—The Police and sanitary arrangements seemed to be well conducted by the Marwar Hakim of Lewanob, assisted by the Mullanee Hakim and his subordinates, and no cases of theft that I heard of took place.

137. An approximate number of animals brought to the fair and sold has, since writing the above, been furnished to me by the Native officials, and is as follows:—

| | | | | | | |
|------------|-----|-----|--------|----------|--------|------------|
| Horses ... | ... | ... | 2,637 | of which | 250 | were sold. |
| Bullocks | ... | ... | 46,557 | " | 25,000 | " |
| Camels | ... | ... | 8,280 | " | 500 | " |

From this Return it will be seen that my conjecture that hardly a quarter of the bullocks would find purchasers was incorrect, for 25,000, far more than half the number brought to the fair, were sold; it is calculated that the people who attended mustered over 31,000; two or three men died, but out of such a number that was to be expected.

138. There were 817 shops at the fair, of which—

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Shroffs numbered | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42 |
| Cloth merchants | ... | ... | ... | ... | 59 |
| Bunniah | ... | ... | ... | ... | 386 |
| meat sellers | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| "Lochees" or saddlers | ... | ... | ... | ... | 68 |
| vessels of brass and iron | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 |
| most useful | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42 |
| Sch. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 95 |
| supported by "barched grain | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |

139. Articles of merchandize, &c., sold as follows:—

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|--------------|
| Opium to the amount of ... | ... | ... | Rs. 1,50,000 |
| Cloth ... | ... | ... | " 1,00,000 |
| Food supplies of every kind ... | ... | ... | " 50,000 |
| Iron and brass vessels ... | ... | ... | " 11,000 |
| Saddlers' goods .. | ... | ... | " 8,000 |
| Sweet-meat sellers ... | ... | ... | " 5,000 |
| Hides and leather ... | ... | ... | " 4,000 |
| Pedlar's wares ... | ... | ... | " 1,000 |
| Liquor ... | ... | ... | " 1,500 |
| Parched grain ... | ... | ... | " 1,000 |

140. From Tilwarra I marched *via* Puchpudra to Jodhpoor, 70 miles; for the first two stages the ground is hard and road good for wheeled vehicles, then comes a stage of sand, after that 21 miles of flat country with light soil, a good deal of which is cultivated in the rains. From "Nahr Nadi" to the capital, a distance of 13 miles, the route lies through very heavy sand all the way, the water at most of the stages on this route is bad; at "Kulianpoor," a large village, it had to be procured from wells four miles off.

141. *Conclusion.*—I left Ajmere on the 26th of January and arrived at Jodhpoor on the 31st of March, and had thus been travelling for a period of 66 days, during which I made 42 marches over a distance of 507 miles, a fortnight of this time was spent in Jeysulmere territory, three weeks in Mullance, and the rest in Marwar Proper. I passed through many places which had rarely, if ever, been visited by a Political Agent before, and by frequent intercourse with the people gained much information, which will, I trust, be useful in many ways.

(Sd.) C. K. M. WALTER, Major,
Offg. Political Agent, Marwar and Jeysulmere,
and Supdt. of Mullance.

Statement showing the working of the Marwar International Court of Takeels during the official year from the 1st April 1875 to the 31st March 1876.

| AGENCY. | Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year. | Number of cases instituted during the year. | Total. | Number of cases disposed of during the year. | Number of cases pending at the close of the year. | Total amount of decrees awarded. | APPEALS TO HIGHER COURT. | | | | | |
|------------|---|---|--------|--|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | Remaining at the close of the year. | Appeals during the year. | Total. | Confirmed. | Reversed. | Reversed. |
| Marwar ... | 27 | 119 | 146 | 126 | 20 | Rs. a. p. 2,360 5 8 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 8 | 1 | 1 |

(Sd.) C. K. M. WALTER, Major,
Offg. Political Agent.

Statement of the number and nature of cases adjudicated by the Muzwar International Court of Fideels during the official year from the 1st April 1875 to the 31st March 1876.

| | Dacoity. | Dacoity with wounding. | Dacoity with murder. | Highway robbery. | Highway robbery with murder. | Highway robbery with wounding. | Theft. | Theft with murder. | Theft with wounding. | Murder. | Kidnapping. | Extortion. | Arson. | Poisoning. | Cattle-killing. | Recognition of cattle. | Burglary. | Forcible confinement. | Miscellaneous. | Counterfeiting coin. | Total. |
|------------------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|--------------------|----------------------|---------|-------------|------------|--------|------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------|--------|
| Quarter ending 30th June 1875 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 15 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 35 |
| Quarter ending 30th September 1875 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 1 | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | 31 |
| Quarter ending 31st December 1875 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 15 |
| Quarter ending 31st March 1876 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 13 | 3 | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | 48 |
| Grand total | 16 | 1 | ... | 21 | ... | ... | 19 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 9 | ... | ... | 40 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 8 | ... | 126 |

(Sd.) C. K. M. WALTER, Major,
Offg. Political Agent.

HAROWTEE AND TONK AGENCY REPORT.

No. 506-75P., dated Decree, 25th May 1876.

From—CAPTAIN W. J. W. MUIR, Political Agent, Harowtee and Tonk,
To—A. C. LYALL, Esq., Offg. Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana.

I.—Boondoe. IV.—Jhallawar.
II.—Kotah. V.—Shahpoota.
III.—Tonk. VI.—The Meena
 Kherar.
VII.—Judicial.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report of this Agency for the year 1875-76.

VII.—Judicial.

2. *General health.*—The general health throughout the year has been good. Cholera appeared simultaneously in Jhallawar, Shahpoora, and Tonk towards the end of May. In the two first mentioned States the cases were few and mild. Notwithstanding the precautionary measures adopted, the disease travelled from Jhallawar into Kotah, and was epidemic at the capital between the 28th June and the 9th July. At Tonk it hung about the city until the beginning of October; but nowhere was it of a severe type, the seizures being comparatively few and the rates of mortality low. In September fever was prevalent at both Kotah and Jhalra Patan.

| | | |
|--|-----|-------|
| 3. <i>Rainfall</i> .—The rainfall as registered throughout the States is | | |
| Tonk | ... | 17·7. |
| Deollee | ... | 31·4. |
| Shahpoora | ... | 35·6. |
| Kotah | ... | 27·1. |
| Jhalra Patan | ... | 26· |

given on the margin. It was seasonable, save in Shahpoora, where the monsoon closed with an unusually heavy fall.

4. *The Banas*.—The Banas River, which

Kotah ... 27.1.
 Jhalra Patan ... 26.

4. *The Banas.*—The Banas River, which traverses in its course the north-western portion of the Agency, was last rains in greater flood than it had ever been in the knowledge of man. In its passage down to and past Tonk villages and buildings far above the highest water mark were swept away and destroyed.

5. *Crops*.—Both harvests were, with the exception of the khureef in Shahpoora, good average ones.

6. Prices were everywhere lower than they had been since 1860.

7. *Communications.*—A systematic commencement has been made during the year towards opening up communication throughout Harowtee. A metalled road runs from Nusseerabad to Deolee, a distance of 56 miles. In a south-easterly direction from Deolee, and at distances of 28, 48, and 97 miles, are situated the capitals of Boondée, Kotah, and Jhalra Patan. The Boondée Chief has within the last three years put 26 out of the 36 miles of the roadway through his territory in fair weather order, but with this exception, the entire route is little better than a country track, three miles of it through the Mokhandra Pass being all but impassable for wheeled traffic. In December last Mr. Hughes, C.E., was entertained by the Kotah and Jhallawar States, and the 55 miles of road in their territories have been surveyed and laid down, and work has been commenced. The Agent to the Governor-General has kindly had

the link of six miles between Deolee and the Boondée border, which falls in Meywar, surveyed. The construction of this road will give a powerful impulse to progress in Harowlee, and open up territories which from natural obstacles and the conservatism of their Chiefs have hitherto been in a great measure inaccessible.

8. Endeavours are further being made under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General to have the 36 miles of country road between Deolee and Tonk put into fair weather order, thereby assisting communication with the north. Jeypoor, which is 60 miles north of Tonk, is connected with that city by a metalled road, almost complete throughout.

9. *Visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.*—In January the Chiefs of Boondée, Tonk, and Shahpoora proceeded to Agra to attend on His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Their Highnesses were much gratified with the reception accorded them, and regretted that time did not allow of His Royal Highness visiting their States. It was a great disappointment to the Maharao of Kotah to be unable to attend on His Royal Highness.

10. With these general remarks I proceed to refer to each State in detail.

BOONDEE.

11. *The Chief.*—The Maharao Raja has enjoyed better health during the past year, having shaken off the fever from which he had so long suffered. On the conclusion of the ceremonies at Agra, His Highness proceeded on a pilgrimage to Allahabad and a visit to Nagode, returning to his capital on the 20th ultimo.

12. *The Administration.*—The history of the State has not been marked by any event of importance. No change has occurred in the administration or its *personnel*.

13. The only instance of serious crime during the twelve months has been the plunder at Jharkhonda, on the 7th March last, of the Government parcel mail. The perpetrators, two in number, were apprehended. They were unsettled characters, who had for the last year and a half resided in a Meywar village, and who, there are good reasons for concluding, committed a similar outrage at Tectria of Jeypoor on the 18th October last. The case is still under investigation.

14. *Agency awards.*—The long standing debt due by the Durbar to the Rajpootana Agency Treasurer has been liquidated, so also have all the year's awards against the State.

15. *The Harowlee Road.*—The progress of the fair weather road through the State has already been referred to. A baoree or large reservoir of water and a rest-house are being constructed by the Maharanee between Boondée and Kotah for the use of travellers at a spot where neither water nor shelter is obtainable for many miles.

16. *Health, weather, and crops.*—The year has been in every sense a favorable one. The weather and rainfall were seasonable, and both harvests were in consequence fair ones. The general health has been good, although a few isolated cases of cholera were reported in June and July.

KOTAH.

17. A separate report on this State by Nawab Sir Faiz Ali Khan, the Superintendent, is attached in original. It will be only necessary therefore for me to notice briefly the more important points connected with the year's administration.

18. *Increase of the Chief's allowance.*—As the Maharao continued to maintain his complaints as to the insufficiency of his personal allowance, and refused in consequence to accept of it, the matter was taken up in concert with Sir Faiz Ali Khan on my visit to Kotah in August, and a redistribution was suggested, under which the support of the following services and establishments was to be transferred from the Maharao's allowance to the State. The figures exhibit the present cost of each—

| | | | | <i>Rupees.</i> |
|-------|---|-----|-----|----------------|
| 1. | Festival expenses | ... | ... | 3,495 |
| 2. | Certain religious grants | ... | ... | 1,554 |
| 3. | Celebration of the anniversaries of the deaths of the Chief's ancestors | ... | ... | 1,550 |
| 4. | The Nakarkhana | ... | ... | 1,221 |
| 5. | The Elephant Establishment | ... | ... | 7,252 |
| 6. | The Rathgari ditto | ... | ... | 2,817 |
| 7. | The Hunting ditto | ... | ... | 2,515 |
| 8. | The Zenana Den | ... | ... | 25,000 |
| 9. | Certain pensions | ... | ... | 1,150 |
| 10. | Certain petty items | ... | ... | 2,662 |
| Total | | | | 49,166 |

19. Charge No. 8. The Zenana Den is a pension list of the servants and dependants of deceased Ranees, otherwise without support of any kind.

20. The expenses and establishments which it was proposed should be defrayed by the Maharao's personal allowance of Rupees 1,20,000 were—

1. The Chief's privy purse.
2. The Chief's wardrobe.
3. The Chief's kitchen, including fuel.
4. Personal attendants, officers, physicians, and servants.
5. Palace and household guards.
6. The support of the temples of Brijraj and Mathranath, with the Gao-sala.
7. Entertainments.
8. The stables, including forage.
9. Medicines.
10. Perfumery.
11. A fixed portion of the Farashkhana.

21. *Restoration of the jaghires of His Highness' zenana.*—The jaghires of His Highness' zenana, amounting to Rupees 1,06,000, had been resumed, and an allowance in cash of Rupees 55,000 fixed in lieu. This the ladies had refused to accept. The measure was also an unpopular one both in and out of Kotah. It was therefore proposed to restore to the ladies jaghires to the amount of Rupees 84,363 per annum.

22. These arrangements were approved by the Agent to the Governor-General.

23. *The finances.*—The following is an abstract of the income and expenditure of the Sumbut year 1931 (1st August 1874 to 31st July 1875):—

| Income. | | Rupees. | Expenditure. | | Rupees. |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----|-----------|
| In hand | ... | 61,071 | Ordinary | ... | 14,05,754 |
| Ordinary. | | | | | |
| Land revenue— | | | | | |
| Arrears Rs. | 77,012 | | Extraordinary | ... | 6,40,766 |
| Current Rs. | 17,00,748 | | | | |
| | | 17,77,760 | | | |
| Customs | ... Rs. | 2,89,487 | Total | ... | 20,46,514 |
| Other receipts | ... „ | 2,00,323 | | | |
| | | 22,67,570 | Surplus | ... | 3,29,482 |
| Extraordinary | ... | 47,355 | | | |
| Total | ... | 23,75,996 | Total | ... | 23,75,996 |

The extraordinary expenditure includes Rupees 5,94,735 paid in liquidation of debts.

24. The finances appear to be carefully supervised, and the results exhibited do credit to the care and watchfulness exercised by the Superintendent.

25. In October the Maharao presented me with a list of villages and lands amounting to 27,480 beegahs, which he considered might be resumed. After the careful consideration of each case by Sir Faiz Ali Khan, 18,638 beegahs were made khalsa, the value of which calculated at a rupee per beegah makes an increase of that amount to the State income. The remainder are still under consideration.

26. *The debts.*—The claims preferred against the State amounted, as mentioned in last year's Report, to upwards of 84 lakhs. The more important of these Sir Faiz Ali Khan had had scrutinized with a view to eliminating every kind of charge which might be open to objection, and in the autumn a regular enquiry into these disputed items was undertaken by this Office. The procedure adopted was to classify the objections raised to the creditor's claims, and to dispose of these objections formally, thus establishing what amount of debt was to be admitted and what rejected. This mode of settlement alarmed the creditors, who stated that any charges so disallowed would certainly be rejected in the other States, where they had banking transactions, and expressed their readiness to accept any reasonable offer for the composition of their claims. As this arrangement admitted of a much speedier settlement than the enquiry in progress, it was submitted for the consideration of the Agent to the Governor-General on his visit to Deolee, and that officer consented to arbitrate in the larger claims. Liabilities amounting to 54 $\frac{1}{10}$ lakhs were thus compounded for 33 lakhs during his stay in Harowtee, while claims amounting to 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs have since been reduced by Sir Faiz Ali Khan to five lakhs. A few still remain under enquiry. It is believed that 40 lakhs will cover all. Of these, four lakhs have since been paid. Towards the discharge of the remaining 36 lakhs, Sir Faiz Ali Khan believes the State can pay an annual instalment of five lakhs.

27. *The settlement.*—The services of Moonshee Niaz Ahmed, an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Oudh, were obtained early in the year

with a view to the carrying out of a settlement of the land revenue. This, it was decided, was to be "Assamiwar," and authority to the commencement of operations in some selected pergunnahs was given on the visit of the Agent to the Governor-General to the State. Only the cultivated area and 10 per cent. calculated on the cultivated area of the surrounding unoccupied waste are to be measured. This, as reported by the Agent to the Governor-General to Government, will, it is believed, "be the first attempt in Rajpootana at making a settlement of the land revenue with the actual occupants of the soil in severalty."

28. *Redistribution of the State.*—The State has been redistributed into 15 nizamuts and 16 thannahs in place of the eight nizamuts, 16 tehsils, and 19 thannahs previously existing. The criminal, civil, and revenue duties are thus centred in the Nazims, and Sir Faiz Ali Khan considers the measure to have been productive of increased efficiency.

29. *Judicial.*—The Returns show on the one hand a falling off in the number of civil suits instituted, and on the other an increase of crime. The latter Sir Faiz Ali Khan ascribes to the more regular reports of crimes submitted. Many of the border districts too, as pointed out by him, march with wild districts of other States.

30. *Jail.*—The accommodation in the jail is being increased, and arrangements are in progress to introduce intramural labour. I found it clean and well conducted.

31. The dispensary is popular.

32. *The Harowtee Road.*—The estimate for the Kotah section of the Harowtee Road, referred to in paragraph 6, is Rupees 1,65,000. Towards this Sir Faiz Ali Khan proposes to provide on the part of the State Rupees 35,000 for expenditure during the current Sumbut year. With this it has been decided to construct the six miles to the north of the Chumbul, both the approaches to that river, and the road through the Mokhandra Pass.

33. *The Harowtee Kotries.*—One of the younger sons of the Maharaja of Khatolee has, since August last, been defying his father. The Khatolee estate is partly in Gwalior, partly in Kotah, and the village regarding which the contention has arisen, and in which the son has established himself, is in the former.

34. Maharaja Chatarbhooj Sing of Gainta died in the beginning of February without issue. The succession has been disputed, and is under adjudication.

35. *The Chief.*—The Maharao has enjoyed excellent health during the year.

36. *Sir Faiz Ali Khan.*—The services rendered by Sir Faiz Ali Khan to Government have during the year again been recognized by his appointment as Knight Commander of the Star of India.

37. *Weather and Crops.*—The rains were seasonable, being 27.1 inches as registered at Kotah. Both crops were somewhat under the average. Nevertheless so abundant is grain that there is no sale for it, though wheat is offered at 30 and gram at 48 seers (of 80 lbs.) for the Imperial rupee.

38. *Health*.—Cholera appeared in the capital in June and July. The total number of seizures reported was 631, of which 279 were fatal. Of the latter 100 were children. A few isolated cases amounting to 74 occurred in the districts. Energetic arrangements were made by the Superintendent for affording medical aid to the sick and checking the progress of the disease.

The capital maintained its character for insalubrity, a low fever being prevalent from September till December.

The health of the districts was good.

TONK.

39. *The Chief*.—The Nawab was seized with cholera on the 28th July, and for several days His Highness' life was despaired of. Though still weak in November, it was with difficulty His Highness could be dissuaded from proceeding to his outlying district of Nimbaheera to welcome the Viceroy on His Excellency entering Rajpootana. In January His Highness proceeded to Agra to attend on His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. On the 26th January a second son, Sahibzada Mahomed Allaoodeen Khan, was born to the Chief. As the child, whose birth was reported last year, died on the 3rd February, this infant is now heir to the musnud. In March His Highness proceeded to his districts of Seronge and Chapra in Malwa, partly for tiger shooting, partly to supervise affairs, and has not yet returned.

40. Of the domestic history of the State there is little to record.

The administration.—His Highness' great uncle, Sahibzada Haji Mahomed Ibadulla Khan, continues to carry on the administration, which the Nawab personally supervises. Affairs have progressed satisfactorily.

All the year's awards have been discharged.

41. The expenditure of the year has been considerably in excess of the income, the visit to Agra alone having cost nearly 1½ lakhs.

42. The dispensary is popular, and with the jail was found on my visits to the capital clean and well conducted.

43. *Tonk and Jeypoor Road*.—The annual contribution of Rupees 10,000 to the Jeypoor Road has been paid. As there only remain the last few miles into Tonk, the Durbar proposes shortly making a grant sufficient to complete it forthwith.

44. *Health*.—Cholera hung about the capital from May till October, but was most severe in August, when some forty deaths occurred per week. The health of the Tonk and Alighur Pergunnahs was otherwise good.

45. *Weather and Crops*.—The weather in the Tonk District was seasonable, and the rainfall 17·7 inches. The khureef was good, the rubbee 25 per cent. below the average. Both crops in the Alighur District were fair ones.

46. *Nimbaheera*.—On the passage of the Viceroy through Rajpootana, His Excellency spent the night at Nimbaheera. The Nawab deputed his two brothers and uncle to receive Lord Northbrook, and to offer such hospitality as it was in his power to show.

47. *The Mogheas.*—Under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General advantage was taken of a visit to Nimbaheera in November to endeavor to bring about, among the States interested, some combined action in regard to the Mogheas inhabiting the country about Neemuch. Though no outrages on a large scale had occurred in the year previous, petty robberies and depredations to crops, in which the villagers were shot down, had been unceasing. Nimbaheera had suffered most owing to the rigorous action taken by Tonk in expelling the tribe. Representatives attended on the part of Meywar, Gwalior, and Tonk, and after enquiry and consultation it was decided to suggest a few simple rules for common adoption. The points specially insisted on by the officers of all three States were—

First.—Some organization for controlling the tribe by checking further immigration and preventing the males leaving their homes. With this view a system of lists, roll-calls, and passes was recommended.

Second.—The seizure of all arms, camels, and horses now held by the tribe, and the prohibition under severe penalties of their possession in the future.

Third.—The establishment of free intercommunication between the local officers of the States concerned, under which they should be authorized to address each other direct, apply for and surrender offenders, render each other prompt assistance, and follow up criminals into each other's territories.

Fourth.—Some arrangement for enabling the Mogheas to obtain an honest livelihood by providing them with lands for cultivation on reduced rates.

A detailed report of the proceedings was submitted for the information of the Governor-General's Agent.

48. I found 64 Mogheas in imprisonment in Nimbaheera; they had repeatedly offered, if released, to be responsible for the safety of the district, and to live quietly. The Durbar's past experience, however, had shown that while they would protect the district, it would be impossible, until some common action was taken against the tribe, to prevent their molesting other States. It preferred therefore to hold them in imprisonment and undergo the revenge of their brethren to running the risk of being mulcted in heavy damages for their outrages elsewhere.

49. Captain Martelli, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, was to have laid down the disputed border between Nimbaheera and Meywar, but was prevented at the last by illness. The officials of both States informed me that the disputes were annually extending. Local feeling in regard to them at times runs very high.

50. *Health and Crops.*—The health of the Nimbaheera District was good. The rainfall was excessive, and the crops were in consequence 33 per cent. below the average.

51. *Pirawa.*—The question of the right of Tonk to maintain a customs post at Kotri of Indore, which was established by an enquiry

instituted in 1871, has been re-opened at the instance of the Indore Durbar, and a fresh enquiry is now in progress by Captain Hope, 3rd Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Tonk, protesting.

52. *The other districts.*—The crops in the Pirawa and Chapra Districts were excellent; those in Seronge were below the average.

JHALLAWAR.

53. *The Chief's death.*—On the 28th of August this State lost its Chief, the late Maharaj Rana Pirthee Sing, who died at the age of 46 years. His Highness had been long suffering from fever, but the immediate cause of death was inflammation of the bladder.

The Chief's character.—Few Chiefs have been more deservedly mourned than the late Maharaj Rana; his strong sense of right, his accessibility, his open-handedness, and his affability endearing him to all classes of his subjects.

His relations with Government were peculiarly cordial, and it was his pride, which he never lost an opportunity of showing, that he owed his patent to ourselves. With very many of our officers he was on terms of warm personal friendship, while his hospitality and kindness to the English sportsmen who visit his State annually in search of large game always elicited special thanks.

54. *Subsequent events.*—In 1874 His Highness had, with the consent of Government, adopted a child of the family of Barwan in Gujrat, from which he was himself descended; but as one of his widows, the Ranee Solanki, declared herself to be pregnant, and the adopted son's claim to inherit would lapse in the event of an heir being born to the Chief's body, it was necessary to await her expected confinement. A Council consisting of the Minister, the principal noble, and the three most trusted of the late Chiefs advisers, were entrusted with the conduct of affairs, while to assist them I made the capital my head-quarters till the end of December. The extra work thrown on the Office establishments in consequence was very heavy. In December a tour was made through the Chowmehla. A good deal of complaint was found to exist in regard to the repeated recent enhancements of the land revenue, and the harsh way in which it had been collected by the contractors. Such action as was possible was taken to mitigate the latter evil.

55. Doubts in regard to the reality of the Ranee's pregnancy made it necessary to take special precautions to guard against fraud. Her proceedings and those of some of her adherents more than once occasioned difficulties, but with these exceptions affairs progressed smoothly.

56. In February the State was visited by the Agent to the Governor-General, and in March Captain H. B. Abbott was appointed to its charge as Political Superintendent.

57. The administration is now directly in the hands of the Political Superintendent, matters of importance being referred for the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General. All work is carried on through the

Council, who are thus, as representatives of the State, kept informed of what is passing, and have an opportunity of expressing their opinion thereon. The district officials and the Civil, Criminal, and Appellate Courts continue to exercise the powers they previously possessed. In the absence of a Revenue Court, cases are disposed of by the Political Superintendent. The several departments of the State are maintained on their old footing with the exception of the public works establishments, which, consequent on the appointment of Mr. Hughes as Civil Engineer, have been consolidated into one in lieu of the numerous petty charges formerly existing. This department has already commenced operations on the Jhallawar section of the Harowtee road and several local works. Captain Abbott's attention has been largely engaged in endeavouring to arrive at the financial condition and capabilities of the State. Owing partly to an incomplete and confused system of accounts, and partly, it is feared, to an unwillingness on the part of the officials to disclose the truth, this has been a work of much labor and difficulty. Once mastered the question of the future administration of the State will be submitted for orders. The want of a land revenue department is, however, so much felt, that steps are about to be taken to constitute one.

58. *The adopted son.*—The adopted son, Bukht Sing, is a bright lad of 12 years, small for his age, but intelligent and manly. In October he accompanied me to Neemuch to attend on His Excellency the Viceroy, and thoroughly enjoyed the trip, riding the marches. In the end of March he joined the Mayo College at Ajmere, and is now studying there. The close of this month will decide the question of the Rance's pregnancy and the succession to the guddee.

59. *Weather, crops, and health.*—The weather throughout the year was seasonable. The rainfall, 26 inches as registered at Jhalra Patun, failed to fill the tanks. Both crops were nevertheless good. In May cholera appeared travelling from the south. The epidemic was however mild and of short duration. In October fever was prevalent, otherwise the general health was good.

SHAHPOORA.

60. *The Chief.*—The question of investing the Raja Dhiraj with the government of his Chiefship was under consideration when last year's Report was submitted. The young Chief however was unwilling

to assume the responsibility until the services of a qualified Minister could be secured to aid him in the administration. This was not found practicable till the 1st March last, on which date the management of the Chiefship was made over to him.

The interval which has since elapsed augurs well. The Raja conducts all affairs himself, is anxious for the improvement of his State, and is careful and saving. Since his investiture he has, with the advice of his new Minister, Pundit Sheo Shankar, initiated several reforms. He pursues his studies regularly, reads daily in Nagree, which he is said to understand thoroughly, and has commenced Sanscrit. In January he proceeded to

116. POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF RAJPOOTANA.

Agra to attend on His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. On the 7th March a son and heir was born to him. The Maharana of Meywar, the head of the house, has not yet bestowed a name on the infant.

61. The illness throughout the year and the death at its close of the late Manager, Moonshee Salikram, was a serious loss to the State. Nevertheless, affairs have on the whole progressed satisfactorily.

62. *The finances.*—The following is an abstract of the year's receipts and disbursements:—

| <i>Income.</i> | <i>Rs.</i> | <i>Expenditure.</i> | <i>Rs.</i> |
|-----------------------------------|------------|--|------------|
| Balance in hand ... | 41,789 | | |
| <i>Ordinary.</i> | | <i>Ordinary.</i> | |
| Land revenue ... Rs. 1,32,215 | | Tribute ... Rs. 15,745 | |
| Customs ... " 18,601 | | Civil establishments.. " 19,219 | |
| Abkaree ... " 1,425 | | Troops and police ... " 21,633 | |
| Jaghiredars' tribute.. " 13,096 | | Personal expenses ... " 17,339 | |
| Bhom Barar dues ... " 2,153 | | Stables, elephants, | |
| Patel and Putwaree | | camels, carriage and | |
| dues ... " 3,720 | | cattle establishments " 15,331 | |
| Chowkidaree ... " 1,287 | | Charities ... " 4,864 | |
| Law and Justice ... " 5,366 | | Public works and talao | |
| Miscellaneous ... " 7,006 | | repairs ... " 7,520 | |
| Total Ordinary ... Rs. 1,84,869 | | Dispensary ... " 1,759 | |
| | | School ... " 1,661 | |
| | | Total Ordinary ... Rs. 1,14,731 | |
| <i>Extraordinary.</i> | | <i>Extraordinary.</i> | |
| Khillut, Delhi Durbar, Rs. 3,090 | | Visit to Oodeypoor ... Rs. 2,150 | |
| Total income of year ... 1,87,959 | | " " Agra ... " 30,523 | |
| | | Debts liquidated ... " 15,857 | |
| | | Total Extraordinary, Rs. 48,530 | |
| | | Total expenditure of year ... 1,63,261 | |
| | | Balance ... 66,487 | |
| Total receipts ... 2,29,748 | | | 2,29,748 |

The visit to Agra necessarily swelled the year's expenditure, which nevertheless after payment of Rupees 15,858 of debt was more than covered by the year's receipts.

63. A cash balance of Rupees 66,500 was made over to the Raja with the administration. It is proposed to invest the greater portion of this in Government Securities.

64. *Debts.*—During the four years the State has been under management, debts amounting to Rupees 2,42,000 have been liquidated; Rupees 27,500 have still to be paid by yearly instalments under the arrangements previously fixed. Four old claims remain unsettled owing to the creditors having failed to appear, but they are believed to represent a very small sum. Under any circumstances, the cash balance in the treasury will much more than cover them. The State has therefore been made over to the Chief *de facto* free of debt.

65. *Judicial*.—The following is a Return furnished of the working of the Courts.

| Cases. | | Pending. | Instituted | Total. | Decreed. | Compromised. | Dismissed. | Struck off. | Total disposed of. | Balance. | APPEALED. | | | | | |
|----------|-----|----------|------------|--------|----------|--------------|------------|-------------|--------------------|----------|-----------|------------|--------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Pending. | Instituted | Total. | Compromised. | Reversed. | Reversed. |
| Criminal | ... | 29 | 816 | 845 | . | | | | 797 | 18 | 2 | 10 | 21 | 10 | 6 | 5 |
| Civil* | ... | 35 | 224 | 259 | 174 | 10 | 1 | 18 | 212 | 47 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Revenue | . | 30 | 133 | 163 | . | | | | 131 | 31 | | | | | | ... |

Of the 1,029 persons criminally accused, 542 were fined, 33 were imprisoned, 20 were whipped, and 434 were acquitted, leaving 152 under trial. The fines realized amounted to Rupees 1,000.

The tendency as elsewhere is to restrict punishment to fine. Still a regular, though simple, procedure is maintained, and a record of each case kept.

66. The jail contained an average of 11 prisoners throughout the year.

67. *Schools*.—The school has had an average attendance of 198, Nagree and arithmetic being the main subjects of tuition. A desire to learn English has been expressed, and the entertainment of an English teacher is under consideration. The Raja has given an impulse to the school by appointing several of the lads to subordinate offices, and is much amused by the way in which they express their impatience at the old fashioned system and ways of the old officials. A school has been opened at Kachola, the district head-quarters of the Meywar portion of the estate.

In January a girls' school was established under an old Pundit, and last month a Punditani was obtained from Ajmere on a salary of Rupees 15 per mensem. Of the 12 girls who now attend, three are Rajpootanis and the remainder Bunyanis.

68. The appointment of a new Native Doctor will, it is hoped, tend to restore the popularity of the dispensary. Vaccination was carried on as usual during the cold weather months.

69. *Border disputes*.—The border disputes with Meywar continue to be a source of trouble and anxiety.

70. *Health*.—The general health throughout the year was good. In May cholera appeared in the town and neighbourhood of Shahpoora, but the epidemic was a mild one, and lasted only a few days.

* Of the 263 applications for the execution of decrees, 201 were executed.

71. *Rainfall and Crops.*—The rains were unseasonable, 18·4 of the 35·6 inches registered falling in the week ending 25th September 1875. The khureef was consequently a failure. The heavy fall with which the monsoon closed caused much damage to house property, and injured all the tank embankments. The rubbee harvest was a fair average one.

THE MEENA KHERAR AND DEOLEE.

72. There has been no instance of serious crime during the year in these districts, nor have any complaints been made against the Meenas. The officials of the three States jointly owning the Kherar have worked well and cordially together under the superintendence of this Office.

The rainfall, as registered at Deolee, was 31·4 inches. Both crops were good, and the general health was excellent.

73. *Deolee Irregular Force.*—It was mentioned in last year's Report that a preference would, in the future, be given to the Meenas when enlisting for the force, and Major Clay, the Commandant, informs me that he has found no difficulty in getting as many good Meena recruits as he requires. He attributes this mainly to the encouragement given to the tribe in recent promotions. The force continues to exercise a powerful influence for good throughout the districts.

74. *Deolee.*—The Meywar Durbar has during the year granted free of cost a small extension to the Bengal Cavalry Lines in the Cantonment.

75. *The Dispensary.*—The dispensary continues to maintain its sphere of usefulness, but as it will have formed the subject of report by Dr. Moore, it is needless for me to do more than express the obligations the neighbouring districts are under to Dr. De Fabeck for his gratuitous labors in it.

76. Dr. De Fabeck has opened a class for the instruction in drawing, &c., of the artisan castes. There are now four lads attending it.

77. The pontoqn raft for the crossing of the Banas River on the Nusseerabad and Deolee road arrived too late to allow of affixment last year. It is to be placed in position before the coming rains.

78. The United Presbyterian Mission under the Reverend Mr. Bounar continues its labors in Deolee and the adjoining districts. It has 14 schools, with an average attendance of 350. The evening classes still continue to be appreciated by the Meenas and Zemindars.

JUDICIAL.

79. Statement showing the working of the Harowtee International Court are appended in the prescribed form.

80. During the year the Court disposed of 124 cases, the average duration of each being 68 days. Owing to the long absence of the Court

from Agency head-quarters, fewer cases were instituted, and in those instituted many failed to prosecute.

81. Of thirteen cases under appeal the decisions in five were confirmed, in two revised, and in one reversed. The result in the remaining five is not yet known.

82. The aggregate amount sued for as compensation for property plundered was Rupees 29,102-11-3. Of this property to the value of Rupees 2,666 was recovered, and compensation to the value of Rupees 4,603-14-3 awarded.

83. Rupees 680 were paid as blood-money.

84. All the year's awards have, with the following exceptions, been discharged:—

| | Rs. | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Meywar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 565 |
| Jeypoor | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,510 |
| Kotah (Indurghur) ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 648 |
| Jhallawar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,211 |

DEOLEE, }
The 25th May 1876.

(Sd.) W. J. W. MUIR, Capt.,
Political Agent, Harowtee and Tonk.

Statement showing the working of the Harowtee and Tonk International Court of Vakeels during the year 1875-76.

| AGENCY. | Number of cases pending at beginning of year. | Number of cases instituted during the year. | Total. | Number of cases disposed of during the year. | Number of cases pending at close of year. | Total amount of decrees awarded | APPEALS TO HIGHER COURTS. | | | | | | REMARKS. | |
|---|---|---|--------|--|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|------------|----------|-----------|----------|---|
| | | | | | | | Remained at close of the year. | Appeals during the year. | Total. | Confirmed. | Revised. | Reversed. | | Remaining. |
| Harowtee and Tonk Agency, from 1st April 1874 to 31st March 1876. | 20 | 130 | 150 | 124 | 26 | Rs. a. p. 4,613 14 3 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 5 | Stolen property recovered, valued at Rupees 266-10. |

DEOLEE, }
The 25th May 1876.

(Sd.) W. J. W. MUIR, Capt.,
Political Agent, Harowtee and Tonk.

Abstract Statement of the number and nature of cases adjudicated by the Harowtee and Tonk International Court of Vakeels during the year 1875-76.

Against person :—

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Murder | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Assault with wounding | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Total | | | | | 3 |

Against property—

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Ditto ditto without ditto | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Gang robbery with and without ditto | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Theft with aggravated ditto | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 |
| " without ditto | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38 |
| Cattle-lifting | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| Premeditated dacoity | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Arson | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Burglary | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Counterfeit coining | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 |
| Poisoning | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Total | | | | | 122 |

Grand total ... 125

DEOLEE, } (Sd.) W. J. W. MUIR, Capt.,
The 25th May 1876. } Political Agent, Harowtee and Tonk.

No. 7, dated Kotah, 1st May 1876.

From—MOOMTAZ-OD-DOWLAH NAWAB SIR FAIZ ALI KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., Superintendent on the part of the British Government,

To—CAPTAIN W. J. W. MUIR, Political Agent, Harowtee and Tonk.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report on the Kotah Administration for the past year ending 31st March 1876.

2. *Area and Census.*—I need not mention the area of the Kotah State; it is before the Government in printed volumes. I have only to add that I caused a census to be taken in August last. The reports for the capital showed a population of 40,409 souls, though I am not prepared to say that it is really a correct estimate, still it is not far from the mark. The population of the entire territory as entered in Aitchison's Treaties amounted to 433,000. Another opportunity will be taken to check the accuracy of the present census, and for taking another of the whole territory.

3. *Rainfall and Crops.*—The meteorological register kept up at the dispensary shows a total down pour of 26·7 during the last monsoons. The autumn crops were not good, and the failure of the winter rains does not give the spring crops quite a favorable aspect, but nothing serious is to be apprehended, the general produce being less by about one-third in opium and about one-fifth in grain.

4. *Health.*—A portion of the past year was unexceptionally unhealthy, owing to cholera breaking out. The epidemic travelled into the

territory from Jhallawar. The mortuary Returns embodied the lowest classes of the inhabitants swept by the scourge; few also of the higher classes did not escape it, but they were comparatively few. After the disappearance of the plague I submitted a full report to the Political Agency, and I need not recapitulate here what I therein recorded. I can simply state that nothing was left to check the progress of the sickness, and under the mercy of Divine Providence it was to a great extent checked.

5. Besides cholera, as usual, Kotah was visited at the setting in of winter by its malarious fevers, which continued for a while to harass the people, and most of the high officials of the Administration suffered a good deal; there certainly was for a time a slight impediment in work, but nothing further; no mortal effects followed either in the public or Court officials.

6. *Revenues.*—A Return is attached showing the income of the financial year from 1st August 1874 to 31st July 1875 to be Rupees 22,67,570-11-2½ against a twelvemonth's expenditure of Rupees 14,05,753-3-10½.

7. I may here add that during my incumbency of a little above two years I have realized Rupees 12,20,518-12-3½, and expended Rupees 39,50,808-3-1½, and it is both pleasure and a pride for me to be able to record that Rupees 15,17,559-1-3 of the income collected by me has gone towards the payment of old debts, arrears of salaries, &c., accumulated prior to my taking charge, and I am satisfied that my labors, &c., have not gone in vain, but show a result that will speak for itself.

8. *Loans.*—No fresh loans for any State necessities were contracted during the year under report.

9. Of the claims of the creditors, as observed in previous Reports, aggregating 85 lakhs of rupees, above 60 lakhs have been compromised for about nine annas and seven pie in the rupee—above 52 lakhs in the presence of the Agent to the Governor-General during his recent visit to Kotah, and about eight lakhs after his departure, subject to his sanction, the remainder being in the course of adjustment, regarding this, when the entire claims are settled, a separate report will be submitted suggesting the mode of clearing off the debts.

10. Some minor claims had previously been decided.

| <i>Increase in Zenana.</i> | | <i>Rs.</i> | <i>a.</i> | <i>p.</i> |
|---------------------------------|-----|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Jaghires | ... | 30,632 | 6 | 0 |
| Dhathur Dhabharr... | ... | 23,862 | 2 | 0 |
| Mahi Muralib | ... | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Sazlukht | ... | 160 | 0 | 0 |
| Festival & birthday expenditure | ... | 3,491 | 13 | 0 |
| Luchmeenaryan temples | ... | 1,554 | 0 | 0 |
| Suradh daghlilb | ... | 1,500 | 0 | 0 |
| Naquarkhana | ... | 1,220 | 12 | 0 |
| Carriage Department | ... | 2,817 | 0 | 0 |
| Elephants | ... | 7,252 | 15 | 9 |
| Shikarkhana | ... | 2,515 | 5 | 0 |
| Zenana Den | ... | 25,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Dance, entertainments | ... | 2,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Ferry Darogah | ... | 93 | 4 | 0 |
| Muhl Raota | ... | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| Gongman | ... | 300 | 12 | 0 |
| Total | ... | 4,05,601 | 5 | 3 |

11. There is every likelihood of the entire debt being reduced to about 40 lakhs of rupees, perhaps a little more; for payment of this, notwithstanding a large increase in His Highness' personal allowance, the restoration of their original jaghires to the Ranees, and sundry other items, amounting to above a lakh of rupees, as marginally noted, I propose the liquidation of the debt by instalments of five lakhs a year.

12. *Stamps.*—The Stamp Act has worked fairly, yielding an income of

Rupees 12,910-10-9. No complaints regarding its working have been received.

13. *Public Works Department.*—Through the kindness of the Political Agent the services of Mr. Hughes, Civil Engineer, have been engaged on a fixed salary. The Public Works Department has been placed under his charge, and under recent arrangements, with the consent of the Agent to the Governor-General, the Kotah State will be charged proportionally with the Civil Engineer's salary; the Engineering Department of Jhalra Patun has also been made over to him.

14. Some roads for the city and its environs have been constructed during the year, and the Kotah portion of the Jhallawar road is in the course of construction with the consent of the Agent to the Governor-General, leading from Deolee into Jhalra Patun.

15. *Irrigation.*—Canals and other means of irrigation could be introduced into the State, which would improve the productive powers of land, but I fear sufficient funds will not for the present be available to carry out these works of utility, and we must content ourselves by taking notes and awaiting some future opportunity.

16. *Education.*—During the year there was an average daily attendance of 148 boys; there are at present 201 boys in all the branches, English, Persian or Urdu, Hindi, and Sanscrit. The school is gradually progressing, but I fear it will take time before any marked improvement will be discernible; notwithstanding that the State offers a gratuitous course of literature, the people are blind to the benefits of a systematic education.

17. *Girls' School.*—A girls' school has also been opened, and I am happy to say that we have already 30 girls attending.

18. *Settlement.*—After some discussion on the subject before the Agent to the Governor-General when he was lately at Kotah, with his full consent survey of a limited area has been taken into hand as a tentative measure. Necessary instructions regarding the measurement of culturable waste have been received from the Agent to the Governor-General. And in due course as the work progresses reports will from time to time be submitted to you for your own and the Agent to the Governor-General's information. At present it would be premature to give imaginary details before actual work is done.

19. *Mayo College.*—During the year under review Rupees 25,000 were paid towards the Mayo College at Ajmere, Rupees 20,000 having been previously paid, the balance of the subscription will be remitted shortly.

20. *Jails.*—There are at present 240 prisoners in the Kotah jail, of whom are 178 men, 32 women, and 30 juveniles.

21. Manufactories have been established, and the prisoners are being taught different trades.

22. I have frequently during the period under review visited the jail, and on the score of good conduct have granted small remissions of unexpired sentences to convicts convicted of misdemeanours, and I trust it will prove a good example to others to obtain similar indulgences. Where crimes are not heinous or of a black dye, the institution is meant

more for a reformatory, to subject the offenders to certain restrictions rather than harden them.

23. Two new barracks and a workshop are being built to allow the prisoners better accommodation.

24. *Dispensary*.—Hospital Assistant Kunhya Lal's Report shows that during the year 5,064 out-door and 292 in-door patients were treated. Of the out-door patients 3,958 men were cured; 945 unknown, and 60 remained for treatment at the close of the year, to which the Doctor's Report refers. In like manner, of the 292 in-door patients, 207 were cured, 27 died, and 15 remained under treatment, while 43 cases left the dispensary before they were cured, of whom nothing is known.

25. There was an increase in the current over the past year of 284 in the former and 97 in the latter, thus showing that English treatment is being appreciated.

26. The diseases mostly prevalent were diarrhoea and dysentery during the hot months of June and July, but which were unfortunately followed pretty sharply by cholera, regarding which a separate Report was submitted. After its disappearance, and at the running out of summer, malarious fevers as usual, with some slight chest affections and enlargement of the spleen.

27. Rheumatism, cutaneous diseases, and the like were as in the previous year.

28. There were 1,920 children vaccinated, of whom 1,282 proved successful and 434 unsuccessful, in 206 the result was unknown; though there was an increase of 456 cases over the previous year, still there is considerable room for improvement.

29. The Hospital Assistant complains of the paucity of vaccinators owing to the large area in this principality; but as a report on the subject has been submitted by the Native Doctor to Dr. Moore, I doubt not that the matter will receive the attention it requires. All I can say is that the officials of the State have received the strictest warning to assist the vaccinators, and I have not heard a complaint to the contrary.

30. A branch dispensary with a separate compounder has been opened at the jail, and the health of the prisoners is properly attended to.

31. The Native Doctor suggests the building of a lunatic asylum; provision for this will be made in the new jail barracks.

32. In his Report to Dr. Moore, the Hospital Assistant represented that the services of a midwife were essentially necessary, the omission has since been supplied, the medical staff is now equal to the wants of the place.

33. It is a pleasure to me to be able to record that Native Doctor Kunhya Lal continues to merit the favorable opinion I have so frequently recorded of him. He is punctual in the discharge of his duties, takes considerable pains and interest in his work, and his popularity brings in patients, who are well satisfied with his treatment, and I have never heard

any complaints of laxity on his part or want of supervision over his subordinates; cleanliness and neatness of arrangement is the rule with this Native Doctor.

34. During the cholera his indefatigable exertions prominently recommended themselves to favorable notice, and at the instance of the Political Agent he received a reward of Rupees 250, and his subordinate a month's salary each as gratuity, all of which was well deserved.

35. *Sanitary arrangements.*—There is a decided improvement in the cleanliness of the town, day after day is bringing its own beneficial results. The labors of the Municipality can be better seen than described, and I need not say anything further than that the Agent to the Governor-General and yourself have had chances of giving an opinion during the late visits that Kotah has had the good fortune to receive.

| | | |
|---------------|-----|-------|
| Tigers | ... | 2 |
| Bears | ... | 1 |
| Panthers | ... | 6 |
| Snakes | ... | 2,449 |
| Scorpions | ... | 6,832 |
| Liqua ignanes | ... | 202 |
| Porcupines | ... | 3 |

A total sum of Rs. 500-11 was paid.

36. *Wild beasts and reptiles.*—The statement in the margin will show the number of wild beasts and reptiles destroyed during the course of the year. The number of venomous reptiles was greater than last year, but their destruction was also comparatively greater.

| | Rs. | 1874-75. | 1875-76. |
|-------------------|-----|----------|----------|
| Not exceeding 300 | ... | 783 | 501 |
| Ditto 1,000 | ... | 167 | 46 |
| Ditto 5,000 | ... | 14 | 13 |
| Above 5,000 | ... | 14 | 7 |
| Total | ... | 978 | 570 |

37. *Civil Courts.*—The figures marginally noted show the number of institutions as compared with the previous year. There is a great falling off in the income of suits, but that is owing mainly to a drawback in obtaining execution of decree whenever immoveable property has in the formal course of procedure of execution of decree been put up for sale, there have been few or no purchasers.

| Trial by Political Agency in the year | ... | Cases. |
|---------------------------------------|-----|--------|
| ... | ... | 174 |
| Murder | ... | 8 |
| Dacoity | ... | 80 |
| Cattle-lifting... | ... | 80 |
| Theft | ... | 339 |
| Poisoning | ... | 6 |
| Suicide | ... | 41 |

These were the crimes mostly prevalent, besides there were others of a less heinous nature.

The cases triable by the Political Agency are from the total number of crimes committed in the entire territory.

38. *Criminal Administration.*—The figures marginally noted show an increase of crime, but I attribute the excess, not to an actual increase of crime, which appears in figures only, and not an excess in respect to the area and situation of the territory, where there are so many foreign borders, but the strict vigilance that is now exercised precludes the possibility of occurrences being kept secret; they are more honestly reported than in the previous year.

39. When there were eight Nizamuts the head-quarters were at a distance from many of the villages appertaining to it, redress was not so easy to the community, and the police had better opportunities of secreting occurrences than they now have when under the eye of the Nazim, however another full year's working will show exactly how matters stand.

Statement of receipts and disbursement of the Kotah State of

| Number. | PARTICULARS. | Amount. | Total. | Number. | |
|---------|--|------------------|------------------|---------|-----------------|
| | | <i>Rs. a. p.</i> | <i>Rs. a. p.</i> | | |
| | Balance of 31st July 1874 .. | ... | 61,070 11 6 | I. | Tribute to Brit |
| I. | Land Revenue { Arrears ... | 77,012 6 9 | | II. | His Highness's |
| | { Current ... | 17,000 7 5 | | III. | Princ. Minister |
| II. | Custom ... | 2,815 2 0 | | | |
| III. | Ablakree ... | 5,315 0 0 | | | |
| IV. | Judicial ... { Fees, Rs. 6,593 12 0 | | | IV. | Administrative |
| | { Fees, " 4,823 7 1 | 20,137 5 5 | | | |
| | { Stamps, 17,510 11 0 | | | | |
| V. | Mint ... | 8,305 5 0 | | V. | Land settlement |
| VI. | Tribute from Jaghiredars ... | 10,326 11 6 | | | |
| VII. | Gardens ... | 2,125 0 3 | | | |
| VIII. | Forests and grass lands ... | 6,179 1 6 | | VI. | Army |
| IX. | Savings of pay and refunds ... | 3,371 13 2 | | | |
| X. | Exchange and interest ... | 26,373 9 6 | | VII. | Vakils |
| XI. | Miscellaneous ... | 71,170 14 1 | 22,07,679 11 23 | VIII. | Mint |
| | | | | IX. | Religious and |
| | <i>Extraordinary.</i> | | | | |
| 1. | Tribute from Harowtee Fiefs ... | ..... | 47,351 15 3 | X. | Establishment |
| | Total ... | ... | 23,11,025 10 51 | XI. | Gardens |
| | <i>N.B.</i> —Of the total sum of Rupees 0,26,801-6-0 paid towards Seth Soomair Mull's loan, Rupees 4,59,739-3-3 were borrowed and repaid during the year, it has therefore not been shown either in the receipts or disbursements, but Rupees 4,39,060-2-9, paid on account previous year's debts has been entered under the head "Debts." | | | XII. | Public Works |
| | | | | XIII. | Dispensary |
| | | | | XIV. | School |
| | | | | XV. | Exchange and |
| | | | | XVI. | Miscellaneous |
| | | | | XVII. | Festival expen |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | I. | Tribute to Jey |
| | | | | II. | Debts |
| | | | | III. | Mayo College |
| | Grand total ... | ..... | 23,75,996 6 11 | | |

EASTERN STATES AGENCY REPORT.

No. 330, dated Bhurtpoor, 31st May 1876.

From—SURGEON S. BRERETON, in Medical charge, Eastern States Agency,
in temporary charge, Eastern States Political Agency,

To—A. C. LYALL, Esq., Offg. Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Eastern States Political Agency for the year 1875-76.

2. The office of the Political Agent of the Eastern States was made over to me by Colonel J. A. Wright on the 15th March 1876 as a temporary measure. Hence I would be scarcely justified in more than reviewing in a cursory manner the more noteworthy events of the year in connection with this Agency.

BHURTPOOR.

3. *Visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.*—Of these in Bhurtpoor the most remarkable is the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in January 1876; otherwise the year has not been characterized by any event of importance.

4. *Changes in Government.*—No alteration has taken place either in the form or personnel of the Government.

His Highness the Maharaja continues personally to conduct the Administration, and superintends the working of it by making tours of inspection through the State. The powers of the State Council remain unaltered, and the general satisfactory condition of the State seems unimpaired.

5. *Chief's absence from the Capital; visits Nathdwara.*—In the month of November last His Highness the Maharaja proceeded on a pilgrimage to the celebrated shrine of Nathdwara in the Oodeypoor territory; on his return from which he had the honor of being present at the reception of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General at Ajmere. Present at Viceroy's reception at Ajmere. Visits Camp of Exercise, Delhi. Joins general Camp at Agra attendance on His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Soon after returning to Bhurtpoor, His Highness went to Delhi to visit the Camp of Exercise, and from there direct to Agra to pay his respects, with the other Rajpootana Chiefs, to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The usual visits were exchanged, and His Royal Highness was pleased to accept His Highness' invitation to shoot in the State reserves.

6. *His Royal Highness accepts Maharaja's invitation to breakfast en route to Jeypoor.*—On his way to Jeypoor His Royal Highness visited Bhurtpoor in state and partook of a *dejeûner* in the palace which, as well as the city and Railway Station, was sumptuously decorated for the occasion. The Prince marked his gracious pleasure with His Highness' arrangements by giving His Highness several souvenirs of the visit.

7. *The heir-apparent.*—The heir-apparent, Kunarji Ram Sing, is a very bright intelligent child, and though he suffered from an attack of bronchitis in the beginning of this year, which was dangerous in his frail constitution, he is gradually improving in health and strength.

8. *Another daughter born.*—Another daughter was born to His Highness in April 1876.

9. *Satisfactory progress of new land revenue settlement.*—The land revenue system with a regular settlement for a term of 10 years, introduced in 1873-74, and referred to in former Reports, is in operation, and has been satisfactorily uneventful during the year.

10. *Justice efficiently administered.*—The Courts of Justice, which are modelled after those of British India both in spirit and procedure, apparently continue to be efficient and to give satisfaction.

11. *Police.*—The police seem fairly efficient and sufficient, but owing to the absence of statistics showing the percentage of convictions, &c., it is impossible to come to a definite conclusion.

12. *Crime.*—All crime of a heinous nature is said to have decreased. There was no case of dacoity, mail robbery, or kidnapping for immoral purposes, but it is difficult to estimate the state of crime as the means of information are defective.

13. *Temperature and Rainfall.*—In a meteorological point of view the year was an average one. The temperature during the hot season was not abnormally high, and the monsoon set in early. The rainfall was 22.25 inches, not a high figure it must be owned, nevertheless both the khurceef and rubbee are said to have been good and abundant. The prices of food were below the average, as will be seen from the Return forwarded herewith.

Annexure A.

Crops. Annexure B.1.

14. *General health.*—The most important event in a medical point of view was an epidemic of cholera, which began in May and ended in November, causing 1,668 admissions and 894 deaths; otherwise the general health of the population was fair.

Although registers of births and deaths are kept, the data are not sufficiently reliable to arrive at a conclusion with regard to the death-rate.

15. *Dispensaries.*—The number of dispensaries remains the same. The number treated was 64,821, and the total cost of the institutions Rupees 10,339-7-9.

16. *Vaccination.*—Though there is still considerable prejudice against vaccination, opposition is gradually decreasing. The number of successful vaccinations in 1875 was total 18,458, successful 15,818.

17. *Sanitation.*—The sanitary condition of the city, though capable of much further improvement, would contrast favorably with most cities in Native States. Arrangements for cleaning and lighting the streets and the removal of filth are fairly carried out.

18. *Communications.*—The numerous roads near the city are kept in good repair. The State is fairly provided with pucca roads. The metalled roads, which were enumerated in the Annual Report for 1873-74, are all in good repair.

19. *Durbar Returns.*—I have of course no means of testing the accuracy of the Returns, which owing to the courtesy of the Durbar I have the honor of forwarding.

20. *Criminal and Civil Justice, Annexures C.2 and D.3.*—A good deal of work seems to have been done under the administration of the public Courts. The number of cases pending both on the civil and criminal side is less than last year, while a larger number of civil cases have been instituted. On reference to former Reports it will be found that this improvement has been progressive from year to year.

21. *Trade and Customs, Annexure E.4.*—As compared with last year, there is an increase in the revenue derived from custom duty amounting to Rupees 21,907, and a decrease of Rupees 51,082, or a total decrease of nearly Rupees 30,000 from this source of revenue.

22. The import traffic is said to have decreased, and the export to have increased in nearly an equal ratio, while there is considerable diminution under the head of through traffic.

I attach a Comparative Statement of income for the last two years, numbered F.5.

23. *Salt, Annexure G.6.*—There is also a falling off in the salt trade to the amount of nearly Rupees 17,000.

Causes of decrease.—The causes alleged are the same as those of last year, the State Railway producing a decrease in the duties on through traffic, and the comparative failure of the salt trade owing to a depreciation in its value caused by the competition of foreign salts and the increase in the cost of manufacture.

A Comparative Statement for the years 1871-72, 1872-73, and 1873-74 will be found in last year's Report.

24. *Education.*—The working of this department seems to have been satisfactory. Thirty-eight new schools were opened during the year and 23 closed. Forty-four pupils obtained employment in various capacities under the State, not including six others apprenticed under the orders of the Durbar to the different tehsils. The schools are under the efficient superintendence of Baboo Bholanath Dass. I can myself answer for the proficiency of the scholars of the city schools, having examined them for prizes. His Highness produces great emulation and encouragement by distributing the prizes himself.

The attendance at the district schools seems to have increased considerably.

25. *Jails, Annexure J.8.*—There is a slight increase on the previous year in the number of prisoners undergoing confinement. The general conduct of the prisoners appears to have been satisfactory, no considerable breach of discipline or attempt at escape has been reported. The condition of the prisoners in a hygienic point of view is attended to fairly, but the health has not been satisfactory. The building, which

for the financial year commencing from 1st August 1874 to 31st July 1875.

| PARTICULARS. | | | | | | Arrears. | Current. | Total. |
|---------------------------------|-----|-------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | | | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| ish Government | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31,720 0 0 | 3,81,720 0 0 |
| Sharno's personal allowance | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 3 | 61,830 8 0 | 61,818 2 0 |
| Establishment | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,415 8 2 | 28,403 7 10 | 40,819 0 0 |
| Appellate Court | ... | 208 3 0 | 7,040 7 0 | 7,249 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Revenue Court | ... | 13,832 7 8 | 86,000 8 2 | 99,832 15 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Civil Court | ... | 894 1 1 | 2,071 11 24 | 2,955 12 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Police | ... | 9,013 0 3 | 22,638 5 6 | 32,286 5 9 | 21,572 12 6 | 1,17,750 15 104 | 1,42,323 12 44 | 1,508 7 9 |
| Artillery | ... | 17,525 14 0 | 32,682 10 0 | 50,209 8 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fort Garrisons | ... | 17,793 13 8 | 14,781 4 6 | 32,578 1 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cavalry | ... | 33,601 14 9 | 77,831 8 3 | 1,11,439 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Infantry | ... | 77,012 9 0 | 1,11,830 11 9 | 1,88,843 4 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Camel Guns | ... | 904 14 8 | 2,591 10 6 | 3,550 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sebunde | ... | 21,939 9 0 | 31,326 15 3 | 56,310 9 0 | 1,71,891 11 9 | 2,71,050 12 3 | 4,12,942 8 0 | ... |
| Stables | ... | 3,115 14 9 | 17,877 14 11 | 20,993 13 8 | 627 14 14 | 8,417 5 10 | 9,015 3 114 | ... |
| Elephant establishment | ... | 1,078 6 3 | 5,401 0 0 | 7,092 12 3 | 707 3 3 | 853 12 6 | 1,560 15 9 | ... |
| Bullock ditto | ... | 940 0 0 | 8,403 12 1 | 9,350 5 10 | 30,537 4 0 | 41,161 4 8 | 74,698 8 8 | ... |
| Farrashkhann | ... | ... | 5,018 0 0 | 5,018 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Wood and grass | ... | 132 0 6 | 2,312 5 6 | 2,444 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other | ... | 2,816 13 5 | 8,329 2 94 | 11,176 0 24 | 8,710 12 8 | 47,345 9 34 | 56,065 5 114 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,910 1 9 | 4,175 13 0 | 9,085 14 9 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,715 14 6 | 39,763 12 3 | 42,494 10 9 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 512 2 1 | 3,277 13 6 | 3,789 15 7 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,400 11 8 | 3,167 8 10 | 4,568 4 4 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41,407 7 2 | 27,094 11 7 | 71,502 2 2 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,512 7 8 | 45,371 15 2 | 49,914 4 4 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 0 0 | 11 5,811 12 3 | 5,817 | ... |
| Total ordinary expenditure | | | | | | 3,09,012 8 64 | 10 25,97,740 11 4 | 14,6 |
| Extraordinary. | | | | | | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26,025 2 9 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,91,735 6 4 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20,000 0 0 | ... | ... |
| Total extraordinary expenditure | | | | | | 6,40,760 0 1 | ... | ... |
| Grand total of expenditure | | | | | | 9,49,773 1 74 | ... | ... |
| Balance in hand | | | | | | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | | | | | | ... | ... | ... |

increased

the present. The factory, no reported. tended to

was erected under the minority, leaves much to be desired, and prison management on a definite and scientific principle is required.

26. *Finance, Annexure K.9.*—The Statement is for Sumbut 1930, or 1873-74.

27. *Receipts.*—There is an increase in excess of the receipts of last year by somewhat over Rupees 62,000.

The increase is material in the land revenue, nevertheless it is to be presumed that large balances are held recoverable next year, as the new land settlement ought to make the receipts from this source amount to over 20 lakhs.

There is a small item of Rupees 2,111-11 from the proceeds of the mint, which is still worked, silver coinage only being issued. The last item, Rupees 719, is derived from presents, which still continue to be received as congratulations on account of the birth of the heir-apparent.

"Tuccavee" or advances to cultivators, and "loans," that is advances of pay to permanent servants, are shown under the one heading instead of separately as heretofore.

28. *Expenditure.*—Considerable augmentation is discoverable under "Civil List," "Pensions," "Police," and "Miscellaneous," while under "other Durbar establishments," of which no detail is furnished, there is a saving of Rupees 51,617 in comparison with last year. The increase under "Police" may be in part owing to a rise in pay which I understand was sanctioned by the Durbar. The expenditure under the department for public works is Rupees 4,40,362-15, which, although somewhat less than last year, appears to be a large sum comparing it with the average annual amounts spent during the minority when so many important works were carried out.

29. The most important public works undertaken during the year were a new road from Sewar to Digh, metalling the road from Uchain to Bayana, which will be an important work when completed, improvements and buildings in the palaces of Sewar and Digh, paving and draining the city of Digh, repairs to the city wall, road from Residency to Railway, repair of bunds, widening road leading to Railway Station, and barracks and stables at Bayana. No further explanation of the expenditure under this head is available.

30. *Important transactions in connection with the Agency Office.*—The relations during this year of the Political Agent with the Maharaja and Durbar have been of the most friendly nature. Colonel Wright made himself so admired and respected both by the Government and people that he is universally regretted. The same *entente cordiale* has continued since I received temporary charge. His Highness is earnest in his desire to carry out improvements and to adopt any suggestions. At present he is building new pucca barracks for the escort of Deolee Irregular Cavalry at my suggestion.

31. *Border affrays.*—There has not been any new case deserving of record. The two to which allusion was made in paragraph 18 of last year's Report as pending between Jeypoor and Bhurtpoor have since been settled.

32. *Sauwantghur versus Kotra and Badipoora of Dholepoor.*—The Sauwantghur case has been decided. Owing to the late date on which the result of the investigation made by the Dholepoor Durbar was com-

municated to this Office, it became difficult, if not impossible, to elucidate the origin and true facts of the quarrel, therefore it was suggested that both parties be bound over to keep the peace under a heavy penalty—a decision which the Agent to the Governor-General approved and confirmed.

33. *Naraina versus Nahra, and Nahra versus Naraina.*—These cases were fully investigated by the Durbar in the presence of Captain Abbott and Mr. Aikman, C.S., deputed by the North-Western Provinces Government to watch the proceedings for the Muttra District. The facts elicited, and the arrangements made by the Durbar for the security and peace of that border, formed the subject of a special report to the Agent to the Governor-General, as well as the circumstances connected with the sudden death of the Nahra prisoner, Bikri, subsequently.

34. *Inchera-Badhera case.*—This dispute originated as follows:—Two escaped convicts from Port Blair are stated to have been tracked and captured in the Ulwur village of Badhera by a party of the Thuggee Suppression Department, but certain inhabitants of the adjoining Bhurtpoor village of Inchera having been informed of the arrest, sallied forth in an armed body, and having beaten the Thuggee Department officials rescued the prisoners. Both villages are held to be in fault, but the Bhurtpoor Durbar denies the above statement as being, according to them, false and entirely opposed to facts, and has brought up a counter-complaint against the Thuggee officials. The matter is under reference to the Agent to the Governor-General, and meanwhile the Durbar has been requested to institute a fresh investigation.

35. *Demarcation of boundaries.*—The demarcation of the whole of the boundary with stone and masonry pillars is almost complete.

36. *Boundary disputes.*—On the 29th March 1876 there were five cases of disputed boundary remaining unsettled, *viz.*, one with Ulwur and four with the adjoining British district of Agra. Of this, one—that between Moroli of Bhurtpoor and Sarhendi of Agra—was since finally settled by the Assistant Settlement Officer, Agra, on bases arrived at by the late Captain J. Blair and Mr. Twigg, C.S., Joint Magistrate of Agra, in December 1870, and the boundary line laid down.

37. *Working of the Arms Act.*—The Rules promulgated in Home Department Notification, No. 3560, dated 28th May 1873, in order to give effect to the Arms Act XXXI. of 1860, under paragraph 7 of which Political Agents were enjoined to watch over the importation of sulphur and other ammunition from British India, have received due attention. Three cases occurred, in which holders of passes have failed to present themselves to have their consignments examined. This circumstance was duly reported, and it was noted at the time that there is no provision in the Rules for the punishment of derelictions of this nature.

38. *Working of the Extradition Act XI. of 1872.*—Though the question of the pursuit and extradition of criminals is intricate, and separate jurisdictions are favorable to crime, especially if the police are defective, still the Act has worked satisfactorily, and disputes and controversies with regard to its operation have not been more than would *a priori* appear probable.

There were no trials by the Political Agent. Eight cases were made over for disposal by the Native States.

39. *Police arrangements in Baad and Bhainsa.*—There has been but one complaint of the insecurity of this road, and that too unsupported by proof. The police arrangements made by the Darbar seem to have proved effective in this instance.

40. *Dharampoora.*—Another isolated village belonging to Bhurt-poor, and situated in the Agra District, as the two former are in Muttra, has been the subject of correspondence. On account of the Agra canal passing through it, it has been found necessary to appropriate ground belonging to the village for public purposes in connection with the Irrigation Department. During last year two such demands have been made by the North-Western Provinces Government, but in both cases compensation has been promised. Were the old proposition to exchange these detached villages with an equal amount of contiguous British territory carried into effect, it would apparently prove advantageous to both Governments.

41. *Ramghur Burd.*—In last year's Report Captain Abbott alluded to the objections urged against the Ramghur reservoir project. It was hoped that the Political Agents concerned might be able by negotiation to remove any obstacles in the way of a work of such apparent utility, but the result did not justify these expectations, as neither Darbar was inclined to make any concessions, and the project in consequence fell through.

42. *Wild Cattle.*—The wild cattle of Bhurtpoor cause considerable damage to the cultivation in the adjoining pergunnah of Fattelpoor-Sikri, notwithstanding the efforts made by the authorities to keep them within certain bounds. While the Darbar asserts that every precaution is taken to restrain them by increasing the number of the foresters and enjoining greater vigilance and attention, the Agra authorities are emphatic on the subject of the injury done to the crops. A reference was made to the Agent to the Governor-General, who directed that the Darbar might be informed that if material damage to crops is proved, it will be very difficult for it to evade the demand for compensation; and to apprise the Collector of Agra that if a clear case of injury can be made out and proved, the Agent to the Governor-General will take up the matter in behalf of the sufferers.

43. *Railway.*—The Railway authorities have worked in harmony with the Darbar. Four accidents are reported as having occurred on the line, causing the death of cattle only. At the instance of the Darbar a representation was made by this Office, with a view to the construction of a continuous mud fence along such portions of the line as pass through jungles. The Railway authorities responded promptly to this appeal, but though a wall has been constructed, it is not sufficient to prevent both wild and domestic animals from straying on the line occasionally.

44. *Railway Jurisdiction.*—There has been no civil suit; the Political Agent disposed of four criminal cases with the following results:—

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Sentenced | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Dismissed | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Acquitted | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |

45. *Assessors.*—Assessors have been nominated for the trial of Sessions cases, and an alphabetical list of them submitted annually to

the Sessions Judge in accordance with the requirements of the Criminal Procedure Code.

46. *Payment of royalty by the contractors of the Rajpootana State Railway.*—The question of the liability of Messrs. Glover and Company, Contractors, Rajpootana State Railway, to pay royalty for the stone they may take from the Bhurtpoor territory for the construction of the Railway, has again been agitated by the Durbar. It appears that previous to tendering for the Railway contract they enquired from the Political Agent whether royalty on the stone would be demanded by the Durbar, and were informed by that officer that materials for the Railway would not be subject to impost. It has since been discovered that the Political Agent had no authority from the Durbar to make this intimation. The Durbar has preferred several claims on this account, which the Contractors strenuously decline paying on the ground of the Political Agent's assurance. The subject has therefore been referred to the Agent to the Governor-General.

KEROWLEE.

47. *Important political events.*—The chief events of the year were the death of Maharaja Jaising Pal, the succession to the Chiefship of Rao Arjan Pal of Hadotee, the refractory conduct of Sujan Pal, a claimant to the guddee, and of the Inayati and Bhortun Thakoors.

48. *Death of Maharaja Jaising Pal.*—The late Maharaja shortly after his return from the Viceregal Durbar at Delhi in March 1875 was seized by a violent attack of dysentery, which for a time completely prostrated him. The natural vigour of his constitution, however, enabled him to rally, and he continued with slight intermissions to transact his affairs till the month of October, when the malady, which had continued in a chronic form, had so far gained ground as to reduce him to a state of complete debility and exhaustion. The contumacious conduct and protracted resistance to authority of two of his feudatories, Inayati and Bhortun, also served to render his constitution irritable and to hasten his death. Latterly the Maharaja consented to permit the Agency Surgeon to prescribe for him; however the instructions of the latter were never carried out, but he continued to adopt the treatment advised by the Native physicians, and having lingered for more than a month in a hopeless state, he died on the 19th November 1875.

49. The Maharaja died without issue; but previous to his demise he had, during an interview with the Political Agent, Colonel Wright, given him to understand that the rightful successor to the guddee would be Arjan Pal, Rao of Hadotee, his second cousin.

50. *His character.*—Maharaja Jaising Pal was 29 years old when he succeeded to the guddee, and held power for nearly six years. He was a man of average height but of stalwart limbs, a bold rider, and a keen sportsman. Called as he was from an obscure position, without education, and after the death of an able ruler like Madan Pal, to govern the jealous and conservative Jadons of the Kerowlee State, he is said very soon to have made himself master of the situation, and to have exercised authority with a firm though judicious hand. His forbearance and deference to the wishes of the Government before his accession, when the result of the Baswa Ranee's pregnancy were awaited with anxiety, are

well known. He was popular with all classes save the feudatory Thakors, whose intolerance of authority and affected independence it was his policy to control.

51. *His important public measures.*—During the latter part of his life he had devoted himself with greater attention to the administration of the State, especially the regulation of the finances. After his return from Delhi, when for the first time he was brought into prominent contact with European civilization and the society of Native Princes, his ideas became enlarged and refined. It was his intention to give the State the advantages of a regular revenue settlement, and with that view he visited personally the districts of Huzur Tehsil and Masalpoor, and fixed the assessment on a moderate scale there. He planned many improvements in the capital, intended to render the Agra and Machalpoor route better adapted for trade, and to metal the road from the capital to Baroda. He also commenced paving the streets, and built an extensive caravanserai, entirely of stone, for the accommodation of merchants and travellers, especially during the Sheotrai Fair. But all these plans and schemes were frustrated by his premature death, which is universally deplored by his subjects.

52. *Accession of Arjan Pal.*—Under instructions from Government, Arjan Pal was installed on the guddee on the 1st of January 1876 by the Political Agent, Colonel Wright, with the unanimous consent and approbation of the officials and Thakors, excepting only the claimant Sujan Pal and his family.

53. Sujan Pal is a second cousin to the late Maharaja, who kept him always near his person, and treated him with marked distinction. But his pretensions were supported neither by the officials of the State nor his brother nobles; he was accordingly informed that his claim to the guddee could not be entertained. Subsequently he represented that having succeeded to the estate of the late Maharaja's grandfather, he was entitled, if not to the guddee, at least to the Raoship of Hadotee (which is tantamount to being recognised as heir presumptive); but it was again intimated to him that Bhonwar Pal, the present Maharaja's nephew, having been recognised Rao of Hadotee by the unanimous voice of the nobles and officials, this claim could not be taken into consideration either, and he was advised to acknowledge Arjan Pal as his sovereign, and to express his allegiance by presenting the usual nuzzur.

54. In fact so long as Maharaja Arjan Pal or any of the descendants of Mongal Pal, the second or senior branch of the family, are in existence, neither Sujan Pal nor any other descendant of Padam Pal, the third or junior branch, can be held to have any claim either to the guddee or the Raoship of Hadotee. But there is no doubt that before the receipt of the Government sanction to Arjan Pal's recognition, there was considerable sympathy in favor of Sujan Pal, who is a general favourite with every one, except the Ruppura house, between whom and the family of Padam Pal, Sujan Pal's grandfather, there is an old standing feud.

55. *Changes in Administration.*—His Highness has made some important changes in the *personnel* of the administration; but the nobles

who enjoyed the confidence of his predecessor still remain round his person, and though obliged to give up their offices in favour of others, continue still to receive their allowances.

56. The old Mukhtiar, Brikbhan Sing, who has formerly done good service, is paralyzed in addition to the rest of his infirmities, and is only nominal, as he is bed-ridden and incapable of any strong or continued mental exertion. His son, the Raja Bahadoor, signs for him.

57. The "Ijlas-Khas," or highest Court, has been retained, but the constitution thereof has been reorganized. Formerly it was presided by Lala Bihari Sing, another Bania Sirdar; he has been superseded by Kunar Jagannath Pal, an officer who had the charge of the Revenue Department under the late *regimé*, and Thakoor Chitor Pal. Both Jagannath Pal and his brother, Onkar Pal, who belong to one of the highest Jadon families, are honoured with the confidence and friendship of the Chief. They are reported to be honest and upright, and seem to have earned the good opinion of every one, and from what I have seen of them, seem active and intelligent men.

58. Thakoor Maluk Pal continues in command of the forces.

59. *Education of the young Rao of Hadotee.*—The subject of the education of the young Rao of Hadotee engaged the attention of Colonel Wright, who endeavoured, though unsuccessfully, to induce his guardians to send him to the Mayo College. The lad is just of that age when instruction is most advantageously commenced, and it would doubtless be a great point gained could His Highness be prevailed upon to use his authority in giving his kinsman a few years' education at Ajmere.

60. *Inayati and Bhortun Thakoors.*—These are two of the five great feudal dependents of the Kerowlee State. They are both related to the Chief. The former has an income of Rupees 5,000, and the latter of Rupees 9,000 per annum. Intelligence was conveyed to the Durbar that a number of Bagarias, whose apprehension was desired by the Jeypoor Thuggee Department, were refuged on the lands belonging to the Thakoors. A force was sent when some of them were captured, but the rest escaped through the connivance and assistance of their friends, the Thakoors. As a punitive measure, the Durbar imposed a fine of Rupees 1,200 on the Inayati estate, and threatened to sequestrate Bhortun unless the refugees were surrendered to justice. The Thakoors left their villages and appealed to the British Government to get these orders reversed. They manifested a refractory and independent spirit, and the attitude assumed by them was calculated to spread disaffection among others, and lead to a resistance of the lawful authority of the Durbar. They were warned by the Political Agent to gain the pardon of their suzerain by timely submission, but these admonitions were unheeded, and the Durbar was obliged at length to have recourse to force in order to bring them to a sense of their duty. Both Bhortun and Inayati were besieged by troops ordered for the purpose, and after a fight, which resulted in a few casualties on either side, the fortresses surrendered. The rebel Thakoors remained under surveillance for a short duration, but were released after the death of the Maharaja, and their estates were restored on condition of their paying a fine, the amount of which was determined by a Committee of their compeers.

61. *Crime and Police.*—Crime of a heinous nature is rare in the Kerowlee State, and the arrangements of the Durbar, though in appearance defective and insufficient, are reported to be in fact both effective and complete. Owing to the wild character of the country and the irregular outlines of its boundaries with the neighbouring States, there would seem to exist remarkable facilities for the escape of criminals, but though cattle-lifting to some extent prevails in the "Talera" and "Dong," the State will, I am assured, bear favorable comparison in this respect with the best organized principalities of Rajpootana.

62. The cause of this singular freedom from crime may perhaps be traced in the firm and vigorous administration of Madan Pal and his successor, and primarily to the organization introduced during the minority of Narsing Pal when the State was for a temporary period taken under Government management. However, the more probable reason would be found in the conservative disposition and peaceful habits of the Jadon peasantry, whose principal occupation is tilling the soil.

63. *Crops.*—The rains held off in May and June and early part of July; the khureef harvest was therefore found to be under the average. Nevertheless, the out-turn of the rubbee sowings proved to exceed the most sanguine expectations and to compensate for the losses of the previous harvest. Evidence of this is to be found in the low prices which prevailed throughout the year in spite of the spare rainfall.

64. *Medical and sanitary.*—The dispensary in the capital is the only one in the State, and seems an extraordinarily useful institution. The cost for 1875 was Rupees 1,705, the number treated being 6,283, and the number vaccinated 3,098. Some parts of the State are completely without medical aid or vaccination. The cholera epidemic noticed under Bhurtpoor extended to Kerowlee and produced 136 admissions and 74 deaths. Owing to its natural advantages, the sanitary condition of Kerowlee city is wonderfully satisfactory, considering that the hygienic arrangements are primitive.

65. *Communications. The Baroda Road.*—But little progress has been made in macademising this desirable artery of communication. A couple of miles only has been metalled, and work is said to be going on.

66. *Durbar Returns. Financial Statement, Annexure Ll, Receipts.*—There is a slight excess in the receipts for this year. The proceeds from customs amounted to Rupees 54,115 against Rupees 45,829 for last year. This was in fact the amount credited to the State Exchequer. The gross receipts of the department were, however, Rupees 61,016-15, of which a sum of Rupees 53,931-14-3 was realized; after remitting the larger portion to the treasury and deducting Rupees 4,749-9-9 on account of the cost of collection, a balance of Rupees 2,082-0-9 remained to be recovered.

67. *Expenditure.*—The Delhi trip cost Rupees 28,417. This appears a low figure, as considering the number of followers that accompanied the Maharaja, and the efforts of His Highness to vie with the other Rajpootana Chiefs in state and splendour, the expenses must have been much over that amount. A sum of Rupees 7,000 was paid as an instalment of the late Maharaja's subscription to the Endowment Fund of the Mayo College; Rupees 1,705 on account of decrees of the

Jeypoor International Court, and Rupees 2,871 for peshcush to the Foreign Office. Rupees 23,840 was disbursed in payment of loans taken from the city bankers, and with the last instalment of Rupees 25,000 the Government loan of two lakhs, which had been granted on the application of the late Madan Pal, was liquidated. The only payment which remains unadjusted on this account is the interest accrued up to date, which amounts to more than Rupees 30,000. Owing to the illness of the late Chief, and the expenses of his funeral, it will be hardly possible, I am afraid, to expect an early settlement of this balance.

68. A new loan of a lakh and a half was applied for by the late Chief in the month of August last, who represented that owing to a falling off in the general income caused by the introduction of a regular settlement into two pergunnahs the exigencies of the State had increased. The tanks and dams and other public buildings commenced by Madan Pal also required to be completed in order to render them serviceable or remunerative, and for this purpose a loan became necessary. In reply, it was pointed out to His Highness that as the first loan of two lakhs was not yet entirely paid-off, it was premature to ask for another: the request was therefore given up.

69. The cash balance at the end of the year is shown to be larger than that for the last.

70. *Justice, Annexure M.2.*—A larger number of cases were brought forward than last year, and the decisions were in proportion; still the number pending settlement amounted to 351, that is 135 in excess of the previous year. The reason for this large balance must, I fancy, be found in the long illness of the Maharaja and the consequent laxity of business. All final decisions are given by the "Ijlas-khas," a court which remained actually closed for more than three months. I am afraid the same attention is not paid now to the discharge of work in this important department of public administration as formerly. The Vakeel, however, assures me that the Maharaja has recently made it a practice to preside in court and hear suits personally after the example of his predecessor.

71. *Jail, Annexure N.3.*—The jail is under the superintendence of an Armenian named Stephens. Health seems to have been fair, and no breach of discipline is recorded; food is good, but I think the prisoners are absolutely idle. When I inspected it in February it was in fair order, the prisoners in a general good state and not over-crowded; nevertheless, there is no attempt at scientific management or hygienic arrangements.

72. *Education.*—The same school exists still, conducted by an old Bengali, who is past active service. The subject seems to receive little or no encouragement from the State.

73. *The Salempur Bund.*—For some years past it has been the desire of the Kerowlee Durbar to repair and enlarge a bund which already exists near the village of Salempur, situated S.W. from Kerowlee on the Jeypoor border. The latter Durbar protested against the extension of the present structure, and represented that the work would prove detrimental to its interests by cutting off the only water supply, upon which depends mainly the prosperity of the adjoining villages. The matter was fully investigated, and it was finally ruled by the Government

of India that the Kerowlee Durbar is at liberty to put into complete order the existing bund, but should it "desire to extend the dam, an engineer officer must first report upon the probable effect of this operation."

74. *Border Disputes.*—There are three cases of boundary dispute awaiting settlement with the Jeypoor State. One of them is 30 years old, another has been pending since 1854, and one since 1871. The village of Palita, belonging to Kerowlee, seems to have an old feud with the adjoining one of Jeypoor named Baroda, and owing to their contentions frequent *emeut's* take place on the common boundary. The ground of the quarrel is a claim for land which Major Thoreby, it is asserted by Palita, decreed in its favor, but which has perpetually been encroached upon by their rivals of Baroda. Blood has been shed twice or thrice, and there are ceaseless complaints from both parties. It has been suggested to the Durbars to introduce special arrangements whereby the factions and turbulent spirit manifested by these villages should be curbed, and the tranquillity of the frontier maintained.

75. *Office Establishment.*—The Government Office Establishment remains unchanged. Owing to the withdrawal of some assistants, formerly provided by the Durbar, and to increase of work generally, the present establishment is inadequate. It has worked satisfactorily. Mr. Fanthome, the Head Clerk, is especially valuable on account of his intimate acquaintance with both English and Persian; he is also accurate and well acquainted with his work, and well qualified for a higher appointment. The Mir and Naib Moonshees have also given satisfaction for efficiency, industry, and trustworthy conduct.

*List of annexures to the Eastern States Annual Administration Report
for 1875-76.*

A.—Meteorological Statement for 1875-76.

B1.—Comparative Statement of prices current at Bhurtpoor during 1874-75 and 1875-76.

C2.—Statement of criminal work performed by the Bhurtpoor Courts during Sumbut 1931 or 1874-75.

D3.—Statement of civil work performed by the Bhurtpoor Civil Courts during Sumbut 1931 or 1874-75.

E4.—Bhurtpoor Trade Return for Sumbut 1931 or 1874-75.

F5.—Comparative Statement showing the increase and decrease of that branch of revenue derived from customs during 1873-74 and 1874-75.

G6.—Statement showing the out-turn and sale of Bhurtpoor salt, and the income derived therefrom during Sumbut 1931 or 1874-75.

H7.—Bhurtpoor School Return for Sumbut 1931 or 1874-75.

I8.—Bhurtpoor Jail Return for Sumbut 1931 or 1874-75.

K9.—Bhurtpoor financial Statement for Sumbut 1930 or 1873-74.

L1.—Kerowlee Financial Statement for Sumbut 1931 or 1874-75.

M2.—Statement of criminal and civil work performed by the Kerowlee Courts during Sumbut 1931 or 1874-75.

N3.—Kerowlee Jail Return for Sumbut 1931 or 1874-75.

| | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| B H U R T P O O R , | } | (Sd.) S. BRERETON, <i>Surgeon,</i> |
| <i>The 31st May 1876.</i> | | <i>In temporary charge, Eastern States Agency.</i> |

A.

Return of rainfall and temperature at Bhurtpoor during the year 1875-76.

| Month. | TEMPERATURE. | | Rainfall, inches. |
|---------------------------|--------------|----------|----------------------|
| | Maximum. | Minimum. | |
| April 1875 | 93.56 | 83.83 | ..... |
| May " | 96.9 | 88.16 | .35 |
| June " | 100.73 | 91.03 | .22 |
| July " | 92.13 | 88.06 | 4.37 |
| August " | 88.32 | 83.83 | 5.84 |
| September " | 87.26 | 82.83 | 10.52 |
| October " | 83.26 | 74.9 | ..... |
| November " | 78.93 | 69.26 | ..... |
| December " | 71.74 | 63.9 | .77 |
| January 1876 | 69.68 | 60.90 | ..... |
| February " | 69.26 | 65.03 | ..... |
| March " | 83.16 | 74.71 | .18 |
| Total for the year ... .. | ..... | • ..... | 22.25 |

B1.

Comparative Statement of prices current of the principal food grains in the town of Bhurtpoor during the years 1874-75 and 1875-76.

| MONTH. | 1874-75. | | | | 1875-76. | | | |
|---------------|----------|---------|--------|--------|----------|---------|--------|--------|
| | Wheat. | Barley. | Juar. | Gram. | Wheat. | Barley. | Juar. | Gram. |
| | S. ch. | S. ch. | S. ch. | S. ch. | S. ch. | S. ch. | S. ch. | S. ch. |
| April ... | 16 0 | 26 8 | 18 0 | 25 14 | 21 8 | 35 0 | 27 0 | 34 0 |
| May ... | 18 0 | 26 0 | 16 0 | 26 8 | 22 0 | 30 8 | 26 8 | 29 0 |
| June ... | 19 8 | 27 4 | 14 0 | 27 8 | 20 12 | 28 0 | 23 8 | 26 8 |
| July ... | 18 12 | 27 0 | 17 0 | 27 8 | 20 8 | 26 8 | 25 0 | 25 12 |
| August ... | 19 0 | 27 0 | 19 0 | 27 8 | 20 8 | 28 8 | 26 0 | 26 8 |
| September ... | 20 0 | 29 0 | 18 0 | 31 8 | 21 8 | 32 0 | 26 0 | 29 4 |
| October ... | 20 0 | 33 0 | 20 8 | 32 8 | 21 8 | 31 0 | 28 0 | 30 4 |
| November ... | 19 0 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 31 0 | 22 8 | 32 0 | 29 0 | 31 0 |
| December ... | 20 0 | 31 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | 22 4 | 32 4 | 30 0 | 31 0 |
| January ... | 20 0 | 29 8 | 26 0 | 31 0 | 22 8 | 34 0 | 30 0 | 32 0 |
| February ... | 20 0 | 31 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 | 20 10 | 30 0 | 32 8 | 28 12 |
| March ... | 20 8 | 31 8 | 25 0 | 32 8 | 23 8 | 35 0 | 30 0 | 31 0 |

BHURTPOOR,
The 31st May 1876.

(Sd.) S. BRERETON, Surgeon,
In temporary charge, Eastern States Agency.

C2.

Statement showing the work performed by the Criminal Courts in the Bhurtpoor State during Sumbut 1931, or from 14th September 1874 to 15th September 1875.

| No. | Name of Court. | Description of cases. | Pending from last year. | Instituted. | Total. | Disposed of. | Pending. | REMARKS. |
|-----|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------|--------------|----------|----------|
| 1 | Magistrate of Bhurtpoor... | Appeals... | 6 | 44 | 50 | 49 | 1 | |
| 2 | Ditto ditto ... | Original... | 26 | 1,947 | 1,973 | 1,961 | 12 | |
| 3 | Courts Subordinate ... | Ditto ... | 26 | 8,095 | 3,121 | 3,105 | 16 | |
| 4 | Magistrate of Digh ... | Appeals... | ... | 19 | 19 | 17 | 2 | |
| 5 | Ditto ditto ... | Original... | 17 | 1,705 | 1,722 | 1,716 | 6 | |
| 6 | Courts Subordinate ... | Ditto ... | 7 | 1,795 | 1,802 | 1,784 | 18 | |
| | Totals ... | ... | 82 | 8,605 | 8,687 | 8,632 | 55 | |

D3.

Statement showing the work performed by the Civil Courts in the Bhurtpoor State during Sumbut 1931, or from 14th September 1874 to 15th September 1875.

| No. | Name of Court. | Description of cases. | Pending from last year | Instituted. | Total. | Disposed of. | Pending. | REMARKS. |
|-----|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------|--------|--------------|----------|----------|
| 1 | Magistrate of Bhurtpoor... | Appeals... | 5 | 49 | 54 | 51 | 3 | |
| 2 | Ditto ditto ... | Original... | 8 | 151 | 159 | 156 | 3 | |
| 3 | Courts Subordinate ... | Ditto ... | 42 | 801 | 843 | 819 | 24 | |
| 4 | Magistrate of Digh ... | Appeals... | 2 | 28 | 30 | 29 | 1 | |
| 5 | Ditto ditto ... | Original... | 9 | 172 | 181 | 177 | 4 | |
| 6 | Courts Subordinate ... | Ditto ... | 8 | 963 | 971 | 958 | 13 | |
| | Totals ... | ... | 74 | 2,164 | 2,238 | 2,190 | 48 | |

BHURTPOOR, }
The 31st May 1876. }

(Sd.) S. BRERETON, Surgeon,
In temporary charge, Eastern States Agency.

E4.

Bhurtpoor Trade Return for Sumbut 1931, or from 14th September 1874 to 15th September 1875.

| Description of traffic. | | | | Cu-toms duty. | | REMARKS. |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------------|------|----------|
| | | | | Rs. a. p. | | |
| Imports | ... | ... | ... | 65,997 | 13 3 | |
| Exports | . | ... | ... | 47,008 | 0 0 | |
| Through traffic | ... | ... | ... | 24,261 | 15 8 | |
| Internal | " | .. | .. | 64,074 | 6 8 | |
| Total | | | | 2,01,845 | 3 7 | |
| Bhurtpoor salt, mostly exports | | | | 2,12,756 | 13 3 | |
| Grand total | | | | 4,14,102 | 0 10 | |

F5.

Comparative Statement showing the increase and decrease of that branch of revenue derived from Customs during the years 1873-74 and 1874-75.

| Description of traffic. | Income for 1873-74. | | | Income for 1874-75. | | | Decrease. | Increase. | REMARKS. | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|----|----|---------------------|----|----|-----------|-----------|----------|---|--------|----|
| | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. | | | | Rs. | a. | p. |
| Imports ... | 88,181 | 10 | 7½ | 65,997 | 13 | 3 | 22,183 | 13 | 4½ | * These figures differ slightly from those given in the Trade Return. | | |
| Exports ... | 25,365 | 12 | 1 | 47,008 | 7 | 1½ | ..... | 21,642 | 11 | | 0½ | |
| Through traffic | 53,163 | 4 | 2½ | 24,261 | 15 | 8½ | 28,898 | 0 | 0 |  | ..... |  |
| Internal .. | 63,810 | 0 | 5½ | 64,074 | 6 | 8 | ..... | 264 | 6 | | 2½ | |
| Total ... | 2,30,520 | 11 | 4 | 2,01,345 | 10 | 9* | 51,081 | 13 | 4½ | | 21,907 | 1 | 3 |

BHURTPOOR, } (Sd.) J. BRERETON, Surgeon,
The 31st May 1876. } In temporary charge, Eastern States Agency.

18.
Bhurtpoor Jail Return for Sumbul 1881, or from 14th September 1874 to 15th September 1875.

| No. | Terms of imprisonment. | HINDOOS. | | | | MAHOMEDANS. | | | | REMARKS. | | | |
|-------|------------------------|----------|--------|-------|--------|-------------|------|--------|-------|----------|--------|--------|--------------|
| | | Men. | Women. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Boys. | | Girls. | Total. | |
| 1 | For life | 15 | 6 | ... | ... | 21 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 25 | Grand total. |
| 2 | " 15 years | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | |
| 3 | " 14 " | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | |
| 4 | " 10 " | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | |
| 5 | " 8 " | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| 6 | " 7 " | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | |
| 7 | " 6 " | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | |
| 8 | " 5 " | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | |
| 9 | " 4 " | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| 10 | " 3 " | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | |
| 11 | " 2½ " | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| 12 | " 2 " | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 | |
| 13 | " 1½ " | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| 14 | " 14 months | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | |
| 15 | " 12 " | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| 16 | " 10 " | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 56 | |
| 17 | " 8 " | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | |
| 18 | " 7 " | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | |
| 19 | " 6 " | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | |
| 20 | Under 6 " | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 76 | |
| Total | | 261 | 34 | 1 | ... | 296 | 45 | 5 | 2 | ... | 52 | 96 | 348 |

BHURTPOOR, }
The 31st May 1876. }
(Sd.) S. BRERETON, Surgeon,
In temporary charge, Eastern States Agency.

K9.
Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Bhurtpoor State for Sunbūt 1930, or from 14th September 1873 to 13th September 1874.

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POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF RAJPOOTANA.

| RECEIPTS. | | Amount. | EXPENDITURE. | | Amount. |
|--|-----|----------------|---|-----------------|---------------|
| | | Rs. a. p. | | | Rs. a. p. |
| Land revenue | ... | 19,02,043 0 0 | Land revenue | ... | ... |
| Other items of income from pergunnahs | ... | ... | Salt | ... | 1,70,321 11 0 |
| Salt | ... | 4,02,539 5 3 | Customs | ... | 8,575 10 9 |
| Customs | ... | 2,53,590 5 9 | Administration and public departments | ... | 31,903 13 0 |
| Administration and public departments | ... | 2,28,378 13 3 | Roads and irrigation works | ... | 77,021 0 9 |
| Public Works Department | ... | 42,043 1 0 | Public Works Department } | Rs. 4,40,362-15 | { |
| Mint | ... | ... | Army | ... | 2,02,203 6 3 |
| Birth of the heir-apparent | ... | 8,416 10 9 | Civil list | ... | 2,38,159 8 9 |
| | ... | 2,111 11 0 | Religions and charitable grants | ... | 7,06,050 10 9 |
| | ... | 719 0 3 | Pensions | ... | 2,15,421 14 0 |
| | ... | ... | Police | ... | 1,00,847 1 0 |
| | ... | ... | Education | ... | 39,309 7 3 |
| | ... | ... | Medical services | ... | 1,20,952 15 0 |
| | ... | ... | Stationery | ... | 21,197 14 3 |
| | ... | ... | Foreign services | ... | 10,855 7 9 |
| | ... | ... | Birth of the heir-apparent | ... | 3,009 3 3 |
| | ... | ... | Other Durbar establishments | ... | 17,707 9 9 |
| | ... | ... | Miscellaneous | ... | 2,539 6 3 |
| | ... | ... | | ... | 474,371 1 0 |
| | ... | ... | | ... | 10 G.M. |
| | ... | ... | | ... | 1,57,808 6 0 |
| Total | ... | 23,00,110 15 9 | Expenditure on the Deorhi | ... | 27,07,915 2 9 |
| | ... | 69 G.M. | Advances to cultivators, including loans, | ... | 2,03,153 7 3 |
| Receipts of Deorhi villages | ... | 2,69,633 0 3 | | ... | 80,120 14 3 |
| Advances to cultivators, including loans | ... | 1,00,060 5 3 | | ... | ... |
| | ... | 8 G.M. | | ... | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL | ... | 31,70,191 11 3 | GRAND TOTAL | ... | 30,51,180 8 3 |
| | ... | 97 G.M. | | ... | 52 G.M. |

Difference of Receipts over Expenditure, Rs. 1,18,705-3-0.

BHURTPPOOR, }
The 31st May 1876.

(Sd.) S. BRERETON, Surgeon,
In temporary charge, Eastern States Agency.

LI.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Keroulee State for Sumbut 1931 or from 1st June 1874 to 31st May 1875.

| RECEIPTS. | Amount. | Rs. a. p. | EXPENDITURE. | Amount. | Rs. a. p. |
|--|--------------|--------------|--|--------------|---------------|
| Balance of previous year | ... | 2,722 13 9 | Charitable allowances | ... | 6,328 14 9 |
| Land revenue, recoverable balances for last year | ... | 39,577 7 3 | Commissariat | ... | 36,162 0 9 |
| Ditto | ... | 2,61,380 9 0 | Purchase of clothing, &c. | ... | 4,451 15 6 |
| Tribute paid for jaghire lands | ... | 21,841 13 9 | Civil List, army, foreign services, &c., being last year's arrears | ... | 72,725 13 9 |
| Customs | ... | 54,185 4 6 | Civil List, army, foreign services, &c., for the current year | ... | 1,71,439 14 9 |
| From the Fair of Kailaji | ... | 8,671 12 0 | Buildings and roads | ... | 9,155 9 0 |
| Fines for absences | ... | 956 5 9 | Collection of customs | ... | 2,624 9 9 |
| Sale of stamp papers and Court fees | ... | 13,693 5 0 | Stables | ... | 28,813 2 3 |
| Deposits | ... | 15,064 11 6 | Toshakhana, including purchases of jewellery and other miscellaneous goods | ... | 45,801 9 9 |
| Loans from city bankers | ... | 52,082 4 3 | Expenses of Delhi trip | ... | 28,417 11 0 |
| "Taccavee" advances recovered | ... | 2,738 15 0 | Advances to cultivators | ... | 3,507 1 0 |
| Gardens | ... | 383 0 3 | Unadjusted balances | ... | 191 0 0 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | 2,332 3 6 | Repayment of loans | ... | 49,152 13 0 |
| | | | Advances to Durbar servants | ... | 159 9 6 |
| | | | Miscellaneous | ... | 9,338 8 9 |
| Grand total | 4,75,632 9 6 | | Grand total | 4,68,520 5 6 | |

Difference of receipts over expenditure Rupees 7,112-4-0.

BHURTPUR, }
The 31st May 1876.

(Sd.) S. BRERETON, Surgeon,
In temporary charge, Eastern States Agency.

M2.

Statement showing the work performed by the Criminal and Civil Courts of the Kerowlee State during Sumbut 1931, or from 1st June 1874 to 31st May 1875.

| No. | Department. | Pending from last year. | Instituted. | Total. | Disposed of. | Pending. | REMARKS. |
|-----|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------|--------------|----------|----------|
| 1 | Criminal... | 43 | 925 | 968 | 767 | 201 | |
| 2 | Civil ... | 173 | 106 | 279 | 129 | 150 | |
| | Totals ... | 216 | 1,031 | 1,247 | 896 | 351 | |

N3.

Kerowlee Jail Return for Sumbut 1931, or from 1st June 1874 to 31st May 1875.

| Name of month in each year. | Number remaining from last year. | Admitted. | Total. | Released. | Number remaining. | REMARKS. |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|-------------------|----------|
| June 1874 ... | 30 | 18 | 48 | 14 | 34 | |
| July " ... | 31 | 10 | 44 | 13 | 31 | |
| August " ... | 31 | 12 | 43 | 12 | 31 | |
| September " ... | 31 | 5 | 36 | 5 | 31 | |
| October " ... | 31 | 10 | 41 | 15 | 26 | |
| November " ... | 26 | 6 | 32 | 1 | 31 | |
| December " ... | 31 | 8 | 39 | 1 | 38 | |
| January 1875 ... | 38 | 3 | 41 | 11 | 30 | |
| February " ... | 30 | 4 | 34 | 5 | 29 | |
| March " ... | 29 | 7 | 36 | 6 | 30 | |
| April " ... | 30 | 6 | 36 | 12 | 24 | |
| May " ... | 24 | 9 | 33 | 7 | 26 | |
| Total ... | 30 | 98 | 128 | 102 | 26 | |

BHURTPoor, }
The 31st May 1876. }

(Sd.) S. BRERETON, Surgeon,
In temporary charge, Eastern States Agency.

ULWUR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 282-2, dated Ulwur, 15th April 1876.

From—MAJOR T. CADELL, V.C., Political Agent. Ulwur,

To—A. C. LYALL, Esq., Offg. Agent, Govr.-Genl., for Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Administration of the Ulwur State for the year 1875-76.

2. *The Maharao Raja.*—The young Maharao Raja, Mangal Sing, was the first pupil to join the Mayo College at Ajmere, which he did on the 22nd October last. Considering the many interruptions in his studies, he has made fair progress. In December, after he had been only a few weeks at the College, His Excellency the Viceroy visited Ajmere, and the excitement connected with the visit naturally unsettled the young Chief for a time. He had hardly been a month at work after this, when, at his urgent desire, he was allowed to go to Delhi to witness the manœuvres at the Camp of Exercise. He proceeded thence to Agra, where he took part in the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and had the honor of visiting, and receiving a return visit from, His Royal Highness. He was able to converse with the Prince in English, and was highly gratified by the kind and gracious manner in which he was treated by His Royal Highness, who formed a very favorable impression of the handsome young Chief. After a month's absence His Highness returned to the Mayo College, and has been working with tolerable steadiness during the last two months. He is naturally, however, fonder of field sports than of books.

3. Arrangements have been made for the marriage of His Highness to the second daughter of the Maharaja of Kishenghur, a most suitable alliance, and the betrothal ceremony takes place at Ulwur towards the end of this month. As the holidays of the Mayo College begin on the 10th proximo, it will not be worth while for His Highness to return till they are over, and another considerable break will thus take place in his regular studies.

4. Major St. John, the Principal of the Mayo College, has taken great pains with the young Chief both in and out of school.

5. In the last Annual Report Major Powlett gave a short account of the opposition of Thakoor Lukhdeer Sing and his faction to the succession of Mangal Sing. This opposition no longer exists. The Thakoor died in Jeypoor in September last. Ill advised and obstinate as he was in the matter of the succession, he was a fine specimen of an old Rajpoot gentleman, and had proved his loyalty to the British Government in times of difficulty. His estates are still under sequestration, the whole of his branch of the family having gone out with him.

There was thus no "nearest loyal heir" on whom to confer them, as in the case of the other Thakoors, whose estates were confiscated on account of their persistent refusal to acknowledge the young Chief after his succession had been recognized by the Government of India.

6. *Administrative changes.*—On my return in December last from twenty months' furlough, I relieved Major Powlett, who had officiated as Political Agent during my absence, and that officer relieved Captain Abbott, Officiating Settlement Officer.

7. Major Powlett, after completing the settlement operations, proceeded to England on sick certificate last month. I need hardly inform you, who are so well acquainted with his merits, that the State was admirably managed during my absence.

8. No changes of importance have taken place in the Regency Council or in the other departments of the State during the year under review.

9. In the course of conversation you remarked to me one day that you considered the best system of administering a Native State in the possession of Ulwur to be that which can, with the least change, be carried on by its own Chief when the time comes for surrendering the government to him; that is, concisely expressed, the great principle which has never been lost sight of since the State was placed under management five years and a half ago.

10. *Meteorology.*—I borrow the following account of the weather from Dr. Mullen's report:—

"The hot season of 1875 began early and lasted long, the rains not fairly setting in till the 2nd July. In the first week of April the mean temperature in the shade was 92°, and in June for many days it never fell below 100° between 2 P.M. and midnight. This prolonged heat told heavily on the State: tanks and wells dried up, and the health of the people suffered.

11. *Rainfall.*—"In the first days of July the rains set in steadily, and continued (with a break from 21st August to 5th September) to the 7th October. The total fall during the year was 30·28 inches, of which 26·48 fell in July, August, and October."

12. *Harvest.*—Much anxiety was caused by the lateness of the rains, and when they did come, they fell so incessantly that the rain crops were much injured. The yield of grain was considerably below the average, cotton being the only crop which gave a fair yield. That which was disadvantageous to the "khureef" was the reverse to the "rubbee," the out-turn of which has been above the average, and on the whole, the year has been a successful one to the cultivators.

13. *General health.*—Dr. Mullen reports that "the general health of the population of the State was excellent up to the beginning of April, when cholera appeared in an epidemic form in some villages in the south-east corner of the State. From this time up to the last week of September, cholera which in the interim visited nine out of the twelve tehsils into which the State is divided, and is reported to have caused 1,235 deaths." Dr. Mullen was indefatigable in his efforts to

stay the epidemic and in his attendance on the sick. The people eagerly sought for the medicines, which he disseminated throughout the State, no less than 26,000 pills being given away.

14. *Settlement.*—The settlement operations have been brought to a satisfactory close. They have lasted four years and two months, and included—

1st.—A summary settlement in 1872, by which an immediate increase of Rupees 30,000 per annum was made to the revenue, and this increase more than covered the subsequent operations.

2nd.—The adjustment of all the village boundaries, a work of no small labor, as this had never been systematically done before, and it consequently gave rise to many disputes.

3rd.—An accurate plane table village survey of the whole State, the area of which is about 3,000 square miles. Of the 220 measurers who made this survey, 85 were village putwarries and 45 scholars of the Ulwur schools, who had to be taught surveying. The time and labor bestowed in teaching them were well expended, as a permanent staff of surveyors has thus been secured to the State.

4th.—All the investigations and operations preparatory to a regular settlement.

15. The total cost of the operations has been Rupees 3,10,000, and a settlement of the land revenue has been made for a period of sixteen years, Rupees 19,59,885 being the demand for the first year and gradually rising to Rupees 20,19,777 for the last of the sixteen years.

The demand for 1871-72, the last year of the ten years' settlement, was Rupees 17,76,569, but a comparison between this sum and the new demand would not show the exact percentage of increase, as some villages have been given away and others have lapsed.

The new demand on the villages which have come under both settlements, as compared with that of 1871-72, shows an increase of $11\frac{1}{2}$ rising to 15 per cent.

That this increase is by no means excessive is proved by the table

| | At ten years' settlement. | At present. |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| Ploughs | 82,509 | 50,369 |
| Cultivated area in beegahs | 1,080,790 | 1,342,588 |
| Wells | 9,780 | 11,189 |

in the margin, which shows an increase of 55 per cent. in the number of ploughs, of 21 per cent. in the cultivated area, and of $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the number of pukka wells. In reality the

demand under the new settlement will fall more lightly on the cultivators than that which was made under the ten years' settlement during the period of the late Chief's tenure of power. The revenue was then collected four months before the proper time, thereby entailing the payment of much interest by cultivators to money lenders; the exchange between the "Halee" and the Government rupee cost the cultivators a good deal; "faslana" or harvest dues had to be paid to the Tehsildars

and others." The abolition of these and other irregularities effected a saving of from 20 to 25 per cent. to the cultivators.

16. You know how indefatigably Major Powlett, ably assisted during a portion of the time by Captain Abbott, worked at this settlement, and I cannot find terms in which adequately to express my admiration of the manner in which he conducted his duties. The subordinates in the settlement were carefully supervised, and I believe that there was very little bribery and corruption.

17. *Finances.*—The statement in the margin shows the present con-

| | 1873-74. | 1871-75. | | 1875-76. |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Actuals. | Estimates. | Actuals. | Estimates. |
| | <i>Rs.</i> | <i>Rs.</i> | <i>Rs.</i> | <i>Rs.</i> |
| Income | 23,24,311 | 22,70,461 | 23,29,182 | 22,89,087 |
| Expenditure | 20,13,290 | 18,71,285 | 19,36,282 | 19,99,080 |
| Surplus | 3,11,021 | 3,99,179 | 3,92,900 | 3,49,180 |
| Liquidation of debts | 3,19,965 | 3,73,871 | 3,18,180 | 1,53,200 |
| Net surplus | | 25,308 | 41,720 | 1,36,807 |
| Cash balance | 6,81,262 | 7,06,578 | 7,25,992 | 8,62,789 |

dition of the finances of the State, full details of which will be found in Appendix A.

18. The income was much the same during the financial year, which ended 31st August last, as during the preceding one, and the expenditure was

considerably less. Although debts amounting to nearly three lakhs and a half were paid off, there was a surplus of Rupees 44,720. The revenue was collected without any difficulty, and the balance outstanding at the end of the year was very small, and has since been recovered.

19. The estimates for the current year were made out by Major Powlett, and, from the results of the half year which has passed, it is evident that the income, which was estimated at Rupees 22,89,087, will be above twenty-three lakhs and a half, and that the ordinary expenditure will be about twenty lakhs. These figures contrast favorably with those of 1867-68, the last year of the late Chief's tenure of power, the accounts for which were capable of being made up. The income of that year was Rupees 19,83,417, and the expenditure Rupees 24,58,107.

20. *Liquidation of debt.*—The payment of Rupees 1,59,292 in December last on account of the loan of ten lakhs from the Government of India liquidated the last of the debts of the State. The total sum expended in the liquidation of debt during the five years and a half of management has been Rupees 18,25,631. Notwithstanding this heavy drain on our finances, the cash balance on the 1st ultimo, when the Treasury was at its annual lowest ebb before the collection of the land revenue, was Rupees 7,57,482.

21. *Customs, &c.*—The only change which has been made in the customs dues during the year has been the imposition of one pie per maund on grain, with the view of securing a correct registration of the quantity imported and exported.

The result, as shown in Appendix B., is that 71,124 maunds were imported and 970,302 were exported, the excess exported being thus nearly 900,000 maunds, or upwards of 32,000 tons.

The only other important article of export from the Ulwur State is cotton, of which commodity 59,434 maunds were exported during the year.

22. *Currency*.—As mentioned in the last Annual Report, a large quantity of Ulwur Hallee Rupees is in the Treasury (Rupees 4,74,056 on 1st instant), and on account of the difficulty in rapidly ascertaining their genuineness, the people do not take them readily, preferring the Government rupee.

Advantage will therefore be taken of the recently passed Indian Coinage Act to have those Hallee Rupees recoined in the Calcutta Mint, the device of the Ulwur State being retained.

23. *Civil Justice*.—The working of the Civil Court is shown in Appendix D. Three thousand six hundred and thirty cases involving Rupees 1,91,235 were disposed of. There were only 192 appeals, in about 73 per cent. of which the original decisions were upheld. On the appointment of Moonshee Ram Dial to be Judge of the Court of Appeal, Moonshee Hira Lal, a Superintendent in the Settlement Department, succeeded him as Judge of the Civil Court, and both officers have done their work satisfactorily. A great change has come over the administration of justice during the last few years, and civil cases are now speedily disposed of.

24. *Criminal Justice*.—The Criminal Statement (Appendix E.), drawn up in the usual form, is for the sixteen months ending 31st December last. It shows much the same results as in former years. It is noteworthy that while there is a comparative immunity from serious crime, such as murder, house-breaking, and robbery, there is more petty crime, such as cattle and other thefts, than in British districts. In the sixteen months property to the value of Rupees 77,910 was stolen in 4,284 cases, and recoveries to Rupees 11,062 were made in 1,410 cases. In addition to the recoveries, compensation amounting to Rupees 38,568 was taken from "Chowkeedars" and paid to the losers. This system of holding Chowkeedars responsible has many disadvantages, the principal one being that in heavy cases they cannot meet the demands made on them without resorting to dishonest practices themselves. We have not, however, been able to devise any other system which would work equally well in a Native State.

25. The increase which has taken place in petty crime, especially in cattle thefts, is attributable to the change which has come over the habits of the Meena robbers. They were formerly in the habit of travelling great distances, even as far as Hyderabad (Deccan), and committing grand gang robberies, while their neighbours at home enjoyed comparative exemption from their depredations. The rules of surveillance under which they have been placed, and the energetic measures which are taken against dacoits and the receivers of their plunder, have obliged them to give up their old vocation to a great extent, and the immediate consequence has been that many bold dacoits have become petty cattle-lifters.

26. The Meena village, which was established four years ago, has been more successful than was expected, and now pays revenue to the State. The residents have given up their predatory habits, and are now supporting themselves and their families by honest industry. Although they are kept under strict surveillance, so many applications for land in the village are being made, that it has become necessary to extend the boundaries of village.

27. The statement of punishments (Appendix F.) shows that offenders were judiciously punished by the several Courts of the State. Seven thousand two hundred and forty-nine cases were investigated, and 4,305 persons prosecuted to conviction.

28. *Police*.—The police have on the whole done fairly well, and the results of their work would, I think, contrast favorably with the general working of the police in Native States. Seventy-four offenders were made over to other States or tribunals, and among them were several dacoits.

29. *Jail*.—The jail continues to be admirably managed by Mr. G. Heatherly under the superintendence of Dr. Mullen. The daily average number of prisoners was 430 and of sick 3·8 per cent.

Eleven deaths occurred during the year, that is 25·5 per mille. The food and clothing averaged Rupees 16-10, and the total cost, inclusive of establishment, &c., amounted to Rupees 46-6 per prisoner. The earnings of the prisoners averaged Rupees 19 each, so that they more than paid for their food and clothing. The manufactories were most efficiently managed by Mr. Heatherly, and excellent rugs and carpets are now turned out.

30. *Lunatic Ward*.—There is a small ward attached to the jail, to which criminal and other lunatics are sent. The total number treated during the year was 27, of these 18 were cured or relieved, one died, and eight remained at the end of the year.

31. *Public Works*.—A detailed statement of the public works will be found in Appendix

| | | Rupees. |
|------------------|-----|----------|
| 1. Buildings | ... | 76,319 |
| 2. Irrigation | ... | 7,277 |
| 3. Roads .. | ... | 54,669 |
| 4. Workshops | ... | 13,519 |
| 5. Miscellaneous | ... | 4,985 |
| 6. Establishment | .. | 8,518 |
| Total | ... | 1,65,317 |

G. The statement in the margin shows the expenditure during the year under review.

32. The amount expended on irrigation is small, but this is not the fault of Ulwur, as the Durbar is

prohibited by a decision, founded on confessedly erroneous data, from taking measures to utilize any but an infinitesimal fraction of the water of the principal river which flows through the State. This decision, as proved to demonstration, gives Bhurtpoor about sixteen-twentieths of the water instead of the half which was intended, and the Ulwur people feel much aggrieved at being compelled to allow their water to pass unused through their fields for the benefit of another State.

33. The two masonry bunds at Bhageri and Bahria have been successfully completed at a cost of about Rupees 30,000, and are doing well. No other irrigation works of importance are in progress.

34. Several feeder roads to the Rajpootana State Railway are being constructed, into the details of which it would be uninteresting to enter, as they would not be understood without a map.

35. The public works of the Ulwur State are admirably managed by a Native Engineer, Pundit Shimbu Nath, of whom I have had occasion to speak very highly in previous Reports. He is just the man for the place. His work is substantial and of a lasting nature, and in

comparison with works carried out under the superintendence of British officers, wonderfully cheap.

I find, for example, in a report recently circulated that in Ajmere the public works expenditure for 1874-75 was Rupees 3,11,920, of which Rupees 81,370, that is 32·7 per cent., was on establishment. In Ulwur the expenditure for the same year was Rupees 1,58,629, of which Rupees 8,548, that is 5·4 per cent., was on establishment. The Ajmere rates are two or three times as high as those of Ulwur, so two or three times as much work was done with the smaller percentage of establishment.

36. *Education.*—After an absence of nearly two years I was glad to find, on my return, that a great improvement had taken place in several of the schools. Some of them are in a very satisfactory state, and Dr. Mullen, who takes much trouble in examining the higher classes of the High and Thakoor Schools, reports that much improvement has been made since the previous examination, and he gives considerable credit to the masters. There are now in the State 97 schools, on the rolls of which are 3,131 boys. The cost of the educational department was Rupees 36,919, of which Rupees 20,435 was realized from the 1 per cent. on the land revenue, Rupees 830 from fees, and the remainder was contributed by the State. e

Appendix H. contains the Annual Return of attendance, &c.

37. *Normal School.*—A small Normal School has been established by Major Powlett, to which ten village school-masters at a time are summoned to be trained.

38. *Girl Schools.*—There are now twelve girls' schools in the State, maintained at a cost of Rupees 2,421, and attended by 201 girls.

39. *Dispensaries.*—The attendance at the three dispensaries during the year was 15,055, a slight increase on the preceding year, the average daily attendance was 213; 21 major and 1,527 minor operations were performed.

40. *Vaccination.*—Vaccination operations have been satisfactorily carried on during the past season, 27,569 children having been vaccinated against 23,910 of the preceding year, and Dr. Mullen dwells with especial satisfaction on the fact that there is a great increase in the number of children vaccinated under one year old. Out of the total number vaccinated 17,295 were under that age. The percentage of successful cases, excluding those the result of which was unknown, is reported as being 92·7, and Dr. Mullen believes in the correctness of the Returns, as he personally examined about one-seventh of the cases and found 94·4 per cent. successful. The results are most creditable to Dr. Mullen.

41. *Live Establishments.*—Major Powlett in his Report for last year gave a detailed statement of the numbers of horses, elephants, camels, &c., possessed by the Durbar. All these establishments have been efficiently kept up, and at the parade of the retinues of the several Chiefs of Rajpootana, in the presence of the Prince of Wales at Agra, that of Ulwur showed as well as any. This was satisfactory, as great reductions in the cost of the establishments have been made since the State was placed under management.

42. *Commissariat.*—The Commissariat Department continues to be efficiently managed by Pundit Ram Charan, son of Pundit Rup Narain, the venerable member of Council.

43. *Post Office.*—There have been no attacks on the British mails during the year.

The local post established a few years ago works satisfactorily, the number of letters which passed through it during the year being 1,04,903, but two-thirds of them being official covers; the income, Rupees 1,285, is much below the expenditure, Rupees 5,220. Measures are about to be taken to reduce the expenditure without, it is hoped, interfering with efficiency.

44. *Railway.*—The Rajpootana State Railway, although not yet in full working order, is a great convenience to the people. The receipts at the six Stations within Ulwur limits amounted to Rupees 1,84,431 during 1875, of which Rupees 86,652 were realized at the Ulwur Station alone. The traffic will doubtless be much increased when a second train either way is put on, and when the long stoppages at Stations, which are as irritating to Natives as to Europeans, are avoided.

45. There have been three cases of placing stones and logs of wood on the rails, happily without accident to the trains. In only one case was the offender traced, and to show what difficulty the police have to encounter in such cases, and how ready some natives are to sacrifice the lives of people on account of wrongs inflicted by others, it may be worth while to mention the circumstances. On the 1st February last a train ran into some stones and pieces of timber which had been taken from a neighbouring well and placed on the rails near Rajghur. Attached to the nearest telegraph post was a Hindee note, saying that the doer of the act had a quarrel with the Chowkeedars of the village within whose bounds the deed was done. The Chowkeedars being summoned could not remember any one who was at enmity with them, but after some time it occurred to them that it might possibly be an old Meena, who about eight months previously had been angry with them, because they could not induce his temporary wife and her daughter to live with him. The old man, who lived ninety miles distant near Jeypoor, was traced and made a full confession. He stated that his object in putting the obstruction was "to get justice" and bring his case to notice, which I may mention was one which no Court could possibly take up. Had it not been for the scrap of paper there would not have been the most distant clue to the offender.

46. *Boundaries.*—Pillars have been put up, under the supervision of Captain Abbott, along the boundary between Jeypoor and Ulwur, which had been settled by that officer three years previously.

47. Some of these pillars were speedily destroyed by those who were dissatisfied. Having by your desire investigated the cases I have caused the pillars to be rebuilt, and it is hoped that the punishments inflicted on the guilty parties will prevent their thus transgressing again.

48. *Conclusion.*—In concluding this Report it is only right that I should acknowledge the services of the several members of Council and of the heads of departments. I have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which they have performed their several duties.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

1873-74 (Sumbut 1930) ACTUALS.
1874-75 („ 1931) ESTIMATES.
„ („ „) ACTUALS.
1875-76 („ 1932) ESTIMATES.

Appen

Statement showing the actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Sunbut years 1930
1932 (A.D.)

| RECEIPTS. | 1873-74. | | 1874-75. | | | | 1875-76. | |
|--|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | Actuals. | | Estimates. | | Actuals. | | Estimates. | |
| I.—Land Revenue. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Afrcars ... | 49,990 | ... | 20,000 | ... | 16,184 | ... | 20,000 | ... |
| Current revenue ... | 19,20,721 | ... | 19,24,789 | ... | 19,22,236 | ... | 19,50,000 | ... |
| Total ... | 19,69,714 | ... | 19,44,789 | ... | 19,38,420 | ... | 19,70,000 | ... |
| 2. Gardens ... | 14,797 | ... | 16,550 | ... | 14,511 | ... | 13,510 | ... |
| 3. Camels ... | 15,695 | ... | 16,590 | ... | 16,951 | ... | 14,551 | ... |
| 4. Forest dues— | | | | | | | | |
| Camel grazing ... | 2,015 | ... | 1,600 | ... | 1,865 | ... | 1,625 | ... |
| Bamboos ... | 3,074 | ... | 2,725 | ... | 3,102 | ... | 2,725 | ... |
| Garhkaptani ... | 9,882 | ... | 6,829 | ... | 9,414 | ... | 6,701 | ... |
| Total ... | 15,901 | ... | 11,154 | ... | 14,381 | ... | 11,054 | ... |
| 5. Tribute from Jaghiredars ... | 16,142 | ... | 16,000 | ... | 16,341 | ... | 16,500 | ... |
| 6. Grass lands— | | | | | | | | |
| "Farabi" ... | 12,424 | ... | 9,500 | ... | 9,250 | ... | 9,500 | ... |
| "Bagarbach" ... | 323 | ... | 302 | ... | 301 | ... | 300 | ... |
| Total ... | (12,747) | ... | 9,802 | ... | 9,557 | ... | 9,800 | ... |
| 7. Miscellaneous ... | 5,491 | ... | 3,084 | ... | 4,729 | ... | 3,201 | ... |
| | | 20,49,537 | | 20,17,339 | | 20,13,692 | | 20,37,736 |
| II.—Sewai Jumma. | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Customs ... | 1,35,764 | ... | 1,30,000 | ... | 1,36,259 | ... | 1,32,000 | ... |
| 9. Abkaree ... | 7,696 | ... | 7,275 | ... | 6,942 | ... | 7,225 | ... |
| 10. Mint ... | 477 | ... | 200 | ... | 191 | ... | 325 | ... |
| 11. Judicial— | | | | | | | | |
| Fines ... | 20,491 | ... | 22,000 | ... | 14,523 | ... | 22,000 | ... |
| Fees of Criminal Courts ... | 12,894 | ... | 12,000 | ... | 11,293 | ... | 12,000 | ... |
| Stamps ... | 6,851 | ... | 7,000 | ... | 7,253 | ... | 7,000 | ... |
| Total ... | 40,232 | ... | 41,000 | ... | 33,069 | ... | 41,000 | ... |
| 12. Salt ... | 3,499 | ... | 2,400 | ... | 1,636 | ... | 1,601 | ... |
| 13. Iron furnaces ... | 7,124 | ... | 6,320 | ... | 6,700 | ... | 6,000 | ... |
| 14. Discount, interest, &c., ... | 7,076 | ... | 4,230 | ... | 7,275 | ... | 4,200 | ... |
| 15. Savings of pay, refund ... | 16,051 | ... | 8,500 | ... | 17,270 | ... | 8,500 | ... |
| 16. Nazzul ... | 8,478 | ... | 7,000 | ... | 8,100 | ... | 7,000 | ... |
| 17. Advances recovered— | | | | | | | | |
| Tuccavee ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13,254 | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31,036 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1. Miscellaneous ... | 9,561 | ... | 7,400 | ... | ... | ... | 5,300 | ... |
| Post Office ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,383 | ... | ... | ... |
| Jail ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,262 | ... | ... | ... |
| Cattle farms ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,674 | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,620 | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 2,36,258 | | 2,14,325 | | 2,73,691 | | 2,13,152 |
| School Fund... | 19,249 | ... | 19,100 | ... | 29,435 | ... | 19,100 | ... |
| Dispensary ... | 19,217 | ... | 19,100 | ... | 21,174 | ... | 19,100 | ... |
| | | 38,466 | | 38,200 | | 41,609 | | 38,200 |
| | | 23,24,311 | | 22,70,464 | | 23,29,182 | | 22,89,097 |
| Cash balance at commencement of year ... | | 6,00,206 | | 6,81,262 | | 6,81,262 | | 7,25,082 |
| Grand total ... | | 30,14,517 | | 29,51,726 | | 30,10,441 | | 30,15,069 |

dix A.

and 1931 (A.D. 1873-74 and 1874-75) and the Budget Estimate for Sumbul 1875-76).

| DISBURSEMENTS. | 1873-74. | | 1874-75. | | | | 1875-76. | |
|--|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|----------|------------|----------|
| | Actuals. | | Estimates. | | Actuals. | | Estimates. | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Late Chief's private and domestic expenditure up to 10th October 1874 (his death), and value of his horses paid to his debtors. | ... | 1,80,000 | ... | 31,833 | ... | 31,838 | ... | ... |
| <i>Raj Expenditure.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Stables ... { Riding ... | 25,579 | ... | 33,725 | ... | 50,996 | ... | 60,123 | ... |
| ... { Carriage ... | 13,509 | ... | 13,113 | ... | 15,704 | ... | 21,217 | ... |
| ... { Breeding stud ... | 20,615 | ... | 16,633 | ... | 18,683 | ... | 24,573 | ... |
| | | 60,693 | | 63,471 | | 85,383 | | 1,08,213 |
| 3. Elephant establishment ... | 25,599 | 23,573 | 10,219 | ... | 21,090 | ... | 18,697 | 36,000 |
| 4. Bullocks ... { "Ruthkhans" ... | 10,169 | ... | 8,210 | ... | 6,982 | ... | 8,625 | ... |
| ... { "Garrikhans" ... | | 36,009 | | 27,438 | | 29,072 | | 27,312 |
| 5. Camels ... | ... | 16,670 | ... | 17,807 | ... | 16,435 | ... | 17,266 |
| 6. Cattle-farms ... | ... | 6,561 | ... | 5,138 | ... | 5,525 | ... | 5,000 |
| 7. Administrative Establishment ... | ... | 1,73,193 | ... | 1,80,519 | ... | 1,72,395 | ... | 1,88,000 |
| 8. Police ... | ... | 11,616 | ... | 12,576 | ... | 12,592 | ... | 43,100 |
| ... { Artillery ... | 33,310 | ... | 33,111 | ... | 32,011 | ... | 33,872 | ... |
| ... { Fort Garrison ... | 1,30,125 | ... | 1,20,430 | ... | 1,29,150 | ... | 1,33,195 | ... |
| ... { Cavalry ... | 2,36,119 | ... | 2,15,220 | ... | 2,21,391 | ... | 2,22,309 | ... |
| ... { Khass Chowkee ... | 16,899 | ... | 15,797 | ... | 16,413 | ... | 16,029 | ... |
| 9. Army { Puteh Pultun ... | 63,781 | ... | 64,090 | ... | 64,219 | ... | 61,066 | ... |
| ... { Khass ... | 26,044 | ... | 26,004 | ... | 25,472 | ... | 25,110 | ... |
| ... { Bukhtanur ... | 27,303 | ... | 27,450 | ... | 20,597 | ... | 27,238 | ... |
| ... { Irregular Companies ... | 32,775 | ... | 30,471 | ... | 31,891 | ... | 29,718 | ... |
| ... { Resalah Nukdee ... | 21,400 | ... | 21,516 | ... | 21,620 | ... | 21,516 | ... |
| ... { Camel-guns ... | 4,007 | ... | 5,163 | ... | 4,874 | ... | 4,807 | ... |
| | | 5,81,110 | | 5,59,561 | | 5,62,577 | | 5,69,119 |
| 10. Intiazies ... | ... | 14,050 | ... | 16,701 | ... | 16,260 | ... | 11,709 |
| 11. Kothi Dusehra (tent, clothing, &c., department) ... | ... | 39,732 | ... | 31,123 | ... | 48,115 | ... | 43,133 |
| 12. Public Works { Buildings ... | 57,796 | ... | ... | ... | 76,310 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... { Workshops ... | 13,769 | ... | ... | ... | 13,519 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... { Roads ... | 60,169 | ... | ... | ... | 61,669 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... { "Bandhs" ... | 26,917 | ... | ... | ... | 7,277 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... { Establishment ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,619 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... { Miscellaneous ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,945 | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 1,63,031 | | 1,61,010 | | 1,65,317 | | 2,16,139 |
| 13. Workshops { Mistreekhana ... | 1,439 | ... | 1,416 | ... | 1,406 | ... | 1,400 | ... |
| ... { Chupparbundee ... | 16,825 | ... | 13,916 | ... | 16,187 | ... | 13,990 | ... |
| ... { Gurdaptani ... | 3,675 | ... | 1,012 | ... | 1,070 | ... | 3,070 | ... |
| | | 20,919 | | 19,313 | | 20,672 | | 19,360 |
| 14. Jail ... | ... | 22,770 | ... | 21,211 | ... | 21,021 | ... | 23,209 |
| 15. Gardens ... | ... | 21,539 | ... | 21,623 | ... | 22,371 | ... | 21,859 |
| 16. Charitable, religious, and other endowments ... | ... | 93,902 | ... | 77,028 | ... | 81,201 | ... | 82,103 |
| 17. Pergumnah expenses— | | | | | | | | |
| ... Lumberdars, 3 per cent. on land revenue ... | 58,815 | ... | 59,366 | ... | 59,420 | ... | 59,500 | ... |
| ... Canoongo huks ... | 9,211 | ... | 7,071 | ... | 9,305 | ... | 9,363 | ... |
| ... Putwaree " ... | 22,899 | ... | 23,270 | ... | 23,070 | ... | 21,000 | ... |
| | | 90,911 | | 90,307 | | 91,701 | | 92,863 |
| 18. Political Agency ... | ... | 30,802 | ... | 23,160 | ... | 33,437 | ... | 31,000 |
| 19. Settlement Establishment ... | ... | 1,10,670 | ... | 80,000 | ... | 76,288 | ... | 32,614 |
| 20. Mint ... | ... | 363 | ... | 110 | ... | 161 | ... | 140 |
| 21. Vakeels ... | ... | 8,130 | ... | 8,006 | ... | 6,627 | ... | 8,000 |
| 22. Gifts, rewards, &c.— | | | | | | | | |
| ... Gifts on marriage ... | 7,186 | ... | ... | ... | 9,390 | ... | 26,000 | ... |
| ... " deaths ... | 10,911 | ... | ... | ... | 51,021 | ... | 9,500 | ... |
| ... " miscellaneous ... | 6,687 | ... | ... | 60,500 | ... | 9,082 | ... | ... |
| ... Guests ... | 1,810 | ... | ... | ... | 3,138 | ... | 2,931 | ... |
| | | 26,993 | | ... | | 73,810 | | 75,000 |
| 23. Stationery ... | ... | 9,090 | ... | 10,000 | ... | 9,367 | ... | 10,000 |
| 24. Tuccavee advances ... | ... | 26,651 | ... | 5,000 | ... | 5,860 | ... | 5,000 |

Statement showing the actual Disbursements for the Sumbut years 1930 and 1931 (A.D. 1873-74 and 1874-75), and the Budget Estimate for Sumbut 1932 (A.D. 1875-76).— (Concluded.)

| DISBURSEMENTS. | 1873-74. | | 1874-75. | | | | 1875-76. | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Actuals. | | Estimates. | | Actuals. | | Estimates. | |
| <i>Palace Establishment.</i> | <i>Rs.</i> | <i>Rs.</i> | <i>Rs.</i> | <i>Rs.</i> | <i>Rs.</i> | <i>Rs.</i> | <i>Rs.</i> | <i>Rs.</i> |
| 25. Khawas Chelas ... | 15,867 | ... | 25,031 | ... | 23,496 | ... | 28,301 | ... |
| 26. Rassol ... | 610 | ... | 12,675 | ... | 13,018 | ... | 15,992 | ... |
| 27. Mahce Seegha ... | 432 | ... | 15,000 | ... | 7,713 | ... | 9,809 | ... |
| 29. Shikarkhana ... | ... | ... | 9,173 | ... | 8,920 | ... | 13,711 | ... |
| 29. Toshakhana ... | 14,311 | ... | 70,000 | ... | 88,608 | ... | 98,060 | ... |
| 30. Palkeekhana ... | 2,078 | ... | 2,593 | ... | 3,503 | ... | 4,995 | ... |
| 31. Sillabkhana ... | ... | ... | 1,290 | ... | 1,000 | ... | 1,680 | ... |
| 32. Mashalkhana ... | 439 | ... | 2,018 | ... | 2,074 | ... | 3,251 | ... |
| 33. Gunnijankhana ... | ... | ... | 2,000 | ... | 1,150 | ... | 2,124 | ... |
| 34. Wrestlers ... | ... | ... | 2,251 | ... | 078 | ... | 2,523 | ... |
| | | 33,075 | | 1,42,717 | | 1,51,390 | | 1,80,498 |
| 35. Advances ... | ... | 68,951 | ... | 20,000 | ... | 25,631 | ... | 25,000 |
| 36. Miscellaneous ... | ... | 55,093 | ... | 51,962 | ... | 51,295 | ... | 65,611 |
| | | 10,03,190 | | 18,16,095 | | 18,80,041 | | 10,42,767 |
| School Fund... .. | 33,260 | ... | 38,598 | ... | 33,017 | ... | 38,311 | ... |
| Dispensary | 16,550 | 40,810 | 0,033 | 51,000 | 17,224 | 56,241 | 18,002 | 56,313 |
| | | 20,13,200 | | 18,71,235 | | 19,36,232 | | 19,90,030 |
| <i>Extraordinary.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Repayment of Government Loan ... | 3,00,000 | ... | 3,73,871 | ... | 3,00,000 | ... | ... | 1,53,200 |
| The late Maharaja's debts after deduction of assets ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45,091 | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous debts and arrears of pay | 19,065 | ... | ... | ... | 3,039 | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 3,19,065 | | 3,73,871 | | 3,48,180 | | ... |
| | | 23,33,255 | | 22,45,156 | | 22,81,462 | | 21,52,280 |
| Cash Balance | ... | 6,81,262 | ... | 7,00,570 | ... | 7,25,932 | ... | 8,62,789 |
| Grand total | ... | 30,14,517 | ... | 29,51,726 | ... | 30,10,411 | ... | 30,15,069 |

(Sd.) T. CADELL, Major,
Political Agent, Ulwar.

Appendix B.
Statement of traffic and of customs dues for the year Sumbrut 1931 (A.D. 1874-75).

| | Duty per maund. | IMPORTS. | | EXPORTS. | | INTERNAL. | | TRANSIT. | | TOTAL. | | REMARKS. |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|-----------|-------|---------------|-------|------------|----------|---------------------------------------|
| | | Quantity. | Dues. | Quantity. | Dues. | Quantity. | Dues. | Quantity. | Dues. | Quantity. | Dues. | |
| 1. Grain | ... *1 pie | 71,124½ | 403 | 870,302½ | 5,053 | ... | Rs. | 1,410 | 7 | 1,057,337½ | 5,407 | * Merely for the purpose of registry. |
| 2. Cotton, uncleaned | ... 4 annas | 206 | 73 | 19,653½ | 4,047 | ... | ... | 8,011½ | 137 | 10,791 | 4,857 | |
| 3. " cleaned | ... 8 " | 980½ | 474 | 40,751 | 20,310 | ... | ... | 1,245½ | 590 | 42,083½ | 21,380 | |
| 4. Sugar, 1st sort | ... 12 " | 19,331 | 14,348 | 71½ | 53 | ... | ... | 349½ | 253 | 10,751 | 14,054 | |
| 5. " 2nd " | ... 6 " | 30,731 | 11,311 | 157 | 59 | ... | ... | 1,975½ | 729 | 32,833½ | 12,099 | |
| 6. Gcor | ... 5 " | 10,331 | 14,348 | 71½ | 53 | ... | ... | 349½ | 253 | 10,751 | 14,054 | |
| 7. Rice | ... -6 " | 78,917½ | 20,250 | 379 | 142 | ... | ... | 8,140½ | 1,239 | 82,037½ | 30,637 | |
| 8. Salt... | ... 8 " | 43,500½ | 14,860 | 111½ | 57 | ... | ... | 21,030½ | 1,092 | 64,012½ | 16,009 | |
| 9. Ghee | ... 8 " | 18½ | 92 | 1,815½ | 910 | ... | ... | 40 | 24 | 2,010 | 1,026 | |
| 10. Piece-goods | ... 6 pies per rupee | 3,47,373 | 10,543 | 604 | 19 | ... | ... | 7,905 | 246 | 3,55,782 | 11,108 | |
| 11. Miscellaneous | ... ..... | ... | 17,047 | ... | 22,653 | ... | ... | ... | 1,757 | ... | 44,630 | |
| Total | ... | ... | 1,19,529 | ... | 54,309 | ... | 2,531 | ... | 7,871 | ... | 1,81,043 | |
| | | | | | | | | Miscellaneous | ... | ... | 5,451 | |
| | | | | | | | | Grand total | ... | ... | 1,86,494 | |

(Sd.) T. CADELL, Major,
Political Agent, Ulwur.

Appendix C.

Statement of traffic and of customs dues for the first half of the year *Samvat* 1932 (A.D. 1875-76).

| | Duty per maund. | IMPORTS. | | EXPORTS. | | INTERNAL. | | TRANSIT. | | TOTAL. | | REMARKS. |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|-------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| | | Quantity. | Dues. | Quantity. | Dues. | Quantity. | Dues. | Quantity. | Dues. | Quantity. | Dues. | |
| 1. Grain | *1 pie | 39,317 | 204 | 198,049 | 1,021 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 235,366 | Rs. 1,225 | * Merely for the purpose of registry. |
| 2. Cotton, uncleaned | 4 annas | 79½ | 20 | 21,478 | 6,120 | ... | ... | 548½ | 136 | 25,105½ | 6,276 | |
| 3. " cleaned | 8 " | 50½ | 21 | 21,618 | 10,809 | ... | ... | 101½ | 86 | 21,860½ | 10,919 | |
| 4. Sugar, 1st sort... | 8 " | 7,985½ | 3,084 | 11½ | 6 | ... | ... | 109½ | 55 | 8,119½ | 4,045 | |
| 5. " 2nd " | 5 " | 15,377½ | 4,799 | 23½ | 9 | ... | ... | 111½ | 43 | 15,512½ | 4,851 | |
| 6. Goor | 5 " | 32,259 | 9,900 | 536½ | 182 | ... | ... | 529½ | 166 | 33,374½ | 10,314 | |
| 7. Rice... | 6 " | 41,069½ | 15,305 | 29½ | 12 | ... | ... | 1,340½ | 503 | 42,439½ | 15,820 | |
| 8. Salt ... | 8 " | 12,430½ | 4,814 | 1½ | ... | ... | ... | 697½ | 201 | 13,119½ | 5,015 | |
| 9. Ghee | 8 " | 2 | 1 | 2,216½ | 1,169 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,218½ | 1,110 | |
| 10. Piece-goods | 6 pie per rupee. | 187,911 | 5,889 | 950 | 30 | ... | ... | 1,711 | 53 | 190,472 | 5,972 | |
| 11. Miscellaneous | ..... | ... | 5,991 | ... | 10,401 | ... | 2½ | ... | 579 | ..... | 17,219 | |
| Total | | ... | 51,000 | ... | 29,702 | ... | 2½ | ... | 1,822 | | 82,766 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Miscellaneous | ... | 809 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Grand total | ... | 83,575 | |

(Sd.) T. CADELL, Major,
Political Agent, Uluwar.

Appendix D.

No. 1.

Statement of civil cases instituted and disposed of during the year 1875.

| | PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF LAST YEAR. | | INSTITUTED DURING 1875. | | TOTAL. | | DISPOSED OF. | | PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF YEAR. | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Number of cases. | Value of cases. | Number of cases. | Value of cases. | Number of cases. | Value of cases. | Number of cases. | Value of cases. | Number of cases. | Value of cases. |
| | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Civil Court ... | 210 | 25,070 | 1,683 | 1,60,410 | 1,893 | 1,85,480 | 1,190 | 1,45,900 | 393 | 37,137 |
| Tehsildar's Court ... | 137 | 3,621 | 2,150 | 45,823 | 2,323 | 49,441 | 2,131 | 45,375 | 173 | 3,115 |
| Total ... | 347 | 28,700 | 3,872 | 2,06,233 | 4,219 | 2,34,923 | 3,630 | 1,91,275 | 566 | 40,852 |

No. 2.

Statement of cases appealed from Tehsildar's and other Courts to the Court immediately superior.

| | Pending at the close of last year. | Instituted during 1875. | Total. | Confirmed. | Revised. | Reversed. | Returned for revision. | Compromised. | Dismissed. | Pending at the close of 1875. |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------|------------|----------|-----------|------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| Civil Court ... | 4 | 29 | 33 | 18 | 3 | 5 | .. | 1 | .. | 6 |
| Court of Appeal ... | ... | 74 | 74 | 45 | .. | 8 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 12 |
| Council ... | 50 | 35 | 85 | 51 | 2 | 5 | .. | 3 | 7 | 17 |
| Total ... | 54 | 138 | 192 | 114 | 5 | 18 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 35 |

(Sd.) T. CADELL, Major,
Political Agent, Ulwur.

W

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Statement of punishment.—(Concluded.)

| Serial No., vide Col. 1, Statement A. | PERSONS SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT. | | | | | | | | | | PERSONS SENTENCED TO PAYMENT OF FINE. | | | | | Whipped. | Expelled from the State. | Death executed. | Dismissed from service. | Total convicted. | Whipped or fined in addition to other punishment. | Pending. | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|---|--|-----------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|----------|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------|---|----------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------|
| | Total number of cases investigated during the year (Column 1, Statement A.) | Number of cases in which conviction was obtained (Column 2, Statement A.) | Total number of persons actually put on trial (Column 3, Statement A.) | A. acquitted, transferred, died, &c. (Columns 11, 12 to 17, Statement A.) | Persons ordered to give security (muchalka). | 3 months. | 6 months. | 1 year. | 2 years. | 3 years. | 5 years. | 10 years. | 15 years. | For life. | Total. | | | | | | | | 50 Rupees. | 100 Rupees. | 200 Rupees. | 300 Rupees. | Total. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 30 | 4 | 4 | 0 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 31 | 25 | 17 | 35 | ... | ... | 12 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 32 | 27 | 25 | 42 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 33 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 34 | 454 | 291 | 728 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 69 | 188 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 | 11 | 10 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 36 | 20 | 18 | 91 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 37 | 115 | 129 | 267 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 38 | 145 | 108 | 236 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 39 | 3 | 2 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 40 | 18 | 8 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 41 | 23 | 20 | 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 7,210 | 2,306 | 6,917 | 2,483 | 984 | 360 | 206 | 98 | 42 | 29 | 14 | 8 | ... | 1 | 708 | 2,222 | 10 | 18 | 1 | 2,251 | 283 | ... | 1 | 20 | 4,305 | 86 | 129 |

T. CADELL, Major,
Political Agent, Uluwar.

(Sd.)

U L W U R, }
The 15th April 1876.

Appendix G.

Statement showing the actual expenditure on public works for 1874-75
and estimate for 1875-76 (Sumbut 1931).

| No. | Works. | EXPENDITURE. | | | Estimate for 1875-76. | REMARKS. |
|--------------------|--|-------------------------------|------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|---|
| | | Previous expendi- ture. | Actual for 1874-75. | Total. | | |
| BUILDINGS. | | | | | | |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| 1 | High School, Ulwur ... | 27,871 | 797 | 28,168 | 1,500 | |
| 2 | Jail workshops ... | 5,272 | 1,688 | 6,960 | 300 | |
| 3 | City drains ... | 1,517 | 1,162 | 2,679 | .. | |
| 4 | Hospital and Dispensary ... | 10,264 | 2,105 | 18,569 | 1,000 | |
| 5 | Repairs ... | ... | 30,078 | 30,078 | 25,000 | |
| 6 | New Bazaar and market place ... | 5,672 | 13,651 | 19,323 | 20,000 | |
| 7 | Thanna and Tehsil, Binsar ... | 3,000 | 4,211 | 7,211 | 2,500 | |
| 8 | Maharaja Raja's Railway Station ... | 3,000 | 5,000 | 8,000 | 10,000 | |
| 9 | Political Agency Office (alteration) ... | ... | 1,809 | 1,809 | .. | |
| 10 | Boarding-house at Mayo College ... | ... | .. | .. | 35,000 | |
| 11 | Revenue Office ... | ... | 7,322 | 7,322 | 10,000 | |
| 12 | Travellers' bungalow ... | ... | 5,182 | 5,182 | .. | |
| 13 | Post Office ... | ... | 2,513 | 2,513 | .. | |
| 14 | Stables ... | 5,739 | 706 | 6,115 | 2,000 | |
| 15 | Tehsil, Ulwur ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,000 | |
| 16 | Do, Ramghur ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,000 | |
| 17 | Agency Establishment quarters ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 | |
| 18 | City Palace repairs ... | .. | .. | .. | 13,125 | |
| IRRIGATION. | | | | | | |
| 19 | Construction of a portion of Sili- serh Canal ... | 6,254 | 1,600 | 7,754 | 1,053 | |
| 20 | Earthen bund across River ... | ... | 1,003 | 1,603 | 1,600 | Constructed and destroyed every year. |
| 21 | Masonry bund at Babarra ... | 10,788 | 1,390 | 12,167 | .. | |
| 22 | " " at Bhageri ... | 10,315 | 947 | 17,262 | 650 | |
| 23 | Earthen " at Bigar ... | ... | 1,600 | 1,500 | 600 | |
| 24 | Miscellaneous ... | ... | 318 | 318 | 700 | |
| | Total ... | .. | 7,277 | ... | 5,003 | |
| ROADS. | | | | | | |
| 25 | Ulwur to Rajghur ... | 22,650 | 5,151 | 28,110 | 3,000 | |
| 26 | Do, towards Dier ... | 62,019 | 23,280 | 85,942 | 6,000 | Inclusive of plant- ing trees. |
| 27 | Khertal to Tijara ... | 15,107 | 15,675 | 30,872 | 20,000 | Ditto ditto. |
| 28 | Ulwur to Sili-serh ... | 5,279 | 6,203 | 11,192 | 4,350 | |
| 29 | Roads about Ulwur ... | 13,367 | 4,097 | 17,164 | 3,947 | |
| 30 | Ulwur to Ramghur ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,000 | |
| 31 | Lachmanghur to Malakhara ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,000 | |
| | Total ... | ... | 54,009 | .. | 60,007 | |
| 32 | Workshops ... | ... | 13,519 | ... | 15,000 | |
| 33 | Miscellaneous ... | ... | 4,845 | ... | ... | |
| 34 | Establishment ... | ... | 8,518 | ... | ... | |
| | Grand total ... | ... | 1,65,347 | ... | 2,13,125 | |

(Sd.) T. CADELL, Major,
Political Agent, Ulwur.

Appendix H.
Annual Return of Schools in the Ulwar State from 1st January to 31st December 1875.

| No. | HEADS. | NUMBER OF STUDENTS. | | | | | | | | | | Average daily attendance. | Percentage of attendance. | NUMBER OF TEACHERS. | | | | | | | Annual expenditure. | Amount of fees. | | |
|-----|--|---------------------|----------|---------|-----------|------|------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|--------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|------------------|----------|----------|---------|-----------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------|---------------------|
| | | IN EACH DEPARTMENT. | | | | | DETAIL OF CASTE. | | | | | | | DETAIL OF CULTIVATOR & NON-CULTIVATOR. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | English. | Persian. | Hindee. | Sanskrit. | Ved. | Total. | Hindoo. | Mahomedans. | Christians. | Total. | | | Cultivators. | Non-cultivators. | English. | Persian. | Hindee. | Sanskrit. | Mathematics. | | | Ved. | Persian and Hindee. | Total. |
| 1 | High School | 109 | 215 | 39 | 27 | 25 | 415 | 258 | 52 | .. | 310 | 40 | 284 | 253.13 | 85.2 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | 20 | 7,850 | 239 |
| 1 | Thakoor School | 35 | 66 | 64 | .. | .. | 165 | 83 | .. | 3 | 86 | .. | 86 | 70.63 | 82.11 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 2,032 | 76 |
| 1 | Normal School | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 58 | 50 |
| 16 | Tehsilce Schools | 65 | 116 | 536 | .. | .. | 1,017 | 733 | 131 | .. | 867 | 254 | 613 | 611.36 | 70.5 | 13 | 15 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 33 | 6,657 | 308 |
| | Hakabundee School's Inspector and establishment. | .. | 566 | 1,352 | .. | .. | 1,918 | 1,563 | 309 | .. | 1,871 | 1,169 | 692 | 1,303.31 | 73.13 | 13 | 43 | .. | .. | .. | 24 | 80 | 6,860 | 282 |
| | Purchase of books | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,319 | 10 |
| | Prize and rewards to teachers and boys. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,479 | 70 |
| | Scholarships | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 377 | 0 |
| | Boarding-house | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 859 | 23 |
| | Repairs to buildings and other miscel- | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 862 | 93 |
| | laneous expenditure | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,211 | 110 |
| | Total | 209 | 1,263 | 1,001 | 27 | 25 | 3,515 | 2,637 | 194 | 3 | 3,134 | 1,189 | 1,015 | 2,303.13 | 77.73 | 35 | 61 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 25 | 142 | 34,198 | 830 |
| 12 | Girls' Schools | .. | .. | 201 | .. | .. | 201 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,421 | 0 |
| | Grand total | 209 | 1,263 | 2,192 | 27 | 25 | 3,716 | 2,637 | 194 | 3 | 3,134 | 1,489 | 1,045 | 2,303.43 | 77.73 | 35 | 61 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 25 | 142 | 36,619 | 830 |

(Sd.) T. CADELL, Major,
 Political Agent, Ulwar.

DHOLEPOOR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 58, dated Dholepoor, 31st May 1876.

From—MAJOR T. DENNERT, Political Agent, Dholepoor,

To—A. C. LYALL, Esq., Offg., Agent, Govt.-Genl., Rajpootana, Mount Aboo.

I HAVE the honor to forward the Annual Report on the Administration of the Dholepoor State during the year 1875-76, Sumbut 1932.

2. The condition of the State has continued materially to improve during the year under report.

3. In certain localities, owing to an insufficiency of rain in June, and an excess in September, the rice and chief grain crops were injured, but on the whole the harvest returns were good and full.

4. The number of cultivators has been increasing in the under-populated villages.

5. The works undertaken for the drainage of the land on the submerged tracts of Gird and Munni and of the city of Dholepoor have been attended with considerable success.

6. There has been a large and continuous increase in all important sources of revenue.

7. The land survey settlement operations, regarding which report was made last year, have commenced and have progressed most satisfactorily.

8. The second instalment, amounting to Rupees (1,58,000) one lakh and fifty-eight thousand, in repayment of the Government loan to the State, has been re-imbursed out of revenue.

9. Although the extraordinary expenditure of the year has been greater than had been anticipated for, we begin the year 1876-77 with an opening balance of over Rupees (90,000) ninety thousand.

10. The administration of justice has been satisfactorily carried on.

11. The education of the young Rana has progressed, and the maturing of his character and disposition bids fair to realise the high expectations formed of him.

12. His Highness attended the Durbar held at Agra by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in January 1876; he had subsequently the honor of receiving His Royal Highness at Dholepoor at luncheon, on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit to, and return from, Gwalior on the 31st January and 2nd February 1876.

13. I shall now report in detail on the different branches of the administration.

14. *Alteration of dates of commencement and ending of revenue year.*—I must premise that the Council of Management of Dholepoor having in June last decided to alter the dates of incidence of the com-

mencement and ending of the State year of revenue and account, so as to coincide with the Government of India official year (from 1st April to 31st March), the accounts and statements for the year under report have been made up according to these dates, and not from 1st June to 31st May as had hitherto been the custom.

15. *Explanations necessary in consequence of the alteration of dates of the commencement of the revenue year.*—With reference to this change it may be convenient that I should afford some explanations to facilitate the understanding of the sequence of my present report taken in connection with that for last year.

In the latter portion of paragraph 14 of my Report of last year I estimated the balance of collections due for Sumbut 1931, the year then under report, at Rupees (2,50,000) two lakhs fifty thousand.

It must be remembered that the year of which I spoke commenced on the 1st June 1874 A.D. and ended on the 31st May 1875 (A.D.).

The balance of collections mentioned by me as due on the 31st March 1875 consisted of the sums unpaid on the third instalment of Sumbut 1931 (February A.D. 1875), and of the amount due on what was then the fourth instalment of Sumbut 1931 (April A.D. 1875), but which has now become, under the new system, the first instalment for Sumbut 1932.

I stated that on these amounts we should have most probably to remit different sums amounting to Rupees (25,000) twenty-five thousand, and that the land revenue collected in Sumbut 1931 would thus amount to Rupees (6,69,000) six lakhs and sixty-nine thousand.

The actual facts are that we were ultimately obliged to remit not more than Rupees (23,680-3) twenty-three thousand six hundred and eighty, three annas, and that the land revenue collected for Sumbut 1931 (according to the old dates) amounted to Rupees (6,70,834-2-3) six lakhs seventy thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, two annas, three pies.

16. *Land revenue demand for Sumbut 1932 (A.D. 1874-75).*—The revenue demand for Sumbut 1932 (1st April 1875 to 31st March 1876) was Rupees (6,94,817) six lakhs ninety-four thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

The assessment of village was not altered, but the slight increase accrued from the fact that the village of "Sahunpoor" came during the year from "jaghire" under direct State control.

17. *Receipts for land revenue during Sumbut 1932 (A.D. 1875-76).*—Our receipts on account of land revenue in Sumbut 1932 (1st April 1875 to 31st March 1876) have been exceptionally large and have far exceeded our estimate. They amount to Rupees (7,63,390-9-3) seven lakhs sixty-three thousand three hundred and ninety, nine annas, three pies. They consist of Rupees (76,735-10) seventy-six thousand seven hundred and thirty-five, ten annas only of arrears for former years: Rupees (6,52,942-12-3) six lakhs fifty-two thousand nine-hundred and forty-two,

twelve annas, three pies only collected for Sumbut 1932 (the year under report), and Rupees (33,712-3) thirty-three thousand seven hundred and twelve, three annas only paid in advance for what under the former system of account would have been the fourth or April instalment of revenue for Sumbut 1932, but which, under the new arrangement by which the revenue year is held to close on the 31st March, has become the first instalment of Sumbut 1933.

In lieu of this last item, which must now be considered a forestalment of our revenue for Sumbut 1933, we have, as will be seen farther on, left recoverable arrears amounting to Rupees 21,271, which will be recovered in Sumbut 1933, so that we have in reality forestalled our revenue to the extent only of Rupees (9,441) nine thousand four hundred and forty-one only.

The receipt during the year under report of land revenue specially for Sumbut 1932 (1st April 1875 to 31st March 1876) have been shown above to amount to Rupees (6,52,912-12-3) six lakhs fifty-two thousand nine hundred and forty-two, twelve annas, three pies.

Rupees (24,271) twenty-four thousand two hundred and seventy-one more will probably be collected during the ensuing year, so that the amount which will be ultimately realized for Sumbut 1932 will not be less than Rupees (6,77,213) six lakhs seventy-seven thousand two hundred and thirteen entailing a loss on the land revenue demand for Sumbut 1932 of Rupees (17,604) seventeen thousand six hundred and four only.

18. *Estimated ultimate loss of land revenue for Sumbut 1932 (A.D. 1875-76).*—The loss principally occurs in the same pergunnahs as last year, it will be distributed as follows:—Rupees (9,000) nine thousand in Gird and Munnia; Rupees (6,904) six thousand nine hundred and four in Rehna (Pergunnah Rajakhara); Rupees (1500) fifteen hundred in Barea; and Rupees 200 in Kolari.

19. *Cause of loss in Pergunnahs Gird and Munnia.*—In paragraph 15 of my last year's Report I brought to your notice the unsatisfactory state of the Pergunnahs of Gird and Munnia, 18 villages had for several successive rainy seasons been so flooded as to throw a great deal of land out of cultivation, while the malaria engendered by the accumulations of surface water decimated the inhabitants with fever, and the rank and innutritious herbage destroyed the village cattle.

I further mentioned that we were, as far as the absence of professional aid would permit, doing what we could towards assisting the natural drainage of the country so as partially to relieve the flooded area.

The drainage works so undertaken cost Rupees (1513) fifteen hundred and thirteen only.

They were, as far as they went, very successful, although the unequal manner in which the rainfall was last year distributed over the (4) four months of the rainy season, light in the beginning and heavy and continuous in September, prevented their being as useful as they will I hope prove in other years.

A great portion of the soil through which the drainage had to be carried is sandy and friable, it would consequently have been imprudent to have given a rapid fall to the water which might cut away and tear up the land to a considerable extent.

Our drainage scheme was tentative, and it would have been unwise to have spent much money on it.

We decided upon giving the drains a fall of one foot in the mile only, with an average width of three feet at the bottom and seven feet at the top, and an average depth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Thus although they would, and did, carry off all the water they were meant to drain, they necessarily did it slowly, and the very heavy and continuous fall of rain throughout the month of September (one down-pour lasted for forty-eight hours) overtaxed for the time their capabilities: the country was flooded, and before the accumulation of water tapped by the drains could be carried off, the khureef crops in many villages were considerably injured; the loss was of course greatest in villages unaffected by the drains.

In nine villages, however, "Doobati," "Bisserpoor," "Beelpoor," "Tagaoli," "Sandra," "Lohari," Jatoli, "Mahomedpoor," and "Ourela," the water, which would have lain on until well into the cold weather, was all carried away by the drainage canals before the ploughing for the rubbee crops commenced; a great deal of land, which it had not been for years previously found possible to lay down for rubbee crops, thus became available for tillage, more so indeed than the desolated villages could furnish hands to cultivate.

Disease has also during the past rains been much less prevalent and malignant than usual.

The condition of the villages of the submerged tract has certainly improved during the past year.

They have not been pressed upon unduly by the revenue demand, and every effort is being made to induce new settlers to come to take up the land as it is rescued from inundation.

The process of repopulation is going on slowly but surely. New assamees have come, and are coming, into many villages; three villages alone, Mouzalis "Birounda," "Dayeree," and "Bilgawan," have lately been augmented by the arrival of 57 new ploughs.

We shall, however, probably still lose in these villages a sum of Rupees (4,700) four thousand and seven hundred only on the land revenue for Sumbut 1932.

The work to which I look forward as our principal hope of saving in the future this tract from periodical flooding is the proposed bund near "Bishnoda," this should stay and store up into a lake, about one mile long with an average width of one-third of a mile, a great portion of the waters which rush down on the low lying land of these pergunnahs from the high ground to the south and west.

This work will be specially reported on under the head Irrigation.

In "Punchgaon" in the highlands of Pergunnah "Gird" we shall further lose a sum of Rupees (1,000) one thousand only on account of

the destruction to the rice cultivation of that village, as the rains at the commencement of the season were too light and insufficient to enable the cultivators to sow their rice at the usual time.

In nine other villages, "Sandra," "Furrackpoor," "Nurpoora," "Pooranee Chaonee," "Bhageerutpoora," "Bumrowlee," "Burreepoora," "Bussaidang," and "Bechia," after examination of the new khuteonces now kept up by Putwarees and enquiry into the actual assets of the villages, the Durbar has found reason, on account of the poverty of the zemindars and cultivators, to make remissions for the current year.

The causes of deterioration in these villages were as follows:—

In "Sandra" and "Furrackpoor" the zemindars had run themselves recklessly into debt, which swallowed up all their legitimate profits, and left them nothing to live on but whatever sums they could exact from their cultivators in addition to the rent. The evil was further aggravated at "Sandra" by the overflowing of the "Murki Nuddee," which covered a considerable extent of good land with a deposit of sand; it will be necessary, I fear, to make in this village a permanent reduction of the State demand, as the assessment is certainly, under present circumstances, too high; this point, as well as any other alterations in the State demand which may appear necessary with reference to particular villages, the Durbar has preferred to allow to stand over until the completion of the settlement operations, dealing in the meantime specially each year with such cases as may appear to require special exemptions. "Furrackpoor" has been brought directly under State management.

In "Nurpoora," "Pooranee Chaonee," and "Bhageerutpoora" the State demand was too high; they were dealt with in the same manner as "Sandra," and exemptions granted for the current year pending the result of settlement.

"Bumrowlee" is a village in the ravines of the Chumbul, depending for its best cultivation on the height to which the Chumbul inundates the "teers" or fertile lands on its banks; in Sumbut 1932 the inundation was insufficient, and a considerable loss in production was the result.

In "Burreepoora" and "Bussaidang" the zemindars are Goojurs; they persecuted and oppressed their assamees so persistently that it was found necessary to send a State official to the spot; owing to the venality and misconduct of this official, matters went from bad to worse, it was ultimately found necessary to dismiss him from the service; the villages will be taken under direct management.

In "Bechia" the zemindars have been for years quarrelling amongst themselves and ruining the village; in Sumbut 1932 the Durbar got their disputes adjudicated on by Punchayut, both parties refused to carry out the decision of the Punchayut. Orders have now been issued to have the village let in "Mustagiri" or farm for a term of years to an outsider.

The remissions in these nine villages amount to Rupees (3,300) three thousand and three hundred only.

The total loss in the Pergunnahs of Gird and Munnia will be probably Rupees (9,000) nine thousand.

20. *Causes of loss in the Pergunnah of Rajakhera.*—The condition of the "Rehna" tract in Pergunnah Rajakhera was reported on last year in my paragraph 16.

Rehna has been for the last year under the charge of a special Naib Tehsildar, subordinate to the Rajakhera revenue officer.

We were obliged to abandon our intention of interfering to effect a composition with the creditors of the debt-laden zemindars of these villages.

The course of events soon convinced us that unless we were prepared to take the entire management of their property out of the hands of the zemindars affected, and could succeed in preventing them from obtaining fresh loans in Gwalior as well as in this State, direct interference would prove worse than ineffectual for the object we had in view, it would have been pernicious.

We have therefore during the past year contented ourselves with keeping special watch over the proceedings in each village, urging upon each the measures of improvements which its situation appeared to demand, and showing ourselves ready materially to assist with means of irrigation, advances for the purchase of seed, bullocks, &c., those who showed any disposition to help themselves.

Twelve of the worst villages we have taken under direct management.

In these, without any increase of rates or hardship to the cultivators, and notwithstanding great difficulties and underhand opposition on the part of the zemindars, we shall succeed in collecting for Sumbut 1932 Rupees (12,159) twelve thousand one hundred and fifty-nine as compared with Rupees (9,327) nine thousand three hundred and twenty-seven collected for Sumbut 1931, when the villages were in the hands of the zemindars.

Less real good progress has been made in Rehna than in any other portion of the State.

The powerful clans of "Tonur" Thakoors and "Goojurs," whose turbulence had always hitherto secured for them considerable immunity, are dissatisfied at seeing that they like their weaker neighbours must bend to the law and satisfy the State demand; they do not attempt direct resistance as they could not hope for success, but they cannot as yet make up their minds that they must look to their honest gains from the land as their best and principal source of livelihood.

This feeling will doubtless gradually disappear with continued proper management on the part of the State, and I hope for good results bye-and-bye from the example of our kham villages, from the effect of the settlement which is now in progress, and from the facilities for tillage which gradually improved means of irrigation may be expected to afford.

The loss in the pergunnah for Sumbut 1932 will amount to Rupees (6,904) six thousand nine hundred and four only.

21. *Remissions in Pergunnah Bari.*—The remissions in the Pergunnah Bari may be estimated at Rupees (1500) fifteen hundred only. Some of this loss is caused by the want, in the beginning of

the season, of rain in sufficient quantities to fill the great tank at Mouzah "Cawnpoor" for the singhara, or waternut, cultivation, the rest was on account of temporary remissions granted for various causes in eleven villages.

22. *Remissions in Pergunnah Kolari.*—A shower of hail in the month of February destroyed portions of the rubbee crops in three villages, for which remissions amounting to Rupees (200) two hundred have been thought necessary.

23. *No remissions in Pergunnah Busseri.*—In Pergunnah Busseri the land revenue has again this year been paid up in full.

24. *Drainage and irrigation.*—The drainage works undertaken in the Pergunnahs of Gird and Munnia have been already reported on in paragraph 19; considering their small cost, they have been most successful.

The inhabitants of five villages offered themselves to defray the expense of canals connecting their villages with the main drain, provided that their works were completed before these next rains, this has been done at a cost of Rupees (250) two hundred and fifty, which will be recovered from the zemindars.

Arrangements have further been made to continue and partially to extend the system during the current year.

The new drains will help to draw off the surplus water from the lands of nine villages, and will cost about Rupees (1800) eighteen hundred.

The town of Dholepoor itself, which has constantly been flooded in the rains with water stagnating in some of the streets, has been drained at a cost of Rupees (400) four hundred. The diminution of fever both at Dholepoor itself and in the neighbourhood has this year been most remarkable.

Of the 33 tanks reported on last year, we were able to complete 19 only before the rains. The 14 others were kept over until the cold weather was sufficiently advanced to permit of their being commenced: all will be completed before the rains of 1876.

In order to finish these tanks, and for the construction of 81 wells, in addition to those reported on last year, a grant of Rupees (17,017) seventeen thousand and seventeen has been made, which will be included in the Budget for Sambat 1933 (A.D. 1876-77).

Of these tanks three alone, those at "Dhore," "Nimrole," and "Pachgaon," will irrigate over 1,800 beegahs of land.

There are, as reported by me last year, a large number of tanks which might be constructed and repaired with great pecuniary advantage to the State and material benefit to the agricultural classes, were it not that the probable expenditure would in each instance be too considerable to warrant its being undertaken except under the advice of a professional Engineer.

We have this year applied for the services of an Assistant Engineer, and should the Government of India see fit to accede to our request, we shall proceed to have each of these projects examined and have plans

and estimates prepared, with a view to carrying out, as funds may be available, those which may appear the best and most advisable.

The project which now presents itself with the greatest urgency is the construction of a bund near "Bishnoda," a large village in the highlands eight miles to that west of Dholepoor.

In the rainy season the waters from the surrounding hills concentrate in a valley near "Bishnoda," from this they pour down on the low lying village lands of "Bishnoda," "Chandpoor," "Bilgawan," "Kehra," "Sarancee," "Jaki," "Pooreni," "Oomrara," "Myra," "Oodee," "Bisserpoor," "Dobatee," and Munnia.

We have calculated that this torrent assists in flooding and throwing out of cultivation not less than 6,000 beegahs of land.

The valley from which it takes its source is roughly speaking about one mile long with an average breadth of 1,760 feet, it is enclosed to the south, east, and west by sloping rocky hills, its northern extremity is open; it is here, at the narrowest part (about 1,400 feet across), that it is proposed to throw up a bund of earth faced with masonry.

The space thus enclosed should give us a superficial area of over 200 acres in which the average depth of water would probably be 10 feet, the bottom is rock throughout with a covering of a few feet of earth.

Mr. LaTouche, C.E., of the Sindia State Railway, was kind enough, at my request, to inspect the locality. His visit was necessarily a cursory one, but he regarded the project as perfectly feasible, and roughly estimated the cost between twelve and thirteen thousand rupees.

If we can succeed in forming a lake at this place for anything like this sum, the profit should be very considerable; besides assisting in liberating for utilization in rain crops some 6,000 beegahs of land, now flooded every year, the lake would irrigate over 1,000 beegahs in its immediate neighbourhood, and, in addition to the singhara cultivation in the lake itself, we could obtain from its bed, as its waters receded, from 150 to 200 beegahs of land for corn crops.

If after a careful survey and estimate by an Engineer our provisions should be confirmed, I propose, with your sanction, to complete this bund during the cold weather and ensuing hot season of 1876-77.

The stone requisite for building is to be had in any quantities on the spot, and excellent kunker for lime is procurable at a distance of about three miles.

25. *Settlement operations.*—In October 1875 the Government of India sanctioned the deputation of Mr. W. H. Smith, the Settlement Officer of Agra, to supervise generally, in addition to his other duties, the settlement operations at Dholepoor.

In obtaining for this work the assistance of Mr. Smith's great judgment and experience, the Durbar were most fortunate; to his powers of organization, grasp of detail, and intelligent supervision, it is due that the results which I shall record farther on were accomplished. I have the honor to forward herewith Mr. Smith's interesting report, and shall content myself with briefly summarising what has been done.

Pundit Kunhya Lal, an excellent officer, lately employed in the Cawnpore settlement, was appointed Deputy Collector of settlement at Dholepoor.

The survey operations were commenced on the 20th October 1875.

Thanks to Mr. Smith's care and forethought, we were able to get together an exceptionally excellent staff of ameens.

They were paid by results on the contract system, at Rupees 1-8 per 100 beegahs of cultivated, and 8 annas per 100 beegahs of uncultivated land.

By the 31st March 1876 (five and a half months), 648,204 beegahs or 834,557 acres, equal to 522 $\frac{3}{4}$ square miles, had been surveyed and mapped out.

The daily average surveyed by each plane table has been very nearly 25 acres.

The work has been pronounced by Mr. Smith to be exceptionally accurate.

The preparation of the records necessary for, and preparatory to, assessment was carried on simultaneously.

The records have been considerably simplified as compared with those in use in the North-Western Provinces.

The total cost of work up to the 31st March, including the first expenses of purchase of plane tables and other appliances for surveying paper, tracing cloth, &c., &c., was Rupees 20,277-10-11, or about 6 pies per beegah surveyed; of this Rupees (1694) sixteen hundred and ninety-four will be recovered from "jaghiredars" and "maafeedars" and for "hudbust" expenses.

The survey of the entire State, including the Talooka of Sirmuttea, will be concluded before the rains, or by the end of June 1876.

The records necessary to begin the actual assessment of three pergunahs will be ready before November 1876.

I entirely concur with Mr. Smith in the high encomium he has passed on Pundit Kunhya Lal, who is one of the best officers I have ever met.

I would add my entire appreciation of the services rendered by Thakoor Bechu Sing Sahib, the Member of the Council of Management of Dholepoor, to whose immediate care the conduct of the business connected with the settlement operations was entrusted; to this gentleman's tact, energy, and unswerving honesty of purpose is mainly due the almost entire absence at Dholepoor of the difficulties which not unfrequently beset the operations attending a land settlement in Native States.

26. *State Debt and Government Loan.*—I have the honor to append a Statement, in continuation of that furnished last year, tabulating the accounts of the State debt and of the Government loan of Rupees (7,00,000) seven lakhs.

It will be seen that at the close of 1874-75 the balance of debt claimed from the State was estimated at Rupees (1,98,770-15-9) one lakh ninety-eight thousand seven hundred and seventy, fifteen annas,

nine pies, to repay which there was a balance in hand of Rupees (1,98,469-13-8) one lakh ninety-eight thousand four hundred and sixty-nine, thirteen annas, eight pies only; of this amount the heaviest item was that due to His Highness the Maharaja of Puttiala for money lent to the late Maharana "Bhugwunt Sing."

This claim had been originally estimated by Captain Roberts and Sir Dinkur Rao at Rupees (1,93,350-15-9) one lakh ninety-three thousand three hundred and fifty, fifteen annas, nine pies only.

From enquiries subsequently made when examining the different heads of debt, we found reason to conclude that the amount had been over estimated, and that the sum really due was not more than Rupees (1,86,877) one lakh eighty-six thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

This amount was accordingly in June 1875 remitted to His Highness the Maharaja at Puttiala, who in acknowledging the receipt hinted that, although interest amounting to considerably over a lakh of rupees might possibly be claimable, he was content to waive the question. His Highness stated, however, that 'according to the receipt of the late Maharana of Dholepoor in his possession, the total amount, which had been due was Rupees (1,92,877) one lakh ninety-two thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and that after giving credit for a sum of Rupees (2,000) two thousand, which he acknowledged that he owed the Maharana on some other accounts, a balance of Rupees (4,000) four thousand only was still due to him.

This further item of Rupees (4,000) four thousand was admitted by the Dholepoor Durbar.

It raised the sum due to Puttiala from Rupees (1,86,877) one lakh eighty-six thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, as stated last year, to Rupees (1,90,877) one lakh ninety thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Of the remaining debts, claims amounting to Rupees (3,935-3-3) three thousand nine hundred and thirty-five, three annas, three pies only have been admitted during the year under report.

It was finally decided that ample time having been conceded for the submission and examination of all claims, the debt account should be finally closed and determined.

This has been done, and the final account stands as follows :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|--|----------|----|----|
| The balance of Loan Fund was remaining on the 31st March 1875 | 1,98,469 | 13 | 8 |
| Paid to His Highness the Maharaja of Puttiala during 1875-76 | 1,86,877 | 0 | 0 |
| In hand to be remitted to Puttiala in satisfaction of further claim | 4,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Paid to different claimants during 1875-76.. | 3,935 | 3 | 3 |
| Balance credited to the Dholepoor State after closing the accounts and satisfying all just claims | 3,657 | 10 | 5 |
| | 1,98,469 | 13 | 8 |

A second instalment in payment of the Government Loan to the State, amounting to Rupees (1,58,000) one lakh fifty-eight thousand, was also remitted, but was too late to be credited in the accounts of the Bank for 1875-76 it will be shown next year.

27. *Budget Estimate for 1875-76 compared with Actuals.*—I now proceed to review the Budget Estimate furnished by me last year for 1875-76, as compared with the actual receipts and expenditure for the year.

When submitting the estimates last year I ventured to solicit your indulgence for probable shortcomings, we had no similar accounts of previous years at disposal for purposes of comparison, and we were obliged to draw our conclusions from the data furnished by the recorded events of one year only (1874-75), when we were, so to speak, in a state of transition and reorganisation.

We now find that both receipts and expenditure were considerably under-estimated. The excess in receipts is Rupees (1,64,360) one lakh sixty-four thousand three hundred and sixty, and in expenditure Rupees (1,12,186) one lakh twelve thousand four hundred and eighty-six.

The increase of receipts is due to the fact that the harvest out-turn of the year was good and full, and that the system introduced into the several departments of the State has been working satisfactorily, and progressing in a greater degree than I had ventured to anticipate.

The excess of the actual over the estimated expenditure was caused to a certain extent by my having from insufficient data under-estimated the expenditure in certain departments, and also, as I will show farther on, from the fact that we were obliged to incur a good deal of extraordinary expenditure which was not foreseen and provided for at the time of framing the estimate.

28. *Receipts, 1875-76.*—The items of receipts in the regular estimate for 1875-76 are as follows:—

Land revenue.—The receipts under land revenue amounted to (7,63,390) seven lakhs sixty-three thousand three hundred and ninety, as compared to Rupees (6,40,000) six lakhs forty thousand estimated for, showing an excess of Rupees (1,23,390) one lakh twenty-three thousand three hundred and ninety.

Our collections both of arrears (Rupees 76,735-10) and of the current revenue of the year (Rupees 6,52,942-12-3) are unprecedently large, and were collected with little trouble compared to former years.

Full harvests, the increase in number of cultivators and in the quantity of land brought under cultivation, the stoppage of exactions, and the content and confidence daily gaining ground among the agricultural classes, more honest, regular, and careful work on the part of the revenue officials, all these causes have tended to this result.

29. *Tankadars.*—A balance of Rupees (1427-10-3) fourteen hundred and twenty-seven, ten annas, three pies only due on account of the talooka of Rejownee and the village of Nimroul was paid after the 31st March 1876, it will be shown in the accounts for 1876-77.

30. *Oobaree*.—The question of oobaree having been unsettled for so many years, it was thought advisable to postpone orders on many of the disputed cases until the thorough examination of claims and rights in each village now being made in the settlement operations should enable us to come to a more certain decision. Rupees (45) forty-five only has been recovered out of an estimated receipt of Rupees (1500) fifteen hundred.

31. *Customs*.—The receipts under this head have steadily risen from Rupees (35,000) thirty-five thousand in 1873-74 to Rupees (42,577) forty-two thousand five hundred and seventy-seven in 1874-75, and finally to Rupees (50,070) fifty thousand and seventy in 1875-76.

The result of the changes reported on last year (paragraph 41 of my Annual Report) with reference to the high rates formerly levied on opium, salt, coarse cloth, and tobacco has been satisfactory.

The rates were reduced as follows :—

I. *Opium*.—Transit duty from Rupees 3, annas (12) twelve to Rupees 2, annas 12, and subsequently to one rupee per maund.

Duty on sales from Rupees 30 to Rupees 16 per maund.

II. *Salt (Kharee)*.—Transit duty from 4 annas to 2 annas per bullock. Duty on sales from 8 annas to 4 annas per maund.

Salt (Sambhur).—Transit duty from 2 annas 4 pie per bullock to 1 anna 4 pie. Duty on sales from 8 annas to 4 annas per maund.

III. *Coarse cloth*.—Transit duty and duty on sales from 6 pie to 4 pie in the rupee.

IV. *Tobacco*.—The right to sell tobacco was formerly disposed of by auction to a contractor. Towards the end of 1874-75 the contract monopoly was done away with, and sales were thrown open to vendors taking out a license at a cost of Rupees 4 a year, the actual sales were further taxed at the rate of Rupees 1-8 (subsequently reduced to Rupee 1) per maund.

The result of these changes has been as follows :—

The customs revenue on opium has increased from Rupees 511 to Rupees 688, that on salt from Rupees 2,398 to Rupees 2,747, that on coarse cloth from Rupees 49 to Rupees 315, and that on tobacco from Rupees 569 to Rupees 1,261.

This duty, however, affects only the small quantity of tobacco sold in the bazaar, it fails to reach the far larger amount grown and manufactured in villages for home consumption.

Now it appears fair to argue that, although an article of almost universal consumption, tobacco cannot be held to be an article of absolute necessity, and its consumption might, therefore, with justice be made to contribute in every instance to the revenue of the State.

I confess however that I cannot as yet see how this is to be done in such a manner as to reach the whole of the tobacco grown or consumed in the State without entailing on the public considerable annoyance and hardship.

The cultivation of "zeera" (cumin seed), a spice commanding a ready sale, has much increased during the year.

It appears advisable to encourage the production of this spice, which is easy of cultivation. The duty now levied on its sale is eight annas per maund. As the maund of "zeera" only sells for an average price of Rupees 6, the duty appears high, and it is contemplated to reduce it to half, or 4 annas per maund.

The contract for spirits let during 1875-76 for Rupees 1,900 as compared with Rupees 1,500 the previous year. The large number of persons brought together by the Scindia Railway works account for this increase.

The contract for "ganja," "churrus," and "bhung" was sold at the same rate as in 1874-75, *viz.*, Rupees (901) nine hundred and one.

The Customs Department has been during the year under report carefully and honestly managed by the Superintendent, "Budri Nath." Very few complaints of improper interference with the public on the part of officials have come to notice. Five cases of speculation have been tried, and the culprits punished with imprisonment and fine.

32. *Fines*.—The next three items, fines *a*, *b*, and *c*, do not appear to demand special notice.

33. *Kusrat commission or discount fees*.—The amount of commission paid by the contractor for the Kotha (Commissariat) has been reduced from Rupees 2,100 to Rupees 1,800 a year owing to a corresponding reduction in the amount of grain taken formerly.

34. *Stamps*.—The progressive increase in the sale of stamps has more than justified our previsions of last year, and the estimate has been exceeded by Rupees (169-4) one hundred and sixty-nine, four annas, that is to say, the sale for 1875-76 has increased by Rupees 937 since the previous year.

35. *Garden produce*.—Owing to an unusually good mango season and more careful collection we have exceeded the estimated receipts, and have realized Rupees (1279) twelve hundred and seventy-nine more than in 1874-75.

36. *Hides contract*.—Rupees (151) one hundred and fifty-one remained unpaid on this contract on 31st March, it will be shown in next year's accounts.

37. *Toll collections*.—The amount due by the Public Works Department, Central India Agency, for the Dholepoor State share of collections from the Chumbul Bridge, which we had hoped to receive during 1875-76, has not yet been realized, so that in this item we fall short of the estimate by Rupees (3,975) three thousand nine hundred and seventy-five only. This amount also will be recovered.

38. *Nursingjee*.—The money for "Nursingjee's Munder" was received only after the close of the year.

39. *Sale of horses, absence, and nuzzur*.—The next three items, sale of horses, deductions on account of absence without leave, and nuzzur, do not appear to demand any special notice.

40. *Receipts from Tehsils under various heads.*—In consequence of numerous complaints, as well as with a view to bring the chowkedaree more directly under the State, we have in 1875-76, for the first time, insisted upon payments being made through the State of, the amount of cash which village chowkedars receive as a portion of their fixed remuneration in villages.

The amount realised under this head has increased the item "receipts from tehsils," while its disbursement has also swelled the civil expenditure of the year by Rupees (3,962) three thousand nine hundred and sixty-two.

41. *Deposits and unclaimed deposits.*—Rupees (3,386) three thousand three hundred and eighty-six were received under the head "Deposits" more than had been estimated for. This increase is apparent only as payments are made to troops and establishments: there are always some individuals unavoidably absent either on duty or from some other cause, their pay is held in deposit in the Treasury for one month from the date of the issue of pay; if the individuals concerned apply within the month for the sum thus credited to them, they receive it at once, if not, the amount is recredited to Government, and can only be drawn if included in the pay abstract for the succeeding month.

Amounts thus held in deposit and claimed within the month have during 1875-76 been included under the head "Deposits," and their disbursements are included under the same head in "Expenditure;" they account for the increase under these heads.

42. *Refunds.*—The advances refunded amount to Rupees 48,560, or Rupees 21,919 in excess of the amount estimated for.

We not only recovered Rupees 20,976-1 for arrears under this head, but realized Rupees (27,583-15) twenty-seven thousand five hundred and eighty-three, fifteen annas of the different advances made during the current year.

43. *Sale of surput grass and of charcoal.*—The items sale of "surput grass" and of "charcoal" do not demand particular notice; the amount realized for charcoal increased owing to sales to Messrs. Glover & Co., Contractors for the Sindia line.

44. *Grazing and sale of grass.*—The next items "grazing" and "sale of grass" were new, it was endeavoured for the first time last year to make them a source of revenue; the attempt was not successful, Rupees 140 only, instead of Rupees 300, was realized by grazing charges. Arrangements have this year been come to let a portion of the land devoted to this purpose for Rupees 150 a year to the zemindars of Mouzah Ellta.

The sale of grass did not do more than pay its expenses, and afford us a store of hay at Agra for use during the Durbar: the grass which it was sought to sell was coarse and was found to be not readily saleable.

45. *Sale of brass.*—The sale of old broken brass was not effected during 1875-76; we have however since sold it at an average of Rupees 25 per maund, so that the item will find entry in our Budget for 1876-77.

46. *Advances from Loan Fund.*—The amount entered in the regular estimate as received from the Government Loan Fund was intended for the settlement at Dholepoor of such claims on account of the State debt as should be proved and admitted there.

47. *Expenditure, 1875-76.*—The principal heads under which the actual exceeded the estimated expenditure in 1875-76 were "Zeb Khurutch bills," &c., "pay of officers of khassgee and cost of establishment, civil, public works, and inefficient balance."

48. *Zeb Khurutch and Bills, &c.*—The actuals under this head exceeded the estimates by Rupees (30,553) thirty thousand five hundred and fifty-three.

The ordinary and constant expenditure in Zeb Khurutch is shown in the accompanying Appendix marked A; it amounts to Rupees (7,800) seven thousand eight hundred per mensem.

This amount is paid in cash every month to the Zeb Khurutch Moolsuddees for transmission to the palace.

In addition to this ordinary expenditure of Rupees 93,600 annually, I only allowed in last year's Budget Rupees 6,400 for variable and extraordinary expenditure: this sum proved insufficient.

The extraordinary items of expenditure which should usually be estimated for under this head would more probably amount to a much larger sum yearly: these would be such expenses as the cost attendant on visits to and from other Chiefs; purchase of horses for the private stud; bills in European shops, purchase, repair, renewal, and alterations to articles for the Toshakhana; journeys; presents to be made on the occasion of births, marriages, and deaths occurring in the families of other Chiefs with whom relationships of blood or friendship are maintained, &c., &c., such expenditure would appear properly to belong to this head, and would amount to probably Rupees (20,000) twenty thousand a year.

During the year under report the expenses were much greater than there is any reason to anticipate in ordinary years. I have shown in Appendix B. some of these extraordinary items of expenditure.

49. *Pay of officers in Khassgee and cost of Establishment.*—The actual expenditure in this department exceeded the estimates by Rupees (24,547) twenty-four thousand five hundred and forty-seven.

The different establishments of the Khassgee and their ordinary expenditure is shown in Appendix C.

The pay of establishments amount to Rupees (9,905) nine thousand nine hundred and five, and the feed of animals and "korak," or subsistence allowed to servants employed on extra work, to Rupees (3,213) three thousand two hundred and thirteen monthly, making a total monthly cost of Rupees (13,118) thirteen thousand one hundred and eighteen, or Rupees (1,57,416) one lakh fifty-seven thousand four hundred and sixteen per annum.

Besides this there is a miscellaneous expenditure amounting to about Rupees (1,000) one thousand per mensem or Rupees (12,000) twelve thousand per annum.

This is intended to include the purchase, repairs, and renewal of cloth, carpets, lamps, tent poles, tent pegs, furniture, khus for tatties, and other miscellaneous articles for the Farashkhana; of ropes, harness, buckles, &c., required for the Raj elephants, horses, camels, and bullocks; it includes nalbundee, the purchase of horse shoes, the purchase of wood, iron, brass, leather, and cloth for the forge, carpenters, and harness makers' establishments, of medicines, and generally of all articles required for use or consumption in the Raj establishments, except feed of animals, which is specially provided for in the ordinary expenditure, it includes the payment of extra labour or carriage as required, and finally the ordinary purchases necessary to keep up the proper number of elephants, horses, camels, and bullocks maintained in the Raj establishments.

For the purposes of ordinary years this allowance should suffice. The ordinary and the miscellaneous expenditure taken together amount to Rupees (1,69,416) one lakh sixty-nine thousand four hundred and sixteen.

The Durbar therefore last year estimated the total expenditure of this department at Rupees (1,70,000) one lakh seventy thousand per annum.

During the year under review the Durbar was obliged to undertake a certain amount of extra expenditure; this was cut down as far as possible, but it must nevertheless be accounted at a sum of Rupees (20,586) twenty thousand five hundred and eighty-six. The terms are shown in the Appendix D. With the exception of the sum employed in the purchase of tents for the Settlement Department, the greater portion of the expenditure was incurred in preparations for the great Durbar.

The expenditure was necessary as no renewal of tents, harness, or horses had taken place, beyond what was absolutely required for current necessities since the death of the late Rana.

Some extra charges amounting to Rupees 4,860, which should more properly have been entered under the budget head of Miscellaneous (*vide* Appendix D.), were improperly debited to Khassgee expenditure, thus swelling the total amount of extraordinary expenditure to Rupees (25,446) twenty-five thousand four hundred and forty-six. The different establishments of the Khassgee were, as already stated in my previous Reports, very largely reduced on the reorganisation after the death of the late Rana. Reductions are still being made as opportunity offers, and no new appointments are now made in vacancies caused by deaths, resignations, or dismissals, except where hereditary claims or the necessities of the service demand it.

50. *Military*.—The military expenditure is Rupees (16,500) sixteen thousand five hundred a month, or Rupees (1,98,000) one lakh and ninety-eight thousand yearly.

The entire sum estimated was not expended in 1875-76. Advances for equipment remained in inefficient balances unadjusted, and some pay remaining unissued on the 31st March caused the short expenditure.

51. *Civil*.—In budgetting for the civil expenditure for 1875-76 we made the great error of estimating for salaries alone: these amounted to Rupees (9,330) nine thousand three hundred and thirty a month, or Rupees (1,11,960) one lakh eleven thousand nine hundred and sixty a year, which absorbed nearly the whole budget grant.

Our extraordinary expenditure for 1875-76 amounted to Rupees (17,507) seventeen thousand five hundred and seven, hence the excess of actuals over estimates (*vide* Appendix E.); of this Rupees (7,000) seven thousand only is a constant and ordinary charge which will recur every year.

52. *Maafee*.—The payments under this head are made in cash to some 900 Poojaree Brahmins and mendicants of all sorts, principally belonging to some religious organisation. The payments are generally made on Sunnuds granted by former Ranas of Dholepoor. In some instances there are no Sunnuds, but the claim of the Maafeedars is certified in the old records of the State. On examination of these claims we have been able to detect a great deal of fraud. A grant which had been made originally to a Brahmin had come, no one knew how, in the hands of Mahomedans, maafee was being drawn in the names of persons long dead, &c.

In this way we have reduced the original charge of Rupees (39,000) thirty-nine thousand a year to Rupees (36,000) thirty-six thousand, I hope ultimately to get it down to Rupees (30,000) thirty thousand.

53. *Deposits disbursed*.—The expenditure under this head is explained in paragraph 41 *ante*.

54. *Repayment of Government Loan*.—Rupees (1,58,000) one lakh fifty-eight thousand have been repaid to Government as an instalment under this head for 1875-76, *viz.*, Rupees (1,28,000) one lakh twenty-eight thousand, paid in cash into the Bank of Bengal, and Rupees (30,000) thirty thousand paid by book transfer from the Central India Agency on account of arrears due to the State for its share of the collections made in the Chumbul bridge and ferry on the Agra and Bombay Road.

55. *Public Works*.—The expenditure under this head was underestimated for 1875-76. The annual cost of this department should be probably Rupees (20,000) twenty thousand.

The excess expenditure during the year under review was caused by the building of the new Residency house as well as extensive alterations and repairs made in the palace buildings.

These items will not occur in the ensuing year. The Residency will be finished before the rains, and no alterations in the palace will be required to any extent.

56. *Settlement, miscellaneous*.—These two items do not require comment.

57. *Inefficient balance*.—I have found it impossible this year to get in for adjustment and recovery accounts of advances to the extent I had hoped. Out of Rupees (92,211-10) ninety-two thousand two hun-

dred and eleven, ten annas shown under this head, Rupees (27,583-15) twenty-seven thousand five hundred and eighty-three, fifteen annas represent recoveries made during 1875-76 of advances for the same year, Rupees (36,650) thirty-six thousand six hundred and fifty of these advances will further be recovered in 1876-77. -

58. *Miscellaneous debts repaid.*—This item has reference to the old debts of the State, which were repaid from the advance received from the Loan Fund.

59. *Budget Estimate for 1876-77. Receipts.*—We begin the year with an opening balance in hand of Rupees (90,243-15) ninety thousand two hundred and forty-three, fifteen annas only.

Land revenue.—During the year 1876-77 our land revenue demand will have increased by over Rupees (9,000) nine thousand, being the proceeds of jaghires which have lapsed to the State since the 31st March and previous to the despatch of this Report. Some of our wells and tanks should also be beginning to pay.

We have estimated our probable receipts of land revenue at Rupees (6,80,000) six lakhs eighty thousand, this should include Rupees (6,50,000) six lakhs fifty thousand for the current year, and Rupees (30,000) thirty thousand arrears for 1875-76 and for previous years still due and in process of liquidation.

60. *Tankadars.*—Estimated at Rupees (25,477) twenty-five thousand four hundred and seventy seven, this is exclusive of the arrears recovered for 1875-76.

61. *Obaree.*—The information gained from the settlement should enable us to recover the amount estimated for, Rupees (1500) fifteen hundred.

62. *Customs.*—There is every reason to anticipate an increase of revenue under this head, but we have estimated it at a slightly lower rate than our receipts for 1875-76.

63. *Fines A., B., and C.*—An uncertain source of revenue, as estimated at little more than half our receipts for 1875-76.

64. *Kusrat.*—Does not require special notice.

Stamps.—The revenue from this source has been steadily increasing.

We have not, however, considered it safe to estimate our receipts at a higher rate than our actuals for 1875-76.

We have in fact kept slightly under that amount.

65. *Garden Produce.*—The season of 1876-77 being a bad mango season, we have only estimated the proceeds of the State gardens at Rupees (2,000) two thousand.

66. *Hides Contract.*—Does not require special notice.

67. *Toll Collections.*—The amount estimated for at least should be received from the Central India Agency on account of the tolls on the Chumbul Bridge.

68. *Sale of Horses.*—We have already sold and are selling some of the horses purchased last year and others in excess of ordinary requirements.

69. *Deductions on account of absence. Nuzzur received from tehsils under different heads.*—The next three items do not require comment.

70. *Deposits and unclaimed deposits.*—The amount received from Chowkeedaree (see paragraph 40 *ante*) will in future be credited under this head.

71. *Refunds.*—Estimated at Rupees (50,000) fifty thousand. We have to recover Rupees (36,650) thirty-six thousand six hundred and fifty under this head for 1875-76, and with recoveries of arrears of former years, as well as of a portion of the advances of the current year 1876-77, the amount of receipts should not fall short of the sum estimated for.

72. *Sale of surplus grass.*—Requires no comment.

Cherran and sale of grass.—Do not require comment.

73. *Sale of brass.*—This amount, at least, will be realised from the brass, of which the sale is already arranged at an average of Rupees 25 per maund.

74. *Recovered from Jaghiredars and Maqfedaras and for Haulbust. Royalty for stone from Messrs. Glorer & Co., Contractors.*—These two items are new; they have been estimated at a less sum than it is hoped to receive.

75. *Total Receipts, 1876-77.*—The total receipts for the year 1876-77 are estimated at Rupees (8,81,087) eight lakhs eighty-four thousand and eighty-seven; and our total available assets, including the opening balance of Rupees (90,243-15-5) ninety thousand two hundred and forty-three, fifteen annas five pies only, amount to Rupees (9,74,330-15-5) nine lakhs seventy-four thousand three hundred and thirty, fifteen annas five pies.

76. *Budget Estimate, 1876-77. Expenditure—Zeb Kurrutch, pay of Khassgee, and cost of establishment, Military.*—These three heads have already been explained in paragraphs 48, 49, and 50 *ante*.

77. *Civil.*—We have only estimated for an expenditure of Rupees (1,13,100) one lakh thirteen thousand one hundred.

Reductions to a certain extent were effected in this department at the end of the past year; they are, although nearly completed, still going on; they should amount to Rupees (1,450) fourteen hundred and fifty a month, or Rupees (17,400) seventeen thousand four hundred per annum.

They consist in reductions amounting to Rupees (800) eight hundred a month in the police; Rupees (200) two hundred per mensem lapsed by the death of the senior member of the Council of Management; Rupees (100) one hundred a month saved by the abolition of the appointment of Moonsiff of Bari, which was found to be a useless expense, and Rupees (350) three hundred and fifty in miscellaneous small appointments, some of which were abolished, while in many new incumbents were appointed to begin on smaller salaries than had been paid to the officers whom they replaced.

We have in addition to salaries to meet a constant ordinary expenditure of Rupees (9,000) nine thousand, *vide* Appendix E.

We have besides to provide Rupees (6,000) six thousand to meet the expenses attendant on the proposed appointment of Mr. Gahan, whose services have been applied for, and further to make a provision for contingencies amounting probably to Rupees 1,200.

Taking into consideration the reductions arranged for, we shall be able to do all this out of the amount at which I have estimated the expenditure for the year.

78. *Maafee ; Deposits disbursed ; Payment of instalment of Government Loan with interest ; Public Works.*—The next four items require no comment.

79. *Settlement.*—Our heaviest expenditure under this head will cease by the end of June when the survey work will be over.

The cost of settlement up to 31st March 1876 was Rupees (20,277-10-11) twenty thousand two hundred and seventy-seven, ten annas eleven pies, of which only Rupees (12,577-7-3) twelve thousand, five hundred and seventy-seven, seven annas, three pies only had actually been disbursed, that is to say, that a balance of Rupees (7,750-3-8) seven thousand seven hundred and fifty, three annas eight pies had been left in our hands and not claimed by Ameens.

This amount we shall have to pay away this year out of the Rupees (24,000) twenty-four thousand estimated for; it will leave us a balance of Rupees (16,250) sixteen thousand two hundred and fifty for the expenses of 1876-77; during only three months of the year, however, survey will have been going on with a number of surveyors progressively diminishing as the work approaches completion.

The amount should be sufficient.

80. *Inefficient Balance.*—We have estimated the inefficient balance at the same amount as last year; we shall again endeavour to get in the accounts in time to enable us to cut down this item to more reasonable dimensions.

81. *Total estimated expenditure for 1876-77.*—We hope not to exceed far the total expenditure of the State, Rupees (8,74,100) eight lakhs seventy-four thousand one hundred, which would leave us a balance in hand of Rupees (1,00,230-15-5) one lakh two hundred and thirty, fifteen annas five pies, with which to begin the year 1877-78.

82. *Criminal Justice.*—In the Criminal Courts of the State 2,070 cases were during the year 1875-76 brought on the files. Of these it is reported that 2,027 cases have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 43 only, 33 of which were petty cases. The balance in reality is much larger, and amounts to not less than from 75 to 80 cases: It is the custom of the Courts here, when it is ascertained who the criminal in the case is, further that this criminal is hiding in Gwalior or Bhurtpoor or Kerowlee, to address to the Durbar concerned a formal request that his arrest may be effected, and forthwith to strike the case off the files of the Court.

The reason of this proceeding may probably be traced to the well grounded belief that there was no hope of the arrest being effected, and that it was useless indefinitely to lumber the files with the mist of evidence.

I am however confident that we shall succeed in establishing a reciprocity of good offices with the Durbars of these States. I have therefore directed that these cases be kept on the files for one year at any rate after their occurrence. In the Return of heinous crime (received from the Court of the Nazim), which I append to this Report, there are 34 such cases, this would bring the balance of cases pending up to 77.

From this Return of heinous crime it will be seen that of 398 heinous cases in the files, 211 were convicted; in 34 the culprit was detected, but he was in foreign territory; and 21 cases were made over with the criminals to other Durbars, this would make 266 cases detected.

In 143 cases there was a failure of justice: 41 of these are entered as "false cases," but I have reason to think that cases are struck off as false more easily than would be permitted in a British district.

Of 741 persons concerned in heinous crimes 432 were arrested, of whom 241 were convicted and 21 forwarded to other States, making 265 convictions and detections in persons concerned, while 147 persons were acquitted; 479 cattle were stolen in 131 cases in the State itself, of these 246 head were recovered, beside 111 head recovered in cases of which intimation had been sent from other districts, making altogether 357 heads recovered.

I may remark that the system of "Punnihai," or recovery of stolen cattle by the owner on payment of black-mail, is common here, more particularly when the thieves are Gwalior men.

In thefts above Rupees (20) twenty, burglaries, and robberies, the value of property stolen amounts to Rupees (8,869) eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, while Rupees (1,878) one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight only were recovered.

It is stated, however, that the amount stolen in one case alone, said to be Rupees (5,799) five thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, is purely fictitious. This I believe to be the fact. Further, 62 bad characters were made to furnish security for good behaviour.

The above may be resumed as follows:—

The number of cases detected as compared with those reported is about 67 per cent., that of persons arrested to persons concerned about 57 per cent., of persons convicted to persons arrested about 62 per cent., and of persons acquitted to persons arrested about 34 per cent.

This result of dealing with heinous crime would in British districts be probably below the average; but considering that the Returns are those of a newly organised police and judicial department in a Native State, they may be held to be not discreditable. With reference to the cases of cattle theft, convictions are most difficult; if the thief has been arrested and the complainant has recovered his cattle, he steps in to cause the release of the culprit; if the thief is a Gwalior man, arrest is impossible.

The manner of dealing with other crimes against property, *viz.*, thefts and burglaries, &c., is the worst feature in the Return, but here credit may well be accorded for the 62 bad characters from whom security for good behaviour was taken.

I have excluded from consideration the Returns of property stolen and recovered as I believe them to be untrustworthy.

I have preferred limiting this Return to heinous crime, because I believe that crimes of this nature are more generally reported; they are also dealt with in, perhaps, a less patriarchal way by both officials and zemindars than petty crime, and they would therefore afford a better test of the working of the judicial machinery and its repressive effect on the real crime of the State.

The result is, I consider, creditable to Moonshee "Pirbhoo Lall," the Nazim of the State.

83. *Police*.—The general working of the police may be inferred from the above analysis of heinous crime.

It is on the whole good. It is stated that 1,884 cases of all kinds were sent up by the police during 1875-76, in which their action was approved in 1,389 cases.

The patrol of the Trunk Road was well carried on; two cases of theft on this road were reported, in both instances the initiative of the crime was traced to the persons in charge themselves.

The Durbar has applied itself during the latter portion of the past year to a reorganization of the State police in view to a reduction of expense.

The police cost altogether Rupees (3,450) three thousand four hundred and fifty a month, or Rupees (41,400) forty-one thousand four hundred a year.

In the more unsettled times immediately after Rana Bhugwunt Sing's decease, police posts were no doubt required in many localities where their presence is now no longer necessary, we have been able without, I hope, risking any loss of efficiency to effect a redistribution of the force which will enable us to realize a saving of Rupees (800) eight hundred a month, or Rupees (9,600) nine thousand six hundred a year.

Civil Courts.—In the Civil Courts of the State 334 suits were instituted in 1875-76; of these 269 were decided, and 65 were pending.

The amount of property in litigation is estimated at Rupees (19,019) nineteen thousand and nineteen.

Revenue Courts.—One thousand five hundred and thirty-five revenue cases came before the Courts; of these 1,313 were decided, and 212 are still pending.

Jail.—At the beginning of the year 1875-76 there were 141 prisoners confined in the Jail, 120 more were imprisoned during the year, while 122 were released. On the 31st March 1876 the numbers stood at 129.

We have, as stated in last year's Report, introduced on a small scale a system of intramural labour; as will be seen from the accompanying Return, 60 prisoners are now thus employed.

The system will be extended as far as possible during the current year.

I have appended to the Jail Return a memorandum showing the castes of the prisoners. The Thakoors are more numerous than any other section of the Hindoo community.

The Kachees come next in numerical strength, to them succeed the Goojurs.

These are in fact our principal criminal classes.

On the 23rd June an outbreak took place at midnight in the jail. With the connivance of some of the guard seven prisoners, of whom five Thakoors, had procured the means of cutting their irons, the door of the enclosure where these men slept had purposely, no doubt, been left unfastened; on the stroke of midnight the whole seven rushed without pause or delay by the astonished sentries, the guard was at once aroused, the doors forced back on the other prisoners who, beginning to wake up to the fact that something unusual was on foot, were attempting to take advantage of the confusion.

Six of the escaped prisoners were almost immediately arrested by the guard, who behaved with great promptitude and decision, all six were more or less wounded in the struggle, one subsequently died of his wounds; the seventh prisoner effected his escape for the time, but was subsequently captured in the Agra District.

The excitement in the jail was soon quelled, and an enquiry at once instituted; the complicity of three men of the guard was established; they were arrested and punished.

The jail has since been quiet.

The sanitary state of the jail is satisfactory, and the health of the prisoners has been good throughout the year.

84. *Dispensaries and vaccination.*—In the three dispensaries kept up by the State at "Dholepoor," "Baree," and "Rajakhara," 10,826 patients have been treated during 1875-76. This is satisfactory, it is an increase of 1,650 patients on the previous year, and proves that our dispensaries are steadily gaining ground and becoming more popular.

The number of vaccine operations performed by the vaccination establishment were 6,919 as compared to 4,903 of the previous year, here again we have an increase of 2,016 operations.

The cost of both establishments for the year was Rupees (4,605) four thousand six hundred and five.

85. *Schools.*—Another school (for Hindoo) was established at Mouzah "Augaie," in Pergunnah Busseree, in September 1875, at the request of the zemindar of the village, who have agreed to pay half of the teacher's salary.

This is the first spontaneous sign of the awakening of any active interest in educational matters in the State. I am glad to have to record it.

The number of boys at all the schools has risen from 443 to 509.

Since your inspection of the Dholepoor School in January 1876, the sons of four others of the principal Sirdars have been sent to learn there, making five in all.

At your desire I requested Mr. Deighton, Principal of the Agra College, to do us, when his other avocations may permit, the great favor of inspecting the system of education at Dholepoor School, examining the boys and giving us the advantage of his professional experience and advise. He was good enough to agree to do so. I will after his visit ask him kindly to embody his views on the subject in a memorandum, which I will submit for your information.

Education of the young Rana.—The education of the young Rana has continued during the year to make satisfactory progress; he is manly and truthful, his manners are gentleman-like, and his disposition is all that can be desired. It has been considered that the time has now come when he should pursue a course of systematic study of a higher class than that with which he has hitherto been occupied.

Arrangements to this effect have been with your sanction undertaken.

86. *Sindia State Railway.*—The whole of the land required for this line has been taken up, and made over by the Durbar to the Engineer-in-Chief.

The embankments will, I believe, to a great extent be completed before the rains.

The small bridges and culverts are in process of construction, and the first curb of the first well of the great Chumbul Bridge was in March 1876, at the request of the Contractors, Messrs. Glover and Co., laid by His Highness the Rana, in whose territory the work was being commenced.

The sandstone quarries at Puchgaon, four miles to the west of Dholepoor, are being worked by Messrs. Glover and Co., and all the stone required for their works will be brought from thence by a tramway communicating with the main line and connected with the Chumbul Bridge works.

The Government of India have been pleased to sanction and admit the claim made by the Dholepoor Durbar to receive a Royalty on this stone, such having hitherto in every instance been considered the undoubted right of the State.

The rate at which this Royalty is usually paid by ordinary purchasers is Rupee (1) one per 100 cubic feet of stone, that for the Sindia Railway was fixed with the entire consent of the Durbar at 8 annas per 100 cubic feet. European officials in connection with the Sindia

Railway are now located at four different places in the State—at “Jajhow” on the border, and at “Puchgaon,” “Tibaree-ka-bagh,” and “Phoolgaon,” all three within a radius of five miles of Dholepoor itself.

The relations of these officers and of their subordinates with the Durbar, the other State employés, and the people, are of the most satisfactory description.

The assemblage of large numbers of labourers for the Railway works has thrown a good deal of extra duty on the Police, but has not yet caused any serious difficulty.

The supply of food has kept pace with the demand, and prices have not risen to any perceptible extent.

The rate of wages has increased as a matter of course, for here the sources from which the immediate supply might be expected were less elastic: the country is under-populated, and the demand for labour has to a great extent been satisfied from other localities. Still a considerable portion of the wages of labour is received by Dholepoor people, and as nearly all is expended here, a great deal of benefit may be expected from the works.

87. *Council of Management*—*Koonur Hurdoo Sing, Thakoor Bechu Sing, Moonshee Soonder Lall*.—At the close of the year under report the Council of Management consisted of the same members as reported last year.

The senior member, Rao Rajdhurjee, was however seriously ill; he has since died, and it is with considerable pain that I record the loss which the Council has sustained by his death.

| | Brought on files. | Decided. | Balance. |
|------------------|-------------------|----------|----------|
| Criminal | 81 | 74 | 10 |
| Civil | 130 | 129 | 11 |
| Revenue | 1,059 | 951 | 108 |
| Miscellaneous .. | 2,777 | 2,580 | 69 |
| Total | 4,059 | 3,712 | 217 |

The Statement in the margin will show the number of cases disposed of in the Court of the Administrator and Council of Management of Dholepoor.

I note that through a clerical error in last year's Report it is stated that “the hours for the disposal of business were usually two and not unfrequently three,” this is a mistake, the hours for the disposal of business are from 11 to 5 daily, what it was intended to say was that the number of Members of the Council of Management who daily attended for the disposal of business was “usually two and not unfrequently three,” and that for the decision of all important cases all four gentlemen were good enough to attend.

I have to record my great obligations to the Council of Management, and more particularly to Thakoor Bechu Sing Saheb, for the

excellent work they have done during the year, as well as for the inviolable courtesy and cordiality which has marked their relations with me.

No. 2, dated 18th May 1876.

From—W. H. SMITH, Esq., Settlement Officer of Agra,
To—MAJOR T. DENNEHY, Political Agent, Dholepoor.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for transmission to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana, a Report on the progress of settlement operations in the State of Dholepoor for the year ending 31st March 1876.

These operations may be best commented on under the three heads of (1) Measurement; (2) Records; (3) Charges.

(1.) MEASUREMENT.

Which includes the laying down of boundaries and settlement of all resulting disputes.

Boundaries.—This portion of the work you took in hand before my return from Nainee Tal, and early in October demarcation had been almost completed in Pergunnahs Gird and Munnia, and was going on in Pergunnah Kolari, so that these three pergunnahs were ready for any survey parties that might be deputed to commence work. I confess I had anticipated much difficulty in marking out the boundaries of villages under Native rule, and where no measurement had taken place probably since the time of Akbar. On the contrary, however, this essential preliminary to a successful survey seems to have been accomplished with exceptional facility. The disputes have been few, and for the most part trivial, and though there was ground for apprehension that doubtful questions, hitherto lying dormant, might be raised, yet little, if any, ill-feeling appears either to have existed, or to have been excited, between the zemindars of conterminous villages in any part of the State. The boundaries were well known to all parties, and were for the most part marked out by mutual consent. The only disputes now remaining unsettled are a few of no importance between Dholepoor and neighbouring States, where the necessity of the presence of officials on both sides often leads to considerable delay.

Area measured.—I visited Dholepoor early in October, and in consultation with yourself appointed Ameens and field supervisors, arranged the disposition of the survey parties, and decided on a code of rules for their guidance. Ground was broken on the 20th October, and since then the work has been progressing steadily, though at the same time with gradually increasing rapidity and precision. The result is that from the 20th October 1875 to the 31st March 1876, or in 5½ months, the outturn has been 618,204 beegahs, equivalent to 331,557 acres,

or 522½ square miles, an amount which, time considered, would do credit to the Revenue Survey Department. Of the six pergunnahs, apart from Talooka Sarmattra, composing the State of Dholepoor, measurement was completed before the end of March in three, *viz.*, Gird, Munnia, and Kolari. In two more, Bari and Busseri, it was well advanced, while in the remaining Pergunnah Rajakhera and in Sarmattra work has only been commenced since the 31st March.

Expectation of early completion.—It is therefore clear that the entire survey will be completed much earlier than we expected. The anticipation was that measurement would be spread over three cold seasons. Up to date, however, the very large Pergunnah of Bari is close on completion; work is far advanced in Busseri; and there is no doubt that both Rajakhera and Sarmattra will be finished before the commencement of the rains.* In other words, we shall have finished in at most 9½ months what we planned to occupy 24 or 28 months in each season, and I am convinced without the smallest sacrifice of efficiency, chiefly for the following reasons:—

Instrumentality.—In the first place we obtained a better staff than could ordinarily have been hoped for. As soon as you had instructed me that the employment of professional Ameens had been sanctioned, I made the information known among the numerous Native surveyors, whom the presence of the revenue survey staff had attracted to Naince Tal, or who were waiting for employment in the districts in the North-West, where the revenue survey is going on. Most of these surveys are near completion, and a strong force of skilled ameens, who had gained experience in the best schools, was available. The opportunity was not neglected, and we were fortunate in being able to commence the measurement with a large majority of first-rate workmen.

Large amount of waste area.—In the next place the survey of large uncultivated areas is naturally a much quicker process than that of the small fields of cultivated tracts, and the proportion of uncultivated land is much greater than my experience in the North-West Provinces would have allowed me to think possible. In Munnia, Gird, and Kolari it is 46 per cent. of the entire area, and in the other pergunnahs will apparently form a much larger proportion.

Quality of the work.—That the quality of the work is good we have both satisfied ourselves by personal examination. In my three visits to the Dholepoor State, one of which lasted about a fortnight, I have personally tested the measurement of a very large number of villages in the three completed pergunnahs, and in my opinion the work may be put down as of exceptional excellence. The execution of the maps shows considerable finish, the configuration of the boundary lines is most accurate, and the internal fields are correct in area and relative position. With our somewhat limited supervising staff I was inclined

* It is useless to guess at the area remaining, as we shall soon know for certain what it is.

to fear that the Ameens would have been found to have committed the not uncommon fault of measuring several separate fields in one. But, though always on the look-out for this defect in my examination, I was unable to discover one case, and I am sure that the work on the whole has been carried out with as much accuracy as it is possible to obtain with the plane table, and that we shall be able to work out on a reduced scale very serviceable maps of the several pergunnahs and of the entire district.

Average amount of work per table.—Within the period under report the average amount of work turned out each day per table was 48 beegahs, 1 biswa, or 24 acres, 3 roods, 4 poles, roughly 25 acres, and this average is gradually increasing.

Cost.—Hence it is that the cost under the head of measurement will be considerably less than our estimate. My calculation, based on former experience, assumed 17 acres as the work to be expected daily from each Ameen, whereas very nearly half as much more has been in fact accomplished.

Our estimate indeed is no guide to the ultimate cost of this portion of the settlement, and it should be recorded here that before commencing work we saw good reason for changing the conditions of the payment of Ameens. It was intended originally that they should be paid monthly salaries varying from Rupees 12 to 18 per month, and a minimum limit of work fixed. After careful consideration we considered this plan unadvisable, and adopted the contract system, the Ameens to be paid by results, so much per 100 beegahs. The rates fixed were lower than I have known elsewhere, being Rupees 1-8 per 100 beegahs of cultivated land, and 8 annas only per 100 beegahs of uncultivated. Experience has shown that these rates have worked admirably. The Ameens have earned as much as it was proposed to pay them, that is from Rupees 12 to 18 per month, but they have had an incentive to hard work and have done it. We have taken care by adequate supervision that the work should be good, and the result is that the saving in expense and time will be very great.

(2.) RECORDS.

In these simplicity has been my aim, and it is now settled that four records are sufficient for our purposes. These are (1) the khasra; (2) the village map; (3) the village statement; (4) the jummabundee; the first three to be prepared and completed once and for all by the Settlement Department, the last to be prepared originally in the Settlement Office, but to be kept up annually by the Putwaree.

(1.) *Khasra.*—I enclose a copy of the headings adopted. It will be seen that the paper differs somewhat from the ordinary khasra of the North-Western Provinces. The columns under the head of "cultivated" and "kind of crops" are so arranged as to ensure a great saving of time, and therefore of expense, in working out the totals of the soil, classes, and the rubbee and khureef crops.

Soil classification.—This advantage has been rendered possible by the simple classification of soils adopted. This is in exact accordance with the principles followed by the village communities in fixing rates on their lands. Rent is determined with reference to the proximity of a field to the village site. The gonda, or circle of a certain width immediately surrounding the village, pays the highest rate; the manjha, or intermediate circle between the gonda and the outlying, pays the next in order of incidence; while the har, or outer circle, pays the lowest of all. As a rule, any difference of natural soil leads to very little variation of rate within the same circle in the irrigated classes, but in the unirrigated har a sandy tract or land about ravines pays much lower rates than good level loam, and hence the division into first and second class. For practical purposes no other subdivisions are necessary.

(2.) *Village Map.*—Requires no special notice.

(3.) *Village Statement.*—A copy of this Statement is appended. It is of course made out in the Vernacular, and will be kept with the settlement misl, but it is more an English statistical record for the assistance of the assessing officer. Nearly all the information is supplied from the khasra, and what that paper does not give is taken from the records of the Canoongo or the Sadr Office. With this record the Putwaree has no concern.

(4.) *Jummabundee.*—A copy of this paper also is enclosed. It differs from that in ordinary use in the North-Western Provinces, in that Column 7 supplies the place of the khewat, and thus does away with the necessity of a separate record. It gives the amount of land cultivated by every one in the village, whether zemindar or assumee, and the amount of money paid, whether it be the net sum due to the State, or the gross sum collected by those responsible for the State demand. The column of remarks allows a place for notice of any special custom, right, or conditions of any sort, appertaining to the village or any individual in it. It does not seem to me that more than this is needed, especially in a Native State. More complicated papers would be out of place, and would certainly never be kept up.

The jummabundee is prepared as follows: slips of paper are printed with headings of (1) Thok or Patti; (2) Serial No.; (3) name of cultivator; (4) No. of fields in khasra; (5) amount of land cultivated or uncultivated; (6) amount of rent with rate. These slips are given to the Putwaree, when the khasra is commenced. One slip is devoted to each holding, and the appropriate entries are made day by day, as the fields are measured. When the khasra is finished, the slips are attested by Munsarims appointed for the purpose, and after attestation the information afforded by them is embodied in the jummabundee.

At present, with a few exceptions in Pergunnah Munnia, all the records are in the rough. In a State where Hindie is the spoken and written language of the people, and is to a large extent employed in official business, it is obvious that the village records should be made out

in that character. It has been decided therefore that the Putwarees shall be employed in fairing out the rough khasras and jumabundees, and what work they have hitherto done of the kind has been very good. But the necessity of attending the attestation of the Munsarims and other duties have until now kept them in their villages, and they have not been able to devote themselves to fairing. Work has however commenced and will be pushed on during the rains.

The village statements it is not necessary to make out in Hindee at all. Their preparation in Urdu by competent clerks has commenced, and materials for the assessment of the three Pergunnahs of Munnia, Gird, and Kolari will be complete before the commencement of the cold weather. The data for the remaining three pergunnahs should be ready by April or May.

(3.) CHARGES.

The amount expended up to the 31st March, as shown by the accompanying Statement, was Rupees 20,277-10-11. But no accurate deductions as regards the total expense can be made from this. Rupees 1,694-6-11 at least must be deducted as recoveries for jaghire and maafec lands and hadbust expenses in the three completed pergunnahs, but as Bari and Busseri were not finished on the 31st March, we cannot say what should be the exact deductions under those heads up to date.

Moreover, the expenditure for survey instruments and many other miscellaneous items which have fallen within the term under report will not occur again.

We can therefore make no accurate statement of what the cost has really been up to date. All we can say is that the work has been more rapidly done and the expenditure has been considerably less than we anticipated.

A Statement of charges is appended with the expected total deductions for recoveries.

OFFICERS AND ESTABLISHMENT.

The late completion of the majority of the North-West settlements gave us a wide choice of subordinate officials, and we were enabled to select a good and experienced establishment from the beginning. They have worked well throughout. As to the Deputy Collector, Kunhaiya Lal, I am sure you will agree with me in according him great commendation. To him I consider that the progress hitherto made in the measurement, and the accuracy with which its details are marked, are mainly due. His energy and attention have been unwearied, and his strict and unquestioning obedience to orders have made him a most valuable assistant. His work has quite falsified the fears I entertained that the state of his health would render him inefficient.

In conclusion, I have to thank yourself for the invariable readiness with which all my suggestions have been met and carried out.

I.

Statement showing the probable amount of recoveries.

| No. | Pergunnah. | From maafee and jaghire villages. | From malguzari villages for badbust. | Total. | REMARKS. |
|-----|------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|----------|
| | | <i>Rs. a. p.</i> | <i>Rs. a. p.</i> | <i>Rs. a. p.</i> | |
| 1 | Gird | 253 13 1 | 333 13 0 | 597 10 1 | |
| 2 | Munnia | 231 2 2 | 198 10 7 | 429 12 9 | |
| 3 | Kolari | 349 6 4 | 327 9 9 | 677 0 1 | |
| | Total | 831 5 7 | 860 1 4 | 1,691 6 11 | |
| 4 | Dusseri | 100 0 0 | 500 0 0 | 600 0 0 | |
| 5 | Bari | 500 0 0 | 1,400 0 0 | 1,900 0 0 | |
| 6 | Rajakhera | 300 0 0 | 700 0 0 | 1,000 0 0 | |
| 7 | Sarmattra | 4,000 0 0 | ..... | 4,000 0 0 | |
| 8 | Rijauni | 310 0 0 | .. ... | 310 0 0 | |
| | Total | 6,011 5 7 | 3,180 1 4 | 9,501 6 11 | |

II.

Statement of expenditure incurred in the Settlement Department of the Dholepoor State from October 1875 to 31st March 1876.

| Head of service chargeable. | Salary up to 31st March 1876 | Miscellaneous. | Total. | REMARKS. |
|---|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------|
| | <i>Rs. a. p.</i> | <i>Rs. a. p.</i> | <i>Rs. a. p.</i> | |
| Settlement Officer | 1,200 0 0 | 106 5 0 | 1,306 5 0 | |
| Deputy Collector | 2,586 10 8 | 205 0 0 | 2,891 10 8 | |
| Office Establishment | 315 10 10 | ... | 315 10 10 | |
| Sadr Munsarims | 690 15 5 | 161 1 6 | 855 0 11 | |
| Mohurims and Sadr Munsarims | 30 15 0 | ... | 30 15 6 | |
| Munsarims and Naib Munsarims | 2,723 14 6 | ... | 2,723 14 6 | |
| Mirdhas | 1,357 0 1 | . | 1,357 0 1 | |
| Total | 8,005 3 0 | 563 6 6 | 9,170 9 6 | |
| Ameens | 6,651 13 0 | ..... | 6,651 13 0 | |
| Checking Establishment or Tartil-i-dafdar. | 321 6 10 | ..... | 321 6 10 | |
| Survey instruments and stationery for drawing purposes. | ..... | 2,328 13 0 | 2,328 13 0 | |
| Contingencies and printing charges ... .. | ..... | 1,219 15 3 | 1,219 15 3 | |
| Office stationery ... .. | ..... | 292 1 4 | 292 1 4 | |
| Total | 6,976 3 10 | 3,830 13 7 | 10,807 1 5 | |
| Grand total | 15,881 6 10 | 4,396 4 1 | 20,277 10 11 | |

(Sd.) W. H. SMITH,
Settlement Officer of Agra.

III.
DHOLEPOOR.
Area in acres measured from 20th October 1875 to 31st March 1876.

| No. | Pergunnah. | Number of villages. | Cultivated. | Uncultivated. | Total. | REMARKS. |
|-----|------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
| 1 | Gird | 89 | 31,618 2 | 63,121 2 | 94,740 0 | |
| 2 | Munna | 51 | 30,235 0 | 14,632 0 | 44,867 0 | |
| 3 | Kolari | 66 | 50,611 2 | 16,689 0 | 67,300 2 | |
| 4 | Russari | 59 | 17,820 1 | 21,650 3 | 39,470 0 | |
| 5 | Barl | 123 | 42,613 3 | 38,955 3 | 81,569 2 | |
| | Total | ..... | 176,109 0 | 168,358 0 | 344,557 0 | |

Note.—Average work per day = $\frac{\text{Acres. rods, poles.}}{24 \quad 3 \quad 7}$

IV.
Parcha Jumnabundee, village, Pergunnah, Dhulepoor State.

| Name of Thok or Patti. | Number. | Name of cultivator, with father's name, caste, residence, and period of cultivation. | Number of fields as entered in khasra. | AREA IN BEEGAHS. | | | | RENTAL. | |
|------------------------|---------|--|--|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| | | | | CULTIVATED. | | UNCULTIVATED. | | Rental per beegah or in lamp. | Total rental. |
| | | | | Area by village measurement. | Area according to measurement. | Area by village measurement. | Area according to survey measurement. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

(Sd.) W. H. SMITH,
Settlement Officer of Agra.

Appendix VII.

Appendix to Settlement Report of the Dholepoor State for 1875-76.

No.

Mouza

No. 1.

Mahal

Pergunnah

[illegible]

Dholepoor Jail Return from 1st April 1875 to 31st March 1876.

| Periods of imprisonment. | No. of prisoners in jail on 1st April 1875. | Admitted during 1875-76. | Total. | Released during 1875-76. | No. remaining on 31st March 1876. | REMARKS. |
|--|---|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Imprisonment for life | 4 | 4 | 8 | ..... | 8 | 18 Prisoners are engaged in paper-making. |
| Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment from 5 to 14 years ... | 64 | 11 | 75 | 16 | 59 | 12 in weaving carpets. |
| Ditto ditto 1 to 5 years ... | 56 | 41 | 97 | 44 | 53 | 4 in making baskets. |
| Ditto ditto under a year ... | 17 | 61 | 78 | 58 | 20 | 2 in working leather. |
| Total ... | 141 | 120 | 260 | 122 | 139 | 1 in making brass utuballs. |
| | | | | | | 1 in blacksmith's work. |
| | | | | | | 6 employed in out-door works. |
| | | | | | | — 60 Total. |

The caste of the prisoners are as follows:—23 Pooners, 1 Tonour, 1 Kachwaha, 7 Sikharwars, 5 other Rajpoots, 8 Jat Thakors, 1 other Jais, 8 Golepoots, 5 other Brahmins, 13 Gajjurs, 2 Kayrals, 9 Lodhas, 3 Buktals, 2 Ahers, 2 Mullas, 2 Dhats, 1 Meena, 17 Kachets, 2 Tolees, 1 Lohar, 1 Bhurhoja, 1 Gurarya, 4 Chumars, 1 Mochee, 1 Sonar, 1 Nryeen, 1 Bhiste, 13 Mahomedans, 1 Tuwaf, 1 Kujjar, and 1 Nat.

Return of Dholepoor Schools for Sumbat 1932, from 1st April 1875 to 31st March 1876.

| Number. | HEADS. | NUMBER OF SCHOLARS. | | | Total. | Number of Teachers. | Monthly expenditure. | Expenditure incurred during the year. | Miscellaneous expenditure, books, &c. | Total expenditure for one year. | REMARKS. |
|---------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------|------------|--------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| | | In English. | In Persian. | In Hindee. | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Dholepoor High School | 53 | 41 | 43 | 137 | 8 | Rs. 4 0 | Rs. 2,551 10 7 | Rs. 200 0 0 | Rs. 2,751 10 7 | This school had only been established seven months before the 31st March 1876. The pay of the Master is Rs. 6, half of which is paid by the zemindars. |
| 2 | Poonari Chinnol do. | ... | 32 | 36 | 67 | 2 | 20 0 0 | 240 0 0 | ... | 240 0 0 | |
| 3 | Munim Tehsil do. | ... | 27 | 30 | 57 | 2 | 19 0 0 | 228 0 0 | ... | 228 0 0 | |
| 4 | Rajakhera do. | ... | 26 | 56 | 82 | 2 | 20 0 0 | 246 0 0 | ... | 246 0 0 | |
| 5 | Bari do. | ... | 25 | 62 | 87 | 2 | 22 8 0 | 270 0 0 | ... | 270 0 0 | |
| 6 | Bussari do. | ... | ... | 24 | 24 | 1 | 8 8 0 | 102 0 0 | ... | 102 0 0 | |
| 7 | Kolari do. | ... | ... | 21 | 21 | 1 | 6 8 0 | 78 0 0 | ... | 78 0 0 | |
| 8 | Augyeo do. | ... | ... | 21 | 21 | 1 | 3 0 0 | 21 0 0 | ... | 21 0 0 | |
| | Total | 53 | 161 | 305 | 509 | 19 | 294 12 0 | 3,436 10 7 | 200 0 0 | 3,635 10 7 | |

DHOLEPOOR, }
The 31st May 1876.

(Sd.) T. DENNEHY, Major,
Political Agent.

Return of heinous offences tried in the Court of the Nizam of the Dholepoor State during the year 1875-76.

| NATURE OF OFFENCES. | | CASES. | | | | | | | | | | PERSONS. | | | | | PROPERTY. | | | | REMARKS. | |
|---------------------|---|--------------------------|--------|------------|--|---|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|------------|---|------------|-------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|----------|---------------------|
| Number. | Balance of last year. | Occurred during 1876-76. | Total. | Convicted. | Proof obtained but culprit not arrested. | Made over to other States or Districts. | Pulse cases. | Acquitted. | Not traced. | Pending actually under trial. | Supposed to be concerned. | Arrested. | Convicted. | Made over to other States or Districts. | Acquitted. | Not traced. | Pending actually under trial. | Cattle stolen. | Cattle recovered. | Property stolen. | | Property recovered. |
| 1 | Murder | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | Attempt at murder | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Culpable homicide | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Poisoning (dhattoora) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Alfay | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | Cattle theft, including strays | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | Dishonestly receiving stolen cattle of other States | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | Theft above Rupees 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | Theft with murder | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | Theft with hurt | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | House-breaking with theft | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12 | Robbery and attempt at robbery | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13 | Extortion | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14 | Criminal breach of trust | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 | Extortion with hurt | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16 | Kidnapping | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17 | Grievous hurt | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18 | Rape | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19 | Infanticide | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | Unnatural offences | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21 | Arson | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22 | Escape from lawful custody | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23 | Causing miscarriage | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24 | Taking illegal gratification | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25 | False charge or complaint | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 26 | Mischief | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 27 | Obstructing public servant in execution of his duty | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 28 | Harbouring an offender | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 29 | Fraudulent destruction of a valuable security | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 30 | Forgery for the purpose of cheating | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total | 18 | 380 | 398 | 211 | 34 | 21 | 44 | 27 | 73 | 10 | 744 | 424 | 214 | 31 | 147 | 293 | 5 | 470 | 216 | 8,508 | 1,879 |

DRUGGERSHOOT,

The 31st May 1876.

} N. B.—In addition to the above, 62 persons of bad character were made to give security for good behaviour.

(Sd.) T. DERNENT, Major,
Political Agent.

(Sd.) T. DARRABY, Major,
Political Agent.

In addition to the above, 93 persons of bad character were made to give security for good behaviour.

Dholepoor,
The 31st May 1876.

Appendix A.

Details of ordinary expenditure included under the head of Jebkhurch.

| Nature of expenses. | Per mensem. | | | Per annum. | | |
|---|-------------|----|----|------------|----|----|
| | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. |
| Maintenance of the family temple of Nursingjee ... | 250 | 0 | 0 | 3,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Allowance to Majee Saheb, widow of Rana Keerut Sing ... | 125 | 0 | 0 | 1,500 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto for maintenance of Ponwar, mistress of the late Rana, and her son and daughters ... | 800 | 0 | 0 | 9,600 | 0 | 0 |
| State contributions to religious ceremonies and festivals, Hindoo and Mahomedan ... | 1,100 | 0 | 0 | 13,200 | 0 | 0 |
| Beohar expenses or gifts to relations and servants on occasion of births, marriages, and funerals in their families ... | 800 | 0 | 0 | 9,600 | 0 | 0 |
| Daily distribution of food and alms to beggars ... | 400 | 0 | 0 | 4,800 | 0 | 0 |
| Pay of zenana women servants, old and new establishments, in Deorhi and other Palaces ... | 825 | 0 | 0 | 9,900 | 0 | 0 |
| Allowance to His Highness the Maharana and the Ranee Dholya Saheba, his mother, for food, clothes, and other household expenses ... | 3,500 | 0 | 0 | 42,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Total ... | 7,800 | 0 | 0 | 93,600 | 0 | 0 |

Appendix B.

Extraordinary expenditure in Jebkhurch in 1875-76.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|--|--------|----|----|
| 1. Reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales ... | 7,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. Dresses and ornamentation of weapons, armour, &c., given as present to His Royal Highness ... | 3,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. Reception of Maharaja Sindia with presents to his servants ... | 6,086 | 0 | 0 |
| 4. Extra expenses for Durbar, including renewal and repairs of silver howdahs and elephant trappings, and gold and silver horse furniture, and purchase of a gold uttur and pândan, and other miscellaneous household expenses ... | 4,800 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. Putta or ceremonies attendant on 4th anniversary of the death of the late Maharana. The 2nd and 4th anniversaries are looked on as particularly important ... | 3,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Total ... | 23,886 | 0 | 0 |

The above items are selected as the largest items of extraordinary expenditure, which had to be borne by the Jebkhurch Department during 1875-76, as well as on account of the fact that they may be considered as peculiar to that year and not likely to recur again *so heavily* in ordinary years.

D HOLEPOOR, }
The 31st May 1876.

(Sd.) T. DENNEHY, Major,
Political Agent.

Appendix D.

Extraordinary expenditure in Khasgee in 1875-76.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|--------|----|----|
| 1. Purchase of a Durbar tent and raotee tent for Settlement Department and for ordinary use ... | 4,426 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. Repairs of old tents and shamianahs, including large double-storied tent ... | 4,205 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. Carriage purchased ... | 1,200 | 0 | 0 |
| 4. Carriage and dāk gharries put in order, lined and repaired ... | 800 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. New liveries for syces, coachmen, and purchase of extra country harness ... | 969 | 3 | 0 |
| 6. Extra horses purchased at Bateysur Fair for Stables and Bargheers | 4,486 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. Harness and saddles from England ... | 3,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. Miscellaneous Durbar expenses ... | 1,500 | 0 | 0 |
| 9. Repairs of Agra Kothi for His Highness the Maharana's residence at Durbar ... | 2,300 | 0 | 0 |
| 10. Loss in exchange for Siccas for repayment of Government loan ... | 2,560 | 0 | 0 |
| Total ... | 25,446 | 3 | 0 |

N.B.—Nos. 9 and 10 should have been debited to “miscellaneous”, instead of to khasgee.

The above items are selected as the largest items of extraordinary expenditure, which had to be borne by the Khasgee Department during 1875-76, as well as on account of the fact that they may be considered as peculiar to that year, and not likely to recur again so heavily in ordinary years.

DHOLEPOOR, }
The 31st May 1876. }

(Sd.) T. DENNEHY, Major,
Political Agent.

Appendix E.

Extraordinary expenditure in Civil in 1875-76.

| | Rs. | a. | p. | |
|---|--------|----|----|---|
| 1. Amount of contribution towards pension of Major T. Dennehy, Political Agent ... | 6,375 | 0 | 0 | Amount to be paid in 1876-77 Rupees 4,800 provided for in Civil Budget for 1876-77. |
| 2. Repaid to Mungesh Rao balance of collections made in 1872-73 on account of Mouzah Bussie Sawunta, shown to have been irregularly withheld in Maharana Bhugwunt Sing's time ... | 1,107 | 0 | 0 | An old arrear. Similar charges will not occur again. |
| 3. Chowkeedars received under the head receipts from tehsils ... | 3,902 | 0 | 0 | Provided for in deposits disbursed in 1876-77. |
| 4. Arrears of Dowra of former years found to be due refunded to different tehsils ... | 543 | 0 | 0 | An old arrear. Similar charges will not occur again. |
| 5. Refund to certain zemindars of Munnia on account of useless drains cut in 1873 for which they were improperly made to pay ... | 318 | 0 | 0 | Ditto ditto. |
| 6. Jail food of prisoners ... | 4,500 | 0 | 0 | Provided for in Civil Budget for 1876-77. |
| 7. Printing charges ... | 495 | 0 | 0 | Will not occur again. |
| 8. Arrears to Bhedram Mootsuddes ... | 207 | 0 | 0 | Ditto ditto. |
| Total ... | 17,507 | 0 | 0 | |

DHOLEPOOR, }
The 31st May 1876. }

(Sd.) T. DENNEHY, Major,
Political Agent.

SHOOJANGHUR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 155, dated Bickaneer, 11th May 1876.

From—CAPT. C. W. BURTON, Asstt. Agent, Governor-General, Shoojanghur,

To—A. C. LYALL, Esq., Offg. Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit my Annual Report on the affairs of the Bickaneer State for the past official year 1875-76.

2. *Rainfall*.—Light showers of rain prevailed during the early and middle parts of May. On the 29th of that month a very heavy storm from the north-west passed over Bickaneer; it caused considerable damage to trees and roofs of houses, and is said to have been the severest tempest known here for many years past. The want of rain was greatly felt in June; in July however we were relieved by occasional showers, and on the 28th of the month there was a regular downpour of three inches. The absence of rain was again complained of in August, but in September much fell throughout the country. The total amount registered within the year, at the capital, was about eight inches, but this quantity was far exceeded in the district, in some parts of which the rains had been unusually heavy.

3. *Crops*.—Chiefly owing to the seasonable rain in September, the khureef or autumn crops were remarkably good, about treble the usual yield, and better than those of the last fourteen years, but the prices of grain, though comparatively low, did not fall to the extent expected, as vast quantities of moat and bajra, instead of being brought into the market, were quickly purchased and stored by enterprising Mahajuns of Shekhawuttee and Bickaneer in readiness for the years of scarcity so common to this country. The Thakoors too are reported to have accumulated an abundant supply. In addition to copious and seasonable rain the country has enjoyed an extraordinary immunity from field rats; these destructive little animals are generally the source of serious yearly loss to the agriculturists: they not only consume the grain directly it is sown, but they burrow into the roots of, and thus destroy, the young plants before they arrive at maturity.

4. The rubbee or winter crops have been exceedingly poor, no wheat has been grown in Hanoomanghur, and very little in Tibbee and Bahadran in consequence of the small supply of water obtainable from the River Ghugger and Jumna Canal. In the Pergunnah of Shoojanghur and Rajghur the failure of the rubbee crops is due to the laziness of the cultivators, who did not think it necessary to trouble themselves after having secured a good harvest in autumn.

5. *Health of the country*.—No epidemics were reported during the year; the ordinary fevers were complained of in April and May; in June and July people suffered much from dysentery, diarrhoea, and guinea-worm; and in August and September ulcers and cutaneous diseases

predominated. Venereal disease is said to prevail to a fearful extent, and to be on the increase; many people succumb to this malady every year.

CHIEF EVENTS.

6. *Visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.*—The past year has been distinguished and rendered memorable throughout India by the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Maharaja of Bickaneer was one of the Chiefs who had the honor of welcoming His Royal Highness to Agra on the 25th January last. On the following day the Maharaja had the honor of visiting the Prince, and on the 27th January His Highness was honored and exceedingly gratified at receiving a return visit from His Royal Highness. These interviews were, as you know, conducted with due pomp and to the entire satisfaction of the authorities; they are subjects which will occupy a very prominent part in the future history of Bickaneer; they have made a very favorable impression on the Chief and his people; all have expressed themselves charmed and delighted by the gracious and condescending manner of His Royal Highness towards the natives.

7. *The Maharaja's travels.*—Early last November the Maharaja, accompanied by myself and several of the principal Thakoors and Mutsuddees of the State, left Bickaneer on a tour of pilgrimage. His Highness marched to Sambhur, and proceeded thence by rail to Delhi, Saharunpoor, and Roorkee, whence he went to Hurdwar. Returning to Saharunpoor the party proceeded to Muttra *via* Hatrass.

Allahabad, Benares, Gya, and Baijnath were next visited, after which the party returned to Benares, where the Maharaja remained about ten days engaged in religious ceremonies. His Highness then travelled to Ajoodhia (Fyzabad), and thence to Lucknow, and afterwards to Agra *via* Cawnpoor.

8. As previously arranged, the Maharaja reached Agra on the 21st January for the purpose of meeting His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; his camp (which had marched above three hundred miles from Bickaneer) arrived there a few days before. His Highness was met at the Agra Railway Station by yourself.

9. The display made at Agra by the Bickaneer troops was, as you are aware, remarkably good; their behaviour too was excellent, as far as I know, not a single word of complaint was raised against any of the Bickaneer people, a most creditable fact, considering that they are about the most uncivilized people in Rajpootana, and most of them had never before entered British territory.

10. The Maharaja was much pleased with the entertainment given by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. His Highness had an opportunity of making the acquaintances of several Native Chiefs and gentlemen at Agra; he exchanged visits with the Rao Raja of Boondie and the Maharaja of Kishenghur.

After the departure of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Bickaneer Camp marched from Agra to Bickaneer, where the Maharaja and myself arrived on the 26th February.

11. The Maharaja's journey was accomplished in a highly satisfactory manner without an accident. Every opportunity was taken to enlighten the Chief and the people who accompanied him, and I was careful to explain the advantages and wonders of civilization, and to point out the vast resources of the British Government. The Bickaneer people were awed at the description and working of the Electric Telegraph, they could hardly understand it; they were enchanted with the Railway, and the facilities afforded travellers by it; they were struck with amazement at sight of the splendid bridges in British territory, and delighted and surprised at all they saw at the Roorkee workshops, the Allahabad Arsenal, and the Government Studs at Saharunpoor, but nothing appeared to astonish them more than the vast extent of cultivation and the magnificent trees which covered the country through which they passed, it was, as they remarked, so entirely different to Bickaneer. The journey through British India has had a very good effect on the young Maharaja; his mind has expanded, and his manners and conversation are more pleasant and intellectual, and he has gained knowledge which ought to enable him to improve the administration of his State.

12. *Attempt to poison the Maharaja.*—The next event calling for remark is an attempt to injure the Maharaja by means of poison, made a few days before the commencement of the year under report. The Maharaja called for his shoes one evening, it was then discovered that they were filled with a compound which, on examination, proved to be poisonous. The matter caused excitement, and would probably have been fatal to the life of more than one person if the Maharaja had not been induced to cause a deliberate and careful enquiry to be instituted. His Highness appointed a committee composed of the highest Sirdars and officials of the State to investigate the case; they were several days doing so, and reported that certain persons of low degree, instigated by Maharaj Kharuk Sing and his family, and by the Thakoor of Mahajun, had prepared and placed a poisonous compound in the Maharaja's shoes with a view of destroying him.

Maharaj Kharuk Sing, as you are aware, is one of the Rajwees or relations of the Maharaja; his grandsons were candidates for the gудdee after the death of the late Maharaja Sirdar Sing, one of them, it was intended by the conspirators, was to have succeeded the present Maharaja if the attempt on the life of His Highness had been successful. The persons found guilty were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. A full report on the subject was submitted to you in September last.

13. *Maharaja's health.*—The Maharaja's health suffered somewhat severely during the past year. His Highness began to ail early in May, his illness was aggravated and prolonged by the injudicious treatment he received at the hands of an ignorant practitioner. After some difficulty the Maharaja was induced to submit to the advice of Native Doctor, George Smith, under whose care the Chief's health was soon restored.

14. *Administration.*—As stated in the 14th paragraph of my last Annual Report, the administration of the State is still conducted by the Council, of which Maharaj Lal Sing is President. The members

are treated with respect and consideration by the Maharaja. His Highness personally transacts much business, and is very amenable to my advice, which he often voluntarily seeks.

15. One of the Members of the Council, Shah Mul, a very old man, died last December; the vacancy has not yet been filled up.

16. *Conduct of the Sirdars towards their ryots.*—The oppressive conduct of the Sirdars (especially that of Ram Sing, son of the Thakoor of Mahajun) towards their ryots is still loudly complained of.

17. *Case of Bidasur Sahoocars.*—About October last several respectable Mahajuns of Bidasur complained of ill-treatment and oppression on the part of the Thakoor of Bidasur and his Kamdar, Ram Bux. They stated they had been prohibited drawing drinking water from certain wells; that their religious ceremonies were interfered with; impediments were thrown into the way of the settlement of cases in which money was due to them by the Thakoor and other people; their camels and carts were forced for the use of the Thakoor; that their taxes had been increased; that persons were encouraged to rob them; and that they were liable to insult and abuse. Soon afterwards these Mahajuns left Bickaneer and took refuge in the Marwar village of Ladnoo, about twenty miles from Bidasur; most of them are now at Bickaneer, their case is under enquiry by the Durbar.

18. *The Committee.*—Little or no work was performed last year by the Committee appointed for the adjustment of the claims for villages, &c., made by certain Thakoors against the Durbar and against each other, chiefly owing to the absence of the Thakoors from Bickaneer, and the tour of pilgrimage undertaken by the Maharaja.

19. In July Soda Sookh Kochur was removed from the head of the Revenue Department; he was succeeded by Luchmeechund Nata, who formerly held the post; he is a man of much experience in revenue matters.

Criminal Department.—The following abstract of Appendix A. shows the work done in the Criminal Department. It appears that 655 cases were investigated during the year, of which 518 were disposed of, leaving 137 under enquiry on the 31st March 1876. The total number of persons punished in this department is stated at 400; of this number 76 were sentenced to imprisonment, the same number to imprisonment and fine, and 248 were punished by fine alone.

| NUMBER AND CASES. | NUMBER OF CASES. | | | NUMBER OF PERSONS PUNISHED. | | | | Amount of fines imposed. |
|---|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|--------|--------------------------|
| | Number of cases instituted. | Number of cases disposed of. | Number of cases remaining under enquiry. | By imprisonment. | By imprisonment and fine. | By fine alone. | Total. | |
| | | | | | | | | <i>Rs.</i> |
| 1. Murder and attempt at murder. | 7 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | ... | 4 | 251 |
| 2. Female infanticide ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3. Culpable homicide ... | 8 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | 3 | 61 |
| 4. Poisoning .. | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5. Abetting suicide .. | 10 | 12 | 7 | 5 | ... | 3 | 8 | 157 |
| 6. Dacoity ... | 31 | 17 | 14 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 1,400 |
| 7. Highway robbery .. | 34 | 16 | 23 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 931 |
| 8. Burglary .. | 81 | 62 | 29 | 9 | 6 | 35 | 50 | 1,062 |
| 9. Cattle theft .. | 122 | 81 | 23 | 20 | 22 | 35 | 80 | 1,600 |
| 10. Kidnapping ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11. Attempt at arson ... | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 | ... | 3 | 5 | 33 |
| 12. Abduction ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 200 |
| 13. Extortion ... | 12 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 202 |
| 14. Illegal confinement .. | 8 | 6 | 3 | 1 | ... | 2 | 3 | 42 |
| 15. Abortion .. | 9 | 6 | 3 | 6 | ... | 10 | 16 | 955 |
| 16. Criminal misappropriation of property ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | 5 | 137 |
| 17. Grievous hurt ... | 8 | 7 | 1 | 2 | ... | 3 | 5 | 200 |
| 18. Embezzlement ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19. Gambling ... | 11 | 11 | ... | ... | 9 | 10 | 10 | 697 |
| 20. Adultery. ... | 65 | 53 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 54 | 71 | 1,867 |
| 21. Negligence of duty by public servant ... | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 3 | 22 |
| 22. Destroying cattle ... | 6 | 6 | ... | 1 | ... | 7 | 8 | 171 |
| 23. Wrongful restraint... | 4 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 11 |
| 24. Illegal marriage .. | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25. Assault .. | 120 | 118 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 69 | 74 | 1,995 |
| 26. Personating public servant or soldier .. | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 27. Disobedience of order ... | 6 | 5 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2,121 |
| 28. Dhurna ... | 5 | 5 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 4 | 22 |
| 29. Miscellaneous ... | 86 | 75 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 14 | 129 |
| Total ... | 655 | 619 | 137 | 76 | 76 | 219 | 400 | 14,231 |

20. It will be seen from the above that no less than 41 persons convicted of dacoity, highway robbery, and burglary have been punished by fines alone. This is a matter for much regret.

21. In the above Tabular Statement the columns opposite "disobedience of orders" show that two persons were fined to the extent of Rupees 2,121; from enquiries made on the subject it appears the case of one of these persons is as follows:—Khote Sing, Thakoor of Meghana, accompanied by about sixteen men, made a forcible entrance into the house of a Jat (Teekoo) residing in a khalsa village, severely beat the Jat, made a prisoner of his wife, and took her away to his own village, for this the Thakoor was fined Rupees 2,100.

22. *Cases of murder.*—Last August (in consequence of an existing feud between the parties) Bhanee Sing, Beejraj, and Bheem Sing Bika, Rajpoots, of the village of Mohosur in Bickaneer, accompanied by seven other persons, attacked and slew two brothers, named Becupraj and Eesree Sing, also Rajpoots, and residents of the same village, while they were quietly engaged in ploughing their fields, the murderers were quickly pursued and four of them captured. The case was duly investigated by the Durbar, Bhanee Sing, Bheem Sing, and Beejraj were all sentenced to imprisonment for life, and five years' imprisonment was passed on Oojein Sing, the fourth man arrested, the other persons implicated in these murders are still at large.

23. In November one Lukma Jat in a violent passion killed his son's wife and cut down three other persons who were present; he has also been sentenced to life imprisonment.

24. Two most diabolical murders occurred in March last. On the 17th of the month the body of an elderly man, whose throat had been cut probably while he was asleep, was discovered between the village of Soordhua and Ambosur, twelve miles from Bickaneer, and on a further search being made the decapitated remains of a young man was found. No time was lost in following the tracks of the murderers, who were seized three or four days afterwards in Bickaneer territory. They proved to be three Bhats belonging to the Jodhpoor villages of Nanabara and Moondarao near Erinpoora. They made a full confession of their guilt. It appears they were travelling with the murdered men collecting tithes from the Naec or barber class residing in Marwar and Bickaneer, when they destroyed them for the sake of their books (a number of which were found with the prisoners) containing the names and other information regarding the families visited by them, very valuable to people of their profession, the men are under trial in the Bickaneer Court. Much credit is due to the Bickaneer people for the promptness with which the murderers were pursued and apprehended.

25. *Revenue Department.*—The Returns supplied by the Durbar in this department show that 441 cases were instituted during the year, of which 246 were disposed of, leaving 195 under enquiry on

the 31st March 1876. The following is a description, &c., of the cases :—

| No. | DESCRIPTION OF CASES. | No. OF CASES. | | |
|-----|---|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | No. of cases instituted. | No. of cases disposed of. | No. of cases under enquiry. |
| 1 | Claims to villages | 95 | 75 | 20 |
| 2 | Claims to lumberdaree or chowdhrayut .. | 65 | 35 | 30 |
| 3 | Claims to lands or fields | 138 | 51 | 87 |
| 4 | Boundary disputes | 37 | 15 | 22 |
| 5 | Miscellaneous | 106 | 70 | 36 |
| | Total ... | 441 | 246 | 195 |

26. *Civil Department.*—The number of cases brought forward in the Civil Department are 614, of which 421 have been disposed of, leaving 243 pending enquiry at the close of the year. The amount realized on account of Court fees is stated at Rupees 7,680-15-3, to which is added Rupees 515 obtained by sale of stamped paper, making a total of Rupees 8,196-5-3, about Rupees 2,384 more than was obtained the year before. The largest sum sued for was Rupees 18,363.

27. *Jails.*—The Durbar Statements show that at the end of March last there were 83 prisoners in the jails at Bickaneer (as usual no Statement has been received regarding the prisoners in the mofussil),

on all of whom definite terms of imprisonment are said to have been passed as follows:—

| NUMBER AND CASES. | TERMS OF SENTENCE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | HINDOOS. | | MUSSUL- MANS. | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|------------------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|
| | Life. | 14 years. | 10 years. | 8 years. | 7 years. | 6 years. | 5 years. | 4 years. | 3 years. | 2½ years. | 2 years. | 1½ years. | 1 year. | 6 months. | 3 months. | 1 month. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Men. | Women. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Suttee | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 2. Murder and at- tempt at murder | 11 | 1 | 4 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 19 | 2 | 1 |
| 3. Culpable homicide | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 5 | ... | 1 |
| 4. Dacoity | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 20 | ... | ... |
| 5. Highway robbery | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | ... | ... |
| 6. Cattle theft | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | ... |
| 7. Burglary (house breaking) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... |
| 8. Attempt at arson | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 9. Rape | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| 10. Adultery | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 11. Abduction | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... |
| 12. Destroying cattle | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 13. Theft | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 9 | 8 | ... | 1 |
| 14. Assault | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Total | 11 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 17 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 83 | 74 | 2 | 5 | |

28. It is stated that there were 42 prisoners under trial at Bickaneer on the 31st March 1876. On visiting the Jails, a few days ago, I found them clean, and the prisoners in good condition; they are occasionally employed in making and repairing roads, and are, I believe, regularly attended by the Native Doctor in charge of the dispensary.

29. *Troops.*—The strength, &c., of the Bickaneer troops will be found in Appendix B. I hear no complaints regarding arrears of pay. I am informed they are regularly paid every two months. Between two and three hundred extra men were engaged on the occasion of the Maharaja's visit to Agra, they were paid up and discharged on the return of His Highness to Bickaneer.

30. *Claims of the Zemindars of Jessana.*—The claims of the Zemindars of Jessana against Thakoor Megh Sing of Gundlee (for Rupees 50,000 as compensation for houses and property plundered in 1871) have been finally settled, the Zemindars have obtained the redress they so long sought, and peace has been restored between the Durbar and the Thakoor, who is now quietly settled in his own Putta.

31. *Zemindars of Hunnoomanghur.*—The grievances of several of the Lumberdars and Zemindars of Hunnoomanghur complaining of oppressive conduct on the part of Naikee Bux, Tehsildar of that place, have also been settled, the Tehsildar has been removed, and the Durbar has made an arrangement with the Lumberdars by which their rights have, to a certain extent, been defined and secured.

32. *Extradition and pursuit of criminals.*—Bickaneer is one of the States in Rajpootana which have accepted the two rules regarding the pursuit and arrest of criminals as sanctioned by the Government of India in the Foreign Secretary's letter No. 2206 P., dated 7th August 1875.

33. *Bhawulpoor and Bickaneer Border.*—As these rules are also applicable to Bhawulpoor, certain new Police Stations have lately been established (in communication with the Political Agent, Bhawulpoor,) by the Bickaneer Durbar on the Bickaneer and Bhawulpoor border. This arrangement, it is hoped, will greatly facilitate the pursuits and apprehensions of criminals.

34. In June last you forwarded to this Office copy of a letter from the Political Agent, Bhawulpoor, bringing to notice the occurrence of a cattle theft with murder on the Bickaneer border on the 17th April 1875, the four persons concerned in this affair belonged to the Bickaneer village of Bhuggia, you desired the Bickaneer Durbar should be requested to surrender the offenders to the Political Agent, Bhawulpoor. No time was lost in addressing the Durbar on the subject, soon afterwards the Bickaneer Vakeel reported that the four thieves were in confinement, and arrangement had been made for sending them to Bhawulpoor.

35. *Foreign Extradition Act XI. of 1872.*—There are no cases for record under this Act.

36. *Attempt at Samadh.*—Towards the end of April 1875 three mōhunts or headmen of the Siddhs (Hindoo faqueers) of Bickaneer made grand preparations for performing the ceremony of Samadh, or

causing themselves to be buried alive, with the object, of intimidating the Durbar with whom they were in altercation regarding the payment of revenue. The action taken by this Office in the matter prevented the Samadh and met with the approval of Government. The Siddhs have lately made no demonstrations against the Durbar.

37. *Infanticide and kidnapping*.—No cases of infanticide or kidnapping children for immoral purposes have been brought to notice; the importance of taking steps to detect and punish such crimes have been duly impressed on the Durbar.

38. *Dispensary*.—In December, Native Doctor Luchmun Panday was relieved by Native Doctor Ram Lall. The following is a summary of the work performed at the Bickaneer Dispensary between 1st April 1875 and 31st March 1876 :—

| | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-------|
| In-door patients | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 |
| Out-door „ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,725 |
| | | | | ... | — |
| | | | Total | ... | 2,762 |
| | | | | | — |

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Cured or relieved... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,593 |
| Absent or unknown | ... | ... | ... | ... | 132 |
| Died | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Remaining | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 |
| | | | | | — |

Number vaccinated.

| | | | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----|-------|-----|----|
| Successful | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| Unsuccessful | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| | | | | | — |
| | | | Total | ... | 34 |

Expenditure Rupees 1,492-9-4 including English medicines.

39. *Mayo College*.—The third or last instalment of the Rupees 50,000 subscribed by the Bickaneer Durbar to the Mayo College has been paid. I regret to say as yet the Bickaneer Durbar have made no arrangements for sending pupils to the College, the subject has been constantly brought to the notice of the Maharaja.

40. *Debts due to the Agency Treasurers*.—On the 31st December 1875 the amounts due to the Agency Treasurers of Rajpootana, Marwar, and Jeypoor were as follows :—

| | | | | <i>Rs.</i> | <i>a.</i> | <i>p.</i> |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Rajpootana Treasurer | ... | ... | ... | 441 | 1 | 0 |
| Jeypoor | ... | ... | ... | 2,266 | 4 | 0 |
| Marwar | ... | ... | ... | 1,309 | 5 | 9 |

The claims of the Rajpootana Treasurer have been settled in full, those of Jeypoor now stand at Rupees 2,103, and those of Marwar the same as stated above.

41. *Mint*.—I am informed that Rupees 3,15,614 were coined in the Bickaneer Mint during the past year, the revenue derived from this source was Rupees 2,266-4, from which the expenses of the Mint are defrayed.

42. *Great Trigonometrical Survey Stations*.—The Bickaneer Durbar reports that all the Great Trigonometrical Survey Stations in Bickaneer are in good condition.

43. Mr. E. S. P. Atkinson of the Topographical Survey of India was engaged between February and March last triangulating in the southern vicinity of Bickaneer; he was attended by a Bickaneer official and duly furnished with Sowars and a Police Guard.

44. *Income and Expenditure*.—From the Durbar Statements it appears that the total receipts for the year under report amounts to Rupees 12,20,379-1-3, which includes (1) Rupees 78,480-3-6, a portion of the revenue for 1874-75 which was uncollected at the close of that year, and (2) the sum of Rupees 1,43,380-14 borrowed to meet the expenses of the pilgrimage tour.

The total disbursements are stated at Rupees 12,20,379-1-3, which includes the following unusual charges:—

Item No. 9 (*vide* Appendix C.). Funeral expenses of the late Majee Tuwurjee, widow of the late Maharaja Sirdar Sing, Rupees 27,713-15-6.

Item No. 10. Funeral charges of the late Majee Jaisulmereejee, Rupees 17,054-9. Both these ladies died during the past year.

Item No. 11. Cost of tents and other furniture, Rupees 10,656.

Item No. 12. Miscellaneous expenses of the State (including the purchase of jewels, cloths, carriages, &c., &c.) in connection with the pilgrimage tour and Agra Durbar, Rupees 1,05,462-9-6.

Item No. 13. Charities, gifts, &c., at different Hindoo holy places visited by the Maharaja, Rupees 1,63,666-4.

Item No. 14. Railway charges, cart, camel, and carriage hires, Rupees 54,166-8-6.

Item No. 15. Expenses of the Modeekhana (Royal kitchen and ration department) during the pilgrimage tour, Rupees 21,515-10-3.

Item No. 16. Pay of extra sepoy and other servants engaged temporarily during the year, Rupees 4,595.

Item No. 17. Expenses incurred in the "Bura Karkhana" (Toshakhana) in connection with the pilgrimage tour, Rupees 49,779-14-3.

Item No. 18. Miscellaneous expenses incurred at different holy Hindoo places, Rupees 12,370-5-3.

To these must be added the sums of (Item No. 20) Rupees 35,394-10 paid in part payment of money due by the Durbar to troops, civil establishments, &c., on account of arrears of pay at the close of 1874-75, and (Item No. 21) Rupees 41,284-8-3, the amount of revenue uncollected at the close of 1875-76. Had these extraordinary charges not occurred the revenues of the State (not of course including the Rupees 1,43,330 borrowed) would have exceeded the ordinary expenditure by Rupees 3,23,600-12-3. This does not include Item Nos. 20 and 21 noticed above.

45. *Custom and Trade*.—Appendix D. shows the imports, exports, and transit dues realized at the capital and in the district, also the rates at which the different articles are taxed and the total amount collected during the year. It is stated that the revenue derived from custom dues has sensibly decreased during the past year chiefly in consequence of traders from Bheewanee to Marwar, parts of Shekhawuttee and Jeysulmere, having sent their goods by Rail to Ajmere and Sambhur instead of conveying them *via* Rajghur of Bickaneer. The custom dues collected at Rajghur last year were about Rupees 8,000 less than usual. It has been remarked the value of Bickaneer imports far exceed that of the exports, this is owing to the fact that the former are more numerous and valuable than the latter, *vide* my Annual Report for 1872-73.

46. *Triple Border*.—Appendix E. shows the cases of dacoity and highway robbery which have passed through this Office during the year. The particulars of the most important case of dacoity is as follows:—On the 25th October last Punna Lall, a servant of the Bickaneer Durbar, accompanied by five other armed men, were conveying seventeen hundred rupees from Ruttunghur to Bickaneer; at sunset when they had reached a spot between the Bickaneer villages of Kitasur and Lachursur, 25 miles from Ruttunghur, they were attacked by a gang of sixteen dacoits mounted on eight camels, in the fight which ensued two of the

* Since died. dacoits and one of Punna Lall's men (named Shera*) were severely wounded, the dacoits

succeeded in plundering the money and other property. A number of persons belonging to Kitasur, Lachursur, and other villages lost no time in following on the tracks of the dacoits, which were traced to the Seekur village of Gundaree, about 70 miles from the spot where the dacoity was committed. The two wounded dacoits were discovered and apprehended in a Bickaneer village; they are residents of Burrwa in Marwar, a village notorious for dacoits and thieves. The case is under investigation pending the presence of certain persons summoned through the Bickaneer Durbar.

47. In conclusion, I beg leave to state that the members of my Office Establishment have worked to my satisfaction, the duties of my Office were duly carried on during the time I accompanied the Maharaja on his pilgrimage tour and visit to Agra.

Appendix B.

Return showing the number of troops in the service of the Bickaneer Durbār on the 31st March 1876.

| No. | DESCRIPTION. | CAVALRY. | | | | INFANTRY. | | | | | | REMARKS. | |
|-----|---------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---------------------|--------|---------------|----------------------------------|--|----------------|----------------|--------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | Mounted and equipped by the State. | Mounted by themselves and equipped by the Durbar. | Jaghiredar's Horse. | Total. | Artillerymen. | Regulars accounted by the State. | Irregular Infantry serves as police guard. | Police Sepoys. | Miscellaneous. | Total. | Monthly pay of the cavalry. | Monthly pay of the infantry. |
| 1 | Sudder or at Bickaneer. | 229 | 266 | 23 | 518 | 126 | 135 | 513 | 64 | 100 | 938 | Rs. a. p. 4,040 5 6 | Rs. a. p. 4,261 13 0 |
| 2 | Mofussil or districts ... | 312 | 35 | ... | 347 | ... | ... | 300 | 67 | 500 | 867 | 1,300 0 0 | 2,669 5 9 |
| | | 541 | 301 | 23 | 865 | 126 | 135 | 813 | 131 | 600 | 1,805 | 5,340 5 6 | 6,931 2 9 |

BICKANEER,
The 11th April 1876.

(Sd.) C. W. BURTON, Capt.,
Asstt. Agent, Governor-General.

Appendix C.
Cash Account of the Bikaner State for the Sumbul year 1932 (1875-76 A.D.).

| RECEIPTS. | | | | | DISBURSEMENTS. | | | | |
|-----------|---|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|--|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| No. | Description. | Sadder. | Mofussil. | Total. | No. | Description. | Sudder. | Mofussil. | Total. |
| | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| 1 | "Mal" or land revenue ... | 10,755 8 6 | 4,53,989 7 6 | 4,64,745 0 0 | 1 | "Dairvasthan" or temples and other religious endowments ... | 45,363 4 0 | 6,011 6 0 | 51,374 10 0 |
| 2 | Customs revenue ... | 81,276 9 0 | 1,31,151 5 6 | 2,12,427 4 6 | 2 | Expenses of the 36 departments, such as royal stable, elephants, bullocks, camels, royal kitchen, and ration departments, &c., &c. ... | 2,46,735 10 6 | 53,006 1 3 | 2,99,741 11 9 |
| 3 | Adoption fees ... | 4,197 0 0 | 1,817 0 0 | 6,014 0 0 | 3 | Civil Establishment (including vakils, haroo-tees, chelas, khawus, clerks, &c., &c. ... | 15,032 13 0 | 72,276 11 3 | 1,17,309 8 9 |
| 4 | "Gaival" or unclaimed property ... | 1,015 0 6 | 2,128 0 0 | 3,143 0 6 | 4 | Troops ... | 12,038 15 0 | 346 9 3 | 12,385 8 9 |
| 5 | Fines ... | 25,893 14 0 | 30,682 3 3 | 56,576 7 3 | 5 | Interest and discount ... | 66,672 6 6 | ..... | 66,672 6 6 |
| 6 | "Nuzzurs" ... | 11,391 11 0 | ..... | 11,391 11 0 | 6 | Public Works Department (includes the new palaces built by the Maharaja, &c., &c. ... | 20,370 5 0 | ..... | 20,370 5 0 |
| 7 | Civil Court fees ... | 6,237 13 3 | 4,517 5 6 | 10,755 7 3 | 7 | "Osar" or gifts on marriages and deaths to Sardars, Huzooras, &c. ... | 21,235 0 0 | ..... | 21,235 0 0 |
| 8 | Paternal or tax on cattle grazing ... | 4,382 7 3 | 6,683 0 0 | 11,065 7 3 | 8 | Subscription towards the Mayo College equal Rupees 22,000 Government coin ... | 27,713 15 0 | ..... | 27,713 15 0 |
| 9 | "Singatee" or a tax levied at every three years on cattle ... | ..... | 2,123 6 6 | 2,123 6 6 | 9 | Funeral obsequies on the demise of Majeed Tawurjee (a widow of the late Maharaja) ... | 17,054 9 0 | ..... | 17,054 9 0 |
| 10 | "Tullab" or a kind of cess ... | ..... | 11,195 8 0 | 11,195 8 0 | 10 | Funeral obsequies on the demise of Majeed Jansumreejee ... | 10,656 0 0 | ..... | 10,656 0 0 |
| 11 | Proceeds of the money due to the Durbar, Manjees Ranawutjee and Baguly-amji (both dead), by certain Bikaner people. ... | 31,293 3 3 | 3,500 0 0 | 34,793 3 3 | 11 | Purchase of tents and other furnitures ... | 1,00,873 6 6 | 4,689 3 0 | 1,05,463 9 6 |
| 12 | Proceeds from the other sources of revenue ... | 1,13,290 2 9 | 57,874 6 0 | 1,71,164 8 9 | 12 | Miscellaneous expenses of the State, such as purchase of jewels, cloths, &c., in connection with the pilgrimage tour and Agra Durbar ... | 1,43,060 4 0 | ..... | 1,43,060 4 0 |
| | Total from 1 to 12 ... | 2,89,733 5 6 | 7,08,784 10 0 | 9,98,517 15 9 | 13 | Charities, gifts, &c., at the different Hindu holy places visited by the Maharaja ... | 54,166 8 6 | ..... | 54,166 8 6 |
| 13 | Balance of last year collected in 1875-76 ... | 33,831 11 9 | 44,648 7 9 | 78,480 3 6 | 14 | Expenses of the Moteekhana (royal kitchen and rations departments at the different places visited by the Maharaja) ... | 21,516 10 3 | ..... | 21,516 10 3 |
| | Total from 12 to 13 ... | 3,23,565 1 3 | 7,53,433 2 0 | 10,76,998 3 3 | 15 | Pay of extra sepoy, &c., engaged temporarily ... | 4,689 3 0 | ..... | 4,689 3 0 |
| | | | | | 16 | Expenses incurred in the Bara Karkhana (Toshakhana) ... | 49,779 14 3 | ..... | 49,779 14 3 |
| | | | | | 17 | Miscellaneous expenses at the different Hindu holy places visited by the Maharaja ... | 12,370 5 3 | ..... | 12,370 5 3 |
| | | | | | 18 | | | | |

Cash Account of the Bickaneer State for the Sumbut year 1932 (1875-76 A.D.).—Concluded.

| RECEIPTS. | | | | | DISBURSEMENTS. | | | | |
|-----------|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|---|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| No. | Description. | Sudder. | Mofussil. | Total. | No. | Disbursement. | Sudder. | Mofussil. | Total. |
| 14 | Loans raised to meet the expenses of the pilgrimage tour | Rs. a. p. 1,40,703 1 0 | Rs. a. p. 2,677 12 0 | Rs. a. p. 1,43,380 14 0 | 19 | Paid to the Rajpootana Agency Treasurer in liquidation of the debt | Rs. a. p. 441 1 0 | ..... | Rs. a. p. 441 1 0 |
| | | | | | | Total | 10,07,730 2 0 | 1,35,919 12 0 | 11,43,709 14 0 |
| | | | | | 20 | Paid in part payment of the money due to Civil Establishment, troops, &c., on account of the arrears of pay at the close of the year 1874-75. | 35,394 10 0 | ..... | 35,394 10 0 |
| | | | | | | Total | 10,43,184 12 0 | 1,35,918 12 0 | 11,79,104 9 0 |
| | | | | | 21 | Money not collected at the close of the year 1932 Sumbut (1875-76 A.D.) | 27,209 5 9 | 14,075 2 0 | 41,284 8 3 |
| | Grand total | 1,61,393 2 9 | 7,55,110 14 0 | 12,20,379 1 3 | | Grand total | 10,67,674 1 9 | 1,52,705 0 0 | 12,20,379 1 3 |

BICKANEER, }
The 11th May 1876.

(Sd.) C. W. BURTON, *Capt.*,
Asstt. Agent, Govt.-Genl.

SEROHI AGENCY REPORT.

[Enclosed in letter No. 186-2P., dated 9th May 1876.]

CONTENTS.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Political.—Death of the Rao; his character; installation of the present Rao; difficulties of the Rao's position; desire of the Rao to overcome the difficulties of his position; nomination of a Dewan; attitude of the Thakoors; the Rao desirous of overcoming these difficulties; superstitions of the people in connection with installation of the Rao; marriage of the Rao.

Protection.—System of government unaltered by change of *personnel*; the jail; crime and tranquillity of the country; settling down the Meenas; Grassiah tract quiet; Jhallore border quiet; no kidnapping; annual border punchayet.

Production and distribution.—Agriculture and rainfall; cultivation of waste land and irrigation; trade; telegraph; railway and roads; Post Offices; revenue and finance.

Medical Services and Vital Statistics.—No vital statistics; area and population; Durbar dispensaries and vaccination; other dispensaries; general health and epidemics; cattle disease.

Instruction.—Schools.

Miscellaneous.—The earthquake; sumadh or leper burial.

Report on the Political Administration of the Serohi State for 1875-76.

General summary.—In writing the following Report I have, as far as possible, followed the plan adopted in the Administration Reports of British provinces in the classification of different subjects under specific headings. I have been led to essay this plan from noticing that in our Political Administration Reports there is as yet no established method of procedure, each writer commencing and continuing with whatever subject he happens to make choice of; so that when information of any particular kind is required, the whole Report has to be searched through, whereas by a more convenient and fixed arrangement the matter desired might be taken up immediately. The Table of Contents shows at a glance the arrangement now adopted.

2. The subjects presently noticed in the text are briefly summarized as follows:—The death of the Rao, which occurred somewhat suddenly in September last, and the installation of his son are the two principal events of the year. Next there is the recall of the former Dewan as the best method of extricating the State from the pecuniary difficulties into which it had fallen under the rule of the

late Chief. In connection with the death of the Chief and the installation of his successor certain superstitions of the people are mentioned, which caused the Bheels to fly the land. An important event is also the approaching marriage of the young Chief with the daughter of the Danta Rana. The system of government is also noticed as unaltered by the change in the *personnel*. The jail has been kept in fair order, and here again customs or superstitions on the death of the Chief is recorded as leading to the discharge of the whole of the prisoners. The tranquillity of the country has happily remained undisturbed, crime has decreased, and the last band of Meena outlaws have been settled down. Owing to a plentiful rainfall, not only has there been cheap food, but the people have been encouraged to bring waste land under cultivation. Of trade there is little or none in Serohi, so that the recently made road, although cutting up, is not encumbered with much traffic. The tables of finance and revenue given in paragraph 25 and in the Appendix appear to evidence that the State is even now well able to meet its liabilities. The general health has been good; no epidemic disease occurring, and the dispensaries and vaccinations have progressed satisfactorily. Schools also have been better attended. Lastly, under the head "Miscellaneous" the occurrence of an earthquake and a case of "sumadh" or leper burial is noted.

POLITICAL.

3. *Death of the Rao.*—The year under review is rendered memorable in the annals of Serohi by the somewhat sudden death of the late Rao Oomed Sing, which event occurred on the 16th September, from fever. Although ailing for sometime previously, a so rapidly fatal termination of the Rao's illness was scarcely expected by the Baidis and Hakeems, to whose treatment His Highness confided himself. Rao Oomed Sing succeeded to the guddee in 1863, and was at the time of his death 43 years old.

4. *His character.*—He was a man who, if he did little harm, did certainly less good, gentle, humane, and merciful, even to a fault; he was also wanting in activity and vigour. He was therefore very much in the hands of the priests, Charuns, and other pseudo-religious favorites, by whom he delighted to surround himself; and his approval or anger, being found from experience to be very variable, was but little valued or feared by the servants of the State, or by the people. His negligence in fulfilling promises, his hasty and often uncalled for resentments, and the variableness of his conduct, resulted in a mutual feeling of distrust between himself and the Thakoors of the State, who for a long period back had found themselves second at the capital, or in the Durbar, to the favorite Baidis, Charuns, or religious mendicants, on whom Rao Oomed Sing lavished much of the money for which the State now stands indebted (*vide* paragraphs 7 and 25).

5. *Installation of the present Rao.*—His Highness the Rao Oomed Sing leaves two children, the eldest, a daughter, married to the eldest son of the Maharaja of Kishenghur; the youngest, a son, named Kesri Sing, aged 19, who is therefore the present Rao of Serohi, ascending the guddee, with the permission of Government of India,

without payment of nuzzeranna on succession. At first the Brahmin astrologers fixed a day in the end of January 1876 as auspicious for the ceremony of installation. But on reconsideration it was thought inadvisable to leave the guddee vacant so long, and another auspicious day was therefore named as the 24th November last, on which date the rule of Rao Kesri Sing commenced.

6. *Difficulties of the Rao's position.*—The rule of the Serohi State, to which the young Chief has just succeeded, is not altogether a bed of roses, and the extrication of the principality from the difficulties into which it gradually drifted under Kesri Sing's father will tax the energies and capabilities of the son. So far back as the year 1855, the late Rao was found incapable of maintaining the requisite authority over his Thakoors, and the finances of the State had become so much embarrassed, that the British Government, at the Rao's special request, assumed direct management of affairs. Ten years after, in September 1865, this Superintendency was withdrawn, and the management of the State restored to the Chief with the whole of the debts liquidated, with a surplus of Rupees 42,000 in hand, and with peace, if not content, prevailing throughout the whole country. Since then the State has again fallen into pecuniary difficulties (*vide* paragraphs 7 and 25), and at the time of the Rao's death there was not a rupee in the treasury. As before observed, much money had been squandered on Brahmins and other religious mendicants, and this preference and the Chief's variable temper and conduct generally had alienated the Thakoors.

7. *Desire of the Rao to overcome the difficulties of his position.*—Similar conduct had rendered it impossible for a respectable and capable man to retain office as Dewan for any length of time, so that during seven years past no less than five persons have occupied the post, on the due performance of the duties of which so much depends in a Native State. The principal difficulties therefore with which the young Chief had, or indeed has now, to contend are the heavy State debt (Rupees 79,222), less Rupees 11,000 arrears of revenue; the want of funds for current expenses, and arrears of pay; the absence of a competent person to act as Dewan; and the unfriendliness and distrust of the Thakoors of the State. With respect to the debt, if His Highness will follow advice, and he has declared his intention of doing so, there is no reason why it should not be easily paid off in five or six years. Already a considerable reduction (Rupees 36,000) has been made chiefly by devoting to that purpose a large portion of the sum collected under the special tax known as "karuj-bab" or funeral obsequies. The young Chief has also promised to set apart annually a portion of his "bath khurch," or private allowance, for the liquidation of his father's private debts. As referred to in paragraph 25, the desirability of increasing the revenue by all legitimate means is not forgotten, so that it may be expected that the young Rao's exertions and self-denial, if continued, will be fully crowned by success. From all I can gather from the Durbar officials and from other sources, and from the assurances of the Rao himself, I believe he is at present sincerely desirous of cutting down expenditure and of using his best endeavours to free his State from debt.

8. *Nomination of a Dewan.*—Referring to the Dewanship, as there was no one in the Serohi State at all capable of filling the post, I considered the decision of the Durbar to reappoint a person named Niamut Ally the best course. Niamut Ally was formerly Dewan, and he held the post longer than any of his predecessors or successors, but resigned in January 1873 and entered the service of the Meywar Durbar, where he has borne a good character. His acquaintance with the State and people, his acknowledged ability, and his capacity for work, rendered him the best man available to meet the difficulties of the position.

9. *Attitude of the Thakoors.* *The Rao desirous of overcoming these difficulties.*—The mutual distrust between the Durbar and the Thakoors is now also in a fair way of being removed. The late Chief, notwithstanding his frequent promises that he would see his Thakoors and friends, studiously avoided all intercourse with any of them. In this respect Kesri Sing has commenced well; for he receives every Thakoor who seeks an interview, or who visits Serohi on business, and has moreover consented to keep two of them always in attendance, giving their followers rations while so employed, and relieving them at intervals. Much benefit may be anticipated from this arrangement, as the young Rao will have men of his own caste on the spot with whom he can associate without loss of dignity, and with whom he may consult with less fear of receiving wrong advice than there would be in the Councils of the Priests, Brahmins, Charuns, Bhats, and other employés or adventurers hanging about the court during the lifetime of the father. Of the hangers-on some have been sent away altogether, others have been employed in the district, others have been told to occupy themselves only in their special duties.

10. *Superstitions of the people in connection with installation of the Rao.*—The implicit faith which even people of the highest classes and of the highest order of education in these districts place in the predictions of the astrologers is illustrated in paragraph 5 by the facile manner in which the day of the accession to the guddee was changed from January to November. A report originated, how no one knows, that seven Bheels would be decapitated on the date of the young Chief's accession to power, and that the heads would be hung up at the entrance to the palace. Thereupon, as the report spread throughout the country, all the Serohi Bheels fled to Meywar, Marwar, the Mahee Kanta, or the nearest adjoining State. A large number also took refuge in the Erinpoorah Cantonment, and no persuasion could induce them to return to their homes until after the ceremony of seating the young Rao on the guddee had been performed. When this occurs on such an occasion in a Native State, we need scarcely feel surprised that similar superstitions should prevail in British provinces on the inauguration of some extraordinary work, or on the occurrence of some extraordinary calamity. On the opening of the rail over the Thull Ghât for instance, when the coolies fled on a report that a large number were to be sacrificed. During a former famine in Bengal, when as recently as 1865-66 it was reported sacrifices would be resorted to as a means of averting the scarcity, or on occasions when vaccination has been introduced,

when the people declared a sacrifice to the goddess "Mata" was intended. The terror of human sacrifice is indeed constantly rendering itself evident in India, and especially in the less civilized parts of the country indicating that the practice must in former times have been very general.

11. *Marriage of the Rao.*—Death and marriage often follow very closely, even in highly civilized communities, and especially when the contracting parties are of high estate. Among the Rajpoot nobles, marriage is regarded both as a duty and as a necessity, and therefore the question of the marriage of the young Chief of Serohi, following so soon on the death of his father, need not create surprise. At first it was thought that this important and necessary ceremony would increase the debts of the State by at least Rupees 20,000. But more recently the young Rao has been betrothed to a daughter of the Rana of Danta, who has agreed to give a dowry of Rupees 46,000, with elephants and horses, which will more than suffice to meet all the attendant expenses of the marriage. At the present time (May 1876) the ceremony is appointed to take place, and the Rao is now *en route* to Danta for the purpose of receiving his bride, after the established custom of the Rajpoots.

PROTECTION.

12. *System of government unaltered by change of "personnel."*—Although from the death of the Rao, and from the appointment of new Durbar officials, changes in the *personnel* of the administration have taken place, no alteration in the system has been introduced. The mode of procedure is that prevailing in all small Native States in this part of India, with which it has not been thought necessary or feasible to introduce alterations, outgrowths of the British system. Thus *tehsildars* of *pergunnahs*, of whom there are nine, have jurisdiction in criminal cases to the extent of three months' imprisonment and a fine of Rupees 50. Other cases are referred to the Dewan, and every sentence above one year's imprisonment requires the approval of the Rao. Civil cases are referred to *punchayets*, chosen by the defendant, plaintiff, and Durbar, a system which, when energetically administered by a capable Chief, is perhaps as well suited to the state of society prevailing in such a district as Serohi as any system that could be possibly devised.

13. *Jail.*—The Jail of Serohi, although a locality not agreeing with our idea of a prison, has still been kept clean, and the prisoners have been fairly fed and looked after. The average number of inmates during the year was 240. The jail receives medical attendance from the dispensary, and 31 patients were treated with a mortality to total treated of 6.45. On the day of the Rao's death all the prisoners in jail were released, the last words spoken by His Highness being that his time was now come "release the prisoners!" This indeed is not, or at least was not, unusual in the Rajpootana States, not only on the occasion of a death, but also often at a marriage or on the birth of an heir. During recent years, owing probably to the dissemination of our more stern idea of justice, the custom has fallen into disuse. But it is one which commends itself, not only to the people, but also to the Chiefs, who hold an idea that the mercy thus shown will not be without its rewards in that unknown land to which all are hastening.

14. *Criminal tranquillity of the country.*—The diminution of crime in the Serohi State, whether against property or the person, has been marked during the period under review, indeed for the last four years dacoities and cattle-lifting have steadily decreased, and Serohi has never been more tranquil than it is at the present time. Violent crimes do occur occasionally, and it is not easy to trace the perpetrators, but when the character of the State is considered, what a difficult country it is surrounded by other Native States which affords peculiar facilities for crime, whilst the bulk of its subjects are Bheels, Meenas, and Grassiahs, and that the ratio which the police bear to area is very small; notwithstanding about one-third of the revenue is expended in maintaining the present force, it is surprising how little crime there is, and I think the Durbar is deserving of credit. Six years ago organized bands of outlaws and other bad characters overran the country, so that the main-road through Serohi became well nigh impassable. At present there are no outlaws, and the highway is comparatively safe for travellers, those who are robbed being almost always unaccompanied by a guide, and possibly suffer at the hands of those whom they should have employed to escort them. Men are kept up for the purpose at all the villages on the high road, and if travellers ignore orders and do not employ guides, these men must either rob or starve. Hedged in as Serohi is with Marwar on the north and west, Pahlunpoor and Mahee Kanta on the south, and Meywar on the east, it is an element of weakness as the condition of those States affect her. When any of them are unsettled, and there is outlawry, excesses are committed by the outlaws in the adjoining States, and for the time a feeling of insecurity being spread, other bands spring up and commit all description of crimes in their name. It is therefore difficult to predict for how long the present satisfactory condition of Serohi may last.

It must be remembered that while in some Native States it is not improbable that many crimes are committed and never reported to the Political Agents, in Serohi it is not so easy to hush up a robbery, with Aboo, the head-quarters of the Agent to the Governor-General in its centre, and the Imperial Ahmedabad and Agra road running through it from north to south. There have been 16 cases of robbery, five of which were committed on the Imperial road passing through Serohi, or on a distance of 74 miles, against 18 robberies last year, four of which took place on the main-road.

15. *Settling down the Meenas.*—Doubtless somewhat of the present tranquillity of the country is due to the settling down of the last of the four bands of Marwar and Serohi Meenas, who, once numbering altogether thirty-seven men, armed with double-barrelled guns, had for some time back been a terror to various parts of the country. The last known as the Rewarra band was arranged with in April 1875, after consultation with the Agent to the Governor-General and with Major Walter, Political Agent of Marwar. They were allowed to surrender and summoned to Erinpoora. Having given security, they were permitted to return to their respective States, the Durbars of Marwar and Serohi being responsible on their part that the men to whom pardon has been granted are not to be in any way molested for offences previously com-

mitted. On the other hand, the outlaws and their sureties were made to understand that the past had been forgiven only on a promise that they will gain their livelihood honestly in the future, and that in the event of their again committing themselves further mercy will not be shown them.

16. *Grassiah tract quiet.*—The Grassiah tract, formerly one of the most troublesome districts in Serohi, has remained during the year perfectly quiet. There has not been a single case of gang robbery there, and the Grassiahs now pay their revenue without giving trouble.

17. *Jalore Border quiet.*—The Jalore and Serohi border has also continued peaceful.

18. *No kidnapping.*—With reference to the Agent to the Governor-General's circular No. 291, dated 6th July 1871, on the subject of kidnapping, I have to report that there has been no case of kidnapping female children for immoral purposes.

19. *Annual Border Punchayet.*—The annual border punchayet between Serohi and Mahee Kanta assembled in January at Roheerah, but had to be dissolved before any of the cases were settled, in consequence of the misconduct of the Mahee Kanta members. The matter was shortly this. As President of the Court, pending the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General, I struck out the case as per margin as one which should not be adjudicated by the border punchayet when the Mahee Kanta members positively refused to proceed with any other case.

Mahajuns of Bhandalce, Taba
Edui, *versus* Ridheesgur, priest
of the Dilwaria Temple, Aboo.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

20. *Agriculture and rainfall.*—An unusual large area was cultivated during the last rains, consequent on the extraordinary plentiful fall, and the yield was good. The cold weather crop also promised very favorably, but on the wheat coming into ear it was attacked by rust and the produce was light. Barley crops and gram were good. The prices of cereals of all descriptions were lower than during the former year, or indeed than for many years past, wheat selling at 19½ seers per rupee, and bajree, gram, and barley from 30 to 37 seers per rupee. Unfortunately owing to an injury to the Erinpoora rain gauge, the amount falling during the past season could not be ascertained, but the average for nine years past is 12 inches 87 cents, and much more than this must have fallen. At Aboo, in the centre of the State, 117 inches were measured, the average being 64 inches. Plentiful rains in these districts are synonymous with good crops, cheap food, and, it may be added, in consequence of cheaper food, good public health, all of which blessings Serohi has enjoyed during the past year to a greater extent than during any year since 1862, when a more than usually bountiful rainfall characterized the season.

21. *Cultivation of waste land and irrigation.*—Further the past season has been taken advantage of by the Durbar to sink more wells, and to bring some formerly jungle land under cultivation, which, if

persisted in, will ultimately increase the revenue of the State. Two bunds which were under construction at the beginning of the year have been completed.

22. *Trade*.—There are no manufactures in Serohi excepting that of swords, knives, and daggers, which are produced to some extent at the capital and find a sale among the Bheels and Grassiahs, who usually go armed with a sword, if they can afford the luxury, with the most primitive of bows and arrows, if they cannot. The only export is ghee (the produce of the large herds of cattle) to Bombay.

23. *Telegraph, Railway, and Roads*.—No railway as yet passes through the State, but for 74 miles it is traversed by the main-road leading from Ahmedabad on the south to Ajmere on the north; while the telegraph connecting the same places with a Station at Aboo runs near the road. With regard to the road, it should be noticed that, although it has been five years under construction, it cannot, in my opinion, be regarded as finished. Last rainy season, many of the numerous causeways crossing the irregular surface of the road between Serohi and Erinpoora were washed away after having stood three years, as I believe simply in consequence of a masonry bund having been built at the point of impingement of the water. And although traffic was prevented on the newly-made road for many months, it has been so badly constructed that the part completed last year even is already beginning to cut up, and this with a traffic of certainly not more than three carts per diem. All the Raj buildings remained uninjured by either the rains or the earthquake (*vide* paragraph 32).

24. *Post Office*.—All the Post Offices in Serohi are imperial, and are in number five, one at Erinpoora, one at Serohi, one at Anadra, one at Aboo, and one at Muddar. The mails are carried by Bheels or Meena runners, in whose hands they are as a rule safe. No dâk robbery or tampering with the Telegraph line occurred during the year, notwithstanding the liberation of all the prisoners in the Serohi Jail, as referred to in paragraph 13.

25. *Revenue and Finance*.—The revenue of the Serohi State may be stated at Rupees 1,10,000, and the expenditure amounts to Rupees 90,500, leaving a balance of Rupees 19,500. This is, however, according to the most recent estimate, and is perhaps too favorable. Detailed Statements on this head received from the Durbar are attached as Appendices A., B., and C. As already mentioned in paragraph 7, the debts of the State now amount to Rupees 68,222, which, if the above estimate is correct, may be easily cleared off in a few years. The revenue is entirely from the land, supplemented by the customs, and it is partly paid in kind. There is no ready method by which it can be materially expanded, as referred to previously in paragraphs 7 and 21, all that can be done under this head is being attempted. Stringent instructions have been sent out to all Tehsildars that they should exert themselves in bringing waste lands under cultivation and in working disused wells. These have already been commenced in some of the tehsils where some fresh wells have also been dug.

MEDICAL SERVICES AND VITAL STATISTICS.

(Of vital statistics there are none available.)

26. *Area and population.*—The area of Serohi may be mentioned as about 3,020 miles, much of the surface being very hilly, the elevations culminating in Mount Aboo in the centre of the State. The population under all classes, Rajpoots, Bheels, Meenas, and Grassiahs, may be estimated at 55,000, giving 18 persons to each square mile. There is no reason to suppose that the death ratio is either greater or smaller than in other districts similarly characterized and populated. Of sanitation, as we understand the word, there is none.

27. *Durbar Dispensaries and Vaccinations.*—There is one dispensary at Serohi, which, as mentioned in paragraph 13, gives medical aid to sick prisoners of the jail. This dispensary is under the professional charge of Dr. Moore, the Superintendent-General of Dispensaries in Rajpootana; 40 in-door patients and 1,269 out-door patients were treated during the year at a cost to the State of Rupees 763. One vaccinator is employed by the Durbar, also under Dr. Moore's supervision. He performed 912 vaccinations during the year. I believe the Serohi Dispensary and the Serohi Vaccinator are as serviceable as can be expected from institutions not under the constant superintendence of an European Medical Officer. The Native Doctor is attentive, and I understand performs his duties in a satisfactory manner. At present the Native Doctor is in attendance on the Rao during his marriage journey. Vaccination, under the judicious superintendence of Doctor Moore, is, I believe, rapidly becoming more popular. I recently witnessed a scene where a mother soundly rated the vaccinator, because he declined to vaccinate her child until it recovered from fever from which it was suffering; years back the people would have fled from, rather than courted, the vaccinator's presence.

28. *Other Dispensaries.*—It may also be mentioned that there are two other dispensaries established some years since by Dr. Moore and one other vaccinator in the Serohi State, *viz.*, at Anadra and at Aboo. These being under the immediate charge of an European Medical Officer, are perhaps more really serviceable than the one at Serohi. Last year 4,608 patients were treated, and eight major and 254 minor surgical operations were performed in these dispensaries, six of the former being stone cases. But as these dispensaries are supported chiefly by public subscription, they are not mentioned among Serohi Durbar institutions.

29. *General health and epidemics.*—The general health, it has been already mentioned (paragraph 20), was extraordinarily good during the year, and this satisfactory condition was referred to the plentiful rains and consequent cheap food. No epidemic disease occurred with any degree of violence. In May one case of cholera was noted at Aboo, and another about the same time at Anadra, both in the persons of travellers through infected district of Guzerat; but the disease did not spread. In the autumn some small-pox of a mild type prevailed in various parts of the country. Of the usual autumnal fever there was less than ordinarily.

30. *Cattle disease*.—Cattle however were not quite so healthy as human beings, foot and mouth disease prevailing more or less during the whole year; but the disease was mild, and there were few casualties. More recently bullocks and cows are suffering from cow-pox, which has committed more havoc among them. The large herds of cattle and their produce constitute the principal wealth of the inhabitants of Serohi, so that any malady affecting the livestock materially interferes with the prosperity of the people.

INSTRUCTION.

31. *Schools*.—The village schools, of which there is one in all the large villages, have been, I think, better attended, a new one has been commenced at Erinpoora, which is to be maintained by subscription, the Rao having promised to contribute. It is also hoped that various Thakors will not only follow the example, but also send their sons for instruction. The standard of education now attained in the village schools is very inferior, the teachers only aiming to instruct in Hindee and in accounts. The village schools are all maintained by the villages, but the Durbar expends annually a sum of Rupees 900 in keeping up schools at Serohi, Roheera, and Muddar, the three principal towns in the State.

MISCELLANEOUS.

32. *The Earthquake*.—Slight shocks of earthquake are not uncommon at Aboo, but it is rarely they are felt in the surrounding country. But on the 9th October last a succession of very severe shocks were experienced, not only at Aboo, but also generally throughout the district. The greatest force, however, of the shocks were expended on the Aboo Hill, and the noise attending is described as that of a Railway Train at speed. The motion was sufficient to make glasses on the table jingle, and to induce some of the inhabitants to remain outside their houses during the whole night. I am not aware of any damage having been done to buildings, although one native official of the Public Works Department was inclined to think the loosening and cutting up of the newly-consolidated road must have been attributable to the earthquake!

33. *Sumadh or Leper Burial*.—In my last Report I had to mention a case of "sumadh" or burial alive of a leper, and recently I regret to say another instance of the kind has come to light. In 1874, after the case noticed above, the Rao of Serohi proclaimed any connivance to this barbarous rite to be a criminal offence, and the four persons implicated in the present case are now prisoners in the Serohi Jail. Two persons who were hired to dig the pit and to carry the leper to it, receiving for their trouble Rupees 6 from the wife of the deceased, have been sentenced by the Durbar to three years' imprisonment; the Bunniah engaging the two labourers and otherwise making arrangement has a sentence of two years; and the wife, at whose request the whole was undertaken, has been fined Rupees 100, or in default six months' imprisonment. I have, however, to remark that the burial of lepers is not regarded by the people themselves as any crime, and the Durbar apologizes for not giving more severe sentences, on the grounds, "1st, that the deceased Oomah was a leper, who had become so much wasted by

the disease (his fingers and toes having dropped off, his nose fallen in, and his palate become so rotten that he could with difficulty articulate), it is certain he could not have lived more than a day or two; *2ndly*, that his wife knew this, and it is the case that had he been allowed to die in his house, nobody would have helped to dispose of the body, believing, as everybody does, that those who touch the dead body of a leper, or assist in burying it, are certain themselves to suffer from leprosy, while, on the other hand, if a leper becomes *sumadh*, he thereby saves his family from the disease spreading among them; moreover for some days previous to the sacrifice taking place, Oomah kept telling his wife that his condition was such that death was preferable to life, and he begged that she would arrange for his '*sumadh*' and so secure for herself and other members of the family immunity from the disease, and for himself decent obsequies."

The reason why this particular form of immolation has been chosen appears lost in the mystery of antiquity, but it will require time and stringent measures before the people now wedded to the custom look upon it with the abhorrence of a more civilized society.

A B O O,
The 9th May 1876.

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(Sd.) W. CARNELL, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Supdt., Serohi.

Appendix A.

List of Raj debts up to Mahsood 14th, Sumbut 1932 (corresponding with 8th February 1876).

| | Amount. | | | Total. | | |
|--|---------|----|----|--------|----|----|
| | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. |
| To Sett Beejoy Chund Jusroop Raj, Banker | 43,600 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| „ Marwar Agency Treasurer ... | 2,200 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| „ Several persons on account of deposit | 42 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| „ Uchullessurjee ... | 51 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| „ Sree Dwarkanathjee ... | 3,540 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| „ „ Sarnessurjee ... | 13,500 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| „ „ Sawlajee ... | 62 | 7 | 0 | | | |
| „ „ Adessurjee ... | 2,500 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| „ „ Baressurjee ... | 27 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| „ „ Wastanjee ... | 261 | 6 | 0 | | | |
| „ „ Pudmunathjee ... | 32 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| „ „ Lukhmeenarainjee ... | 145 | 15 | 6 | | | |
| „ Sonce Kuppooara ... | 125 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| „ Khas Serohi Chowkeedars ... | 269 | 11 | 9 | | | |
| „ Bytra Kustoor Chund and Shah Teelukchund ... | 365 | 9 | 6 | | | |
| „ Mayo College, Ajmere ... | 2,500 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Arrears of pay of officials ... | 2,500 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| „ „ Seebundies ... | 6,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Hoojooree servants ... | 1,500 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 79,222 | 4 | 9 |

Deduct.

| | | | | |
|---|-------|--------|---|---|
| Amount to be collected from pergunnahs on account of revenue, &c. ... | ..... | 11,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Balance due ... | ..... | 68,222 | 4 | 9 |
| Total ... | ..... | 68,222 | 4 | 9 |

(Sd.) W. CARNELL, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Political Superintendent.

Appendix C.

Statement of Receipts of the Serohi State.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|----------|----|----|
| Revenue collection of every description ... | 1,11,000 | 0 | 0 |

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